"The busier one is, the more one manages to accomplish", is my rather optimistic motto of the moment. As I assume the position of Editor of the DEW CLAW, I also simultaneously find myself about to make our fourth interstate move in three years; an expectant mother for the third time; the proud new owner of a high-spirited Briard puppy with a pair of non-stop jaws; and the tender of a husband, two daughters, one cat, and a full-grown Briard which I managed to accumulate previously. So Harold was quite correct in stating that my first plea to you would be for HELP. The DEW CLAW is your magazine; the more of you who contribute your ideas, problems, suggestions, articles, and pictures, the more interesting and truly representative it will be. As well as keeping you informed of the latest news and advice pertinent to the raising and showing of Briards, I hope to explore the issues which are on all of your minds. So send those vibrations along by way of post card, letter, or telephone call. A "Letters to the Editor" column will become a regular feature if response justifies it.

Dolores Zaccaro has accepted the post of Associate Editor for the Eastern area, and her column begins with this issue. Each of the major geographical areas is now represented in the hopes of establishing optimum communication among BCA members.

An article of particular importance appears in this issue which I hope, despite its length, will be read by every DEW CLAW recipient. It deals with the commercialization of purebred dogs and the impending large-scale threat posed by Japanese businesses involved in the importation and exportation of dogs. Many individual breeders feel a sense of hopelessness in attempting to combat the activities of our puppy mills, but the recent experience with the Ralston Purina Company should serve as inspiration to us all. This company opened four pet stores nationally, known as Purina Pet Villages. The negative response from dog breeders, in the form of letters of protest and boycott of Purina products, was so overwhelming that within three months Purina closed down the stores and sent an apologetic letter to kennel and breed clubs. Many local kennel clubs are bringing pressure to bear on pet shops by running ads in local newspapers, encouraging the public not to buy dogs from these stores, and publishing lists of reliable breeders in their areas. While an international operation such as the Japanese companies have established is far more difficult to thwart, we can still do a great deal to prevent these organizations from obtaining any of our Briards. Our breed is one of those which the article states is now being actively sought, so take warning! Please give the Duncan Wright article serious thought and send me your reactions.

Horror of horrors! Have just learned that a Syracuse, N. Y., pet shop has two Briard puppies for sale, 12 weeks old. The store will not reveal their origin. Price: $400.00 each.
News flash—The Number One Briard for 1969 is alive! It was rumored that Atlas had died as the result of a kidney infection; contrarily Pat Macki tells me he is recovering steadily, much to everyone’s surprise and delight. Notes for those of you with older dogs: infected kidneys can be recognized by swelling of the testicles and/or the hocks. A periodic test for dogs over eight years is advisable according to Pat’s vet. Medicine is still rather vague on the cause and cure, but they do treat it with diet and antibiotics. In Atlas’s case, they were not sure if it was the medication or his phenomenal stamina. Needless to say, we are all pleased at the news.

On the lighter side, the Zaccaro’s “Chianti” did the Manhattan Savings Bank Exhibition... She was in good company—Westminster BIS was there, also Best Brace, also Percy Roberts, Anna K. Nicholas, and the Forsyths. The exhibition was televised and “Chianti” made a two second spot—and the New York Post. Her son “Rico” made a big hit too.

If anyone hasn’t heard, Mary Lou and Art Tingley’s “Poppy” had no less than 14 puppies. That’s all we know about the Tingleys; no one here has seen them lately.

Briards with poor appetites, etc.—Fred Carrion tells me he bought “The Complete Herbal Book for Dogs” by Juliette de Bairacli Levy. It gives cures for everything from cuts and sore throats to “Natural Rearing” diets. Fred says “Rimbaud” has been acting, eating, and looking like a lion ever since he ate the book!

For East Siders only... that is, any Briard owner living on the East Coast. Please send news, clippings, and above all, photos of your dogs to your new Associate Editors:

Dolores Zaccaro
315 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

Congratulations to Brother and Sister—Igor and Andrea d’Agincourt, for winning Best of Breed and Best of Opposite Sex, giving both 5 point majors. This took place April 19, 1970, at the San Gabriel Valley K.C. Congratulations also go to Mimi and Merritt Barker, the owners of these beautiful Briards.

Again we’re happy to announce Jeff Hipsman taking First Place in his class at the San Gabriel Show, April 19. He also placed Best Junior Handler in Match, May 10th at the Universal Kennel Club Puppy Match over 97 entries.

HURRAY! HURRAY! Our first Briard male to be awarded Champion on the West Coast in two years! Prince Valiant de Marha finished April 26, at the Santa Ana Valley K.C. Show with a 4 point major (this making...
his third). Peter the Prince, as he is known, is owned by Dr. Ray La Scola and is handled by Lee Erickson.

May 16, 1970 -- Cabrillo K.C. -- More Champ News! Now we have two -- Wally d'Agincourt, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Marks, finished today with a 3 point major. Wally is handled by Lee Erickson. Congratulations to all.

May 17, 1970 -- Del Sur K.C. -- Esau de Sanin Chermain, took his first 3 point major at the age of 7 months. He is owned by yours truly and were we excited.

WEST COAST PUPPIES!

Dam: Berry Brows Nina; Sire: Samson d'Agincourt. 11 pups whelped May 15, 1970, at the home of Paul Rosner. There are 6 females and 5 males.

May 16, 1970, was the day Eugenie d'Agincourt whelped 10 puppies. Sire is Ch. Prince Valiant de Marha. Ginie is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Block of Whittier.

Mimi Barker is happy to announce Andrea d'Agincourt whelped 9 pups on May 12th.

Congratulations to everyone on their puppies.

Carolyn Erickson
819 W. 229th Street
Torrance, California 90502

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE MID-WEST

We neglected to mention in April that Sharon and Bob Boelter’s Quintana de Marha finished her Championship at the March BCA Specialty in Indianapolis. Congratulations to all!

We have lots of news for you this month! Two new Champions, more puppies due, and news about the Summer Specialty.

New Champions in the Mid-West are:
Ch. Riene des Elfes De Malouse
Ch. Tartufe Chez Chien Velu

Reine is owned by Pat and Charles Long. She finished her Championship at Progressive in Detroit on April 25, 1970, with her third major. We had a nice entry of Briards at the Progressive Show; winning Best of Breed was Ch. Pythias Chez Phydeau, owned by Cece and Ken Collins.

Reine is also expecting a litter of pups about June 1st, so by the time you read this she may be a mother. The sire of the prospective litter is Ch. Quik-Pik de la Caillarde.

Pat Long writes that Ralph des Elfes de Malouse finished his C.D. at Toledo, Ohio, on April 26th.

After Toledo comes the Ingham County K.C. Show, Lansing, Michigan, at which Tartufe (Tuffy) finished his Championship. Tuffy is owned by Lisa and Don Dishell.

In May also, was the Oakland County K.C. Show with an entry of six Briards. Pa’Chicks Renoir, owned by Evaline and George Sikes took Best of Breed. Best of Opposite Sex was Barbara and Bruce McQuillan’s puppy bitch Saucy Sally Chez de Benaderet. Reserve Winner’s Dog was a bright newcomer Alfie Chez Chien Velu.

The Sikes also report that Renoir took his first major for 3 points at Toledo, Ohio, and completed his first leg to his C.D. with a score of 190½.

With all of this happy news, I have to pause to express our sympathy to Sue and Mitt Hirchenrider. Their Nan, Nancie Chez Phydeau, died in April. She was dearly loved and will be sorely missed.

Are you getting ready for the Summer Specialty? It will be held at Pontiac, Michigan, on August 16. Last year we saw the largest entry of Briards ever assembled and it was quite a Thrill. We have a beautiful new site this year, at a newly completed Polo Grounds. Gorgeous! There will be a private grooming tent and a private ring. Our judge is Mr. Robert Wills, with Mr. Peter Knoop doing the Puppy Sweepstakes and also Working Group. We will have stud dog and brood bitch classes also, so it will be quite a day for our Briards.

For the newcomers, the Specialty rounds out a weekend of competition. On Friday there is the Grand Travers K.C. Show at Travers City. Mr. Ray Norsworthy will be judging both the breed and Working Group. On Saturday is the Genesee County K.C. Show in Flint, Michigan. Mr. Elsworth Gamble will judge Briards with Mr. Haskell Schuffman judging the Working Group. Trophies will be offered for all of these shows. It’s a nice little circuit.

Be sure to attend the dinner party being held at the home of Lisa and Don Dishell. It will be on Saturday evening before the Specialty. As usual, we will try to provide the best in food and drink, but as an extra dividend we are fortunate to include a discussion and film on “Temperament Testing in Young Puppies”, by Dr. William Fuller. I’m sure it will be of interest to all of us, and certainly enlightening.

It’s a beautiful time of year in Michigan. The company will be the best (Briarders). The trophies are picked with tender loving care and we hope you take one home. You do have the best Briard in the world, don’t you?

............please remember our trophy donations

Joyce Awodey
3259 Devon Brook Dr.
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013
BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA SPECIALTY SHOW

Officers
President.....................Harold Marley
Vice President..............James Zaccaro
Treasurer.....................Barbara Ruby
Secretary.....................Mary Lou Tingley
Yardley Rd.
Mendham, N.J. 07945

Best of Breed..............SP Trophy offered by the Pontiac Kennel Club
Best of Opposite Sex........SP Trophy offered by the Pontiac Kennel Club

Puppy Classes
(both sexes and both age divisions -- competition required).............1st -- SP Teaspoon offered by the Pontiac Kennel Club

The following prizes are offered by the Briard Club of America through the generosity of its members and friends whose names will be published in the catalogue.

Rosettes for Best of Breed, Best of Opposite Sex, Best of Winners, Winners Dog, Winners Bitch, and First in all classes.

Best of Breed.....................Stainless Steel Chafing Dish
Best of Opposite Sex..............Stainless and Wood Meat Platter
Winners Dog......................Stainless Steel Divided Tray
Winners Bitch......................Stainless Steel Divided Tray
Puppy Dog Class, 6-9 Mos........1st, Stainless Steel Ash Trays
2nd, Stainless Steel Ash Tray
3rd, Stainless Steel Ash Tray
Puppy Bitch Class, 6-9 Mos......1st, Stainless Steel Ash Trays
2nd, Stainless Steel Ash Tray
3rd, Stainless Steel Ash Tray
Puppy Dog Class, 9-12 Mos......1st, Stainless Steel Ash Trays
2nd, Stainless Steel Ash Tray
3rd, Stainless Steel Ash Tray
Puppy Bitch Class, 9-12 Mos......1st, Stainless Steel Ash Trays
2nd, Stainless Steel Ash Tray
3rd, Stainless Steel Ash Tray
Novice Dog Class.....................1st, Stainless Steel Serving Piece
2nd, Stainless Steel Serving Piece
Novice Bitch Class.....................1st, Stainless Steel Serving Piece
2nd, Stainless Steel Serving Piece
American Bred Dog Class..............1st, Stainless Steel Salt and Pepper
2nd, Stainless Steel Salt and Pepper
American Bred Bitch Class..........1st, Stainless Steel Salt and Pepper
2nd, Stainless Steel Salt and Pepper
Bred by Exhibitor Dog Class...........1st, Stainless Steel Salade Set
Bred by Exhibitor Bitch Class........1st, Stainless Steel Salade Set
Open Dog Class........................1st, Stainless Steel Serving Tray
2nd, Stainless Steel Serving Bowl
Open Dog Class (cont.)..........3rd, Stainless Steel Serving Bowl
4th, Stainless Steel Creamer and Sugar
Open Bitch Class.....................1st, Stainless Steel Serving Tray
2nd, Stainless Steel Serving Bowl
3rd, Stainless Steel Serving Bowl
4th, Stainless Steel Creamer and Sugar
Stud Dog Class.....................1st, Stainless Steel Serving Bowl
Brood Bitch Class.....................1st, Stainless Steel Serving Bowl
Best Puppy in Sweepstakes.........Stainless Steel Serving Bowl

Puppy Sweepstakes
Briard Club of America

Sweepstakes Entry Fee: $5.00. Dogs and Bitches to be divided by age and not by sex. Divisions as follows:

- 6 months and under 9 months
- 9 months and under 12 months
- 12 months and under 18 months

Entry fee to be divided as follows:

- 1st, 50%
- 2nd, 25%
- 3rd, 15%
- 4th, 10%

Champions will be excluded and all pups must be shown by the owner or an amateur handler and must be entered in one of the regular classes at the show.

Obedience

Stainless Steel Trophy to be offered to the highest scoring Briard. Score must be qualifying.

I PLAN TO ATTEND THE BCA SPECIALTY SHOW ON AUGUST 16, 1970, (Sunday) AND PLAN TO BRING ............... BRIARDS.

PLEASE MAKE MY HOTEL RESERVATIONS AT THE PONTIAC HOLIDAY INN:

DATE OF ARRIVAL ............... DATE OF DEPARTURE .........

KIND OF ACCOMODATIONS:

ONE DOUBLE BED ............... TWO DOUBLE BEDS...........

THERE WILL BE ............... PERSONS IN OUR PARTY FOR DINNER.

MAIL TO: ..................
NANCIE WELLS
727 BROADACRE
CLAWSON, MICH. 48017
IT'S TIME TO MAKE SOME TRAVEL PLANS ... Yvonne Lacy sends us the following information, of special interest to concerned Briard owners with a yen to go Abroad. We have already heard of some members planning to attend the meeting in France in September and will look forward to a complete report for the DEW CLAW.

The French "Club Des Amis du Briard" announces, through its diligent secretary Mme. de Fontenilles, the following event to be held in France on the 27th of September, 1970, at the Chateau du Vauvireuil, near to Louviers in the Department of Eure.

The following text, translated by Yvonne Lacy, presents the rules set forth in the French magazine of the "Club Des Amis du Briard."

The objectives of this meeting are: to select Briards who conform to the true type of the Briard with the temper of the "Sage-Hardi", wise and fearless, having sufficient apparent qualities to become good producers of the breed.

The dogs will not compete against each other. They will only be judged against the Standard of the ideal Briard. All dogs must be at least one year of age and be registered.

There will be several panels, each composed of no less than two members each.

I. TO MEASURE the dog for size and proportions.

II. TO EVALUATE TEMPERAMENT -- that the dog is neither aggressive, nor shy, nor frightened.

III. Title of STUD DOG OR DAM will be retained for a period of three years.

IV. Title of RECOMMENDED STUD OR DAM. The males and females will have to be represented with a determined number of their get. The quality of the latter determines the title of RECOMMENDED.

V. Title of REPRODUCER OF ELITE. The males and females will have to be represented with a determined number of their get (the conditions differ from the RECOMMENDED STUD OR DAM in their details).

NO TITLE WILL BE ATTRIBUTED TO A DOG THAT HAS NOT PASSED WITH SUCCESS THE TEMPERAMENT EVALUATION. Each dog will receive a duplicate of the notes and comments given by the respective panel. Each Briard owner will be advised, if he so desires, as to the best alliances for his dog or how to improve his breeding.

This type of event is a first for the French "Club Des Amis du Briard." It promises to be of invaluable importance for the breed. For those of our members who may attend, Yvonne C. Lacy expects to be present and will be happy to interpret.
During the past several decades there has developed, throughout the world, an increasing interest in the breeding and exhibiting of purebred dogs. As one might expect, one of the results of this heightened activity has been an increase in the number of commercial ventures into the dog business. Recently, as a result of the development of a major breeding and sales program by a Japanese concern and the mass importation of European dogs by franchised pet stores, commercial activity in dogs has taken on a new character. The potential effects of this business on American dog fanciers are significant, not only in terms of its financial impact, but, more importantly, in its effect upon the average American breeders' ability to sustain a breeding program of merit.

Due in part to the high per capita income in the United States as well as the trend toward suburban living, the growth in popularity of purebred dogs in the U.S. has been more significant than in most other areas of the world. According to American Kennel Club statistics, in 1955, there were 359,900 new registrations, in 1965, 722,800 and in 1968, the number of registrations reached 909,300. Further, while some slowing of the growth rate may occur, it is expected that the popularity of registered dogs will continue to increase for many years to come. It is much to the credit of the American Kennel Club and the initiative and desire of American breeders that this growth has been accomplished in an organized manner without any loss to the integrity of registration procedures and regulations.

While it may appear on the surface that the growth of the dog fancy has occurred without difficulty, in actuality, it has been achieved only by overcoming challenges and disruptive pressures which had the potential for mitigating even the best efforts of those with a deep and abiding interest in the development of purebred animals representative of their breed Standards. It should be expected that such challenges will continue to arise and that only through the vigilance and activity of American dog fanciers can the high levels of breeding thus far realized in this country be continued.

There is developing, at present, what may be the most severe threat yet encountered by American fanciers of purebred dogs. Specifically, the present difficulty arises from the activities of purely commercial operations in purebred dogs by organizations both within and outside of the U.S., and the potential combination of the two. While it may not necessarily or morally wrong for a business organization to commercialize purebred dogs, the demonstrated history of such operations raises many questions concerning the long-term impact on the breeding of dogs as a hobby. In addition, when such operations are well financed, highly organized and professionally promoted, the challenge presented to the individual breeder and exhibitor is probably more than such individuals are able to cope with or overcome by themselves.

There has, of course, existed, for many years, a modest level of retail activity in the pedigreed dog business. However, it has consisted primarily of individual pet shops buying and selling dogs in relatively small numbers and the majority of dogs were from American breeders. It has, however, been clear for some time that the tremendous and increasing popularity of purebred dogs in the United States might attract purely commercial ventures of major significance into this area.

This unfortunate possibility has been realized by the recent development of several nationally franchised chains of pet shops dealing primarily in dogs, and by the relatively recent expansion of a Japanese firm doing business in dogs and related areas. Some of the franchised operations deal primarily in the importing and selling of foreign-bred dogs.

While the activities of the franchised organizations dealing in foreign-bred dogs are conducted within the law, the costs associated with obtaining a franchise are quite high and most of the operations are oriented only toward a financially profitable operation. As a result, the business is sometimes conducted with little regard for what is best for a given breed or even a specific dog.

As an example, one of the franchise stores, in the Midwest area, dealing primarily in foreign-bred dogs, imported a number of Great Pyrenees from Scotland. These puppies could be purchased from the store at a price of four hundred dollars each, or in the case of one of the females, at two hundred fifty dollars, providing the female was bred at her first season and one of the litter returned to the store. Further, based upon information available, the bitch was to be bred to her litter brother. In many cases it is also questionable whether the dogs can be registered in the U.S. From recent discussions with an employee of a franchised store, it was learned that the mark-up, on dogs sold, averages more that 300% and that, at least in that store, the average daily sale is seven dogs.

Within the past year or two, there has been an increased interest by the Japanese in purchasing American dogs for export to Japan. As a result of information obtained directly from Japan and both direct and indirect contact with a Japanese Company in the dog business, it became apparent that the Japanese have engaged in a highly organized professional business operation with substantial financial backing. It also became apparent that such an operation might have a significant impact on American dog fanciers.

In order to properly assess the complete problem presented by the mass importation of dogs, it was decided that a detailed study was required, including personal visits to both Japan and Europe. The objective of this study was to determine the extent of foreign commercial dog operations, in what phases of the dog business they were involved, their short and long range objectives, how they were progressing and, in the case of the Japanese, whether they intended to export dogs from Japan to the U.S.

Initially, our interest in this subject was generated by activities with our Breed, the Great Pyrenees. However, it became evident very early that the program in Great Pyrenees was only representative of the total commercial effort and could be compared to activities in other breeds.

I think it is well to understand the basic difference in the operation between Europe and Japan. Generally, the importation of dogs from Europe results from the activities of American businessmen dealing
April 1969, the Company imports "not less than 1000 foreign-bred dogs wide and about twenty-five feet long. Ay actual count, each kennel buildings enclosed within a walled compound. The buildings are used The facility was composed of a series of old and poorly maintained buildings housed between thirty and forty dogs, with the dogs appearing to be be- tween two and six months of age. Each kennel contained one pan of kibble which had been wetted, the floors were covered with shredded paper and we did not observe water bowls in any of the kennels. The dogs did not have sufficient room to lay without being either under or on top of other dogs. They had no room to walk and due to the lack of space, were walking and laying in their urine and droppings.

While we were on the premises, some of the puppies were removed for medical attention and shots and medication of various types were admin-istered. However, the dogs which had been treated were returned to the same kennels after care. The surgery was contained in a separate build- ing in one corner of the compound and based upon observations, from the second floor of a building on adjoining property, it was the most unsanitary operating room we have ever seen. During the period of our observations, even though a surgical procedure was in process, dogs were being passed back and forth through the room and all of the win-dows in the surgery were open, allowing insects and dust and dirt to circulate freely.

During subsequent discussions with Company officials we were told that dogs were kept in this facility for only one day. However, based upon our observations of medical treatment records, etc., this is not true. However, the kittens do appear to serve primarily as a transfer facility where young dogs are kept pending their sale or placement in a home. While at the kennel facility, we observed a large number of young labradors and during subsequent discussions with the Company Trade Mana-ger, it was stated by him that these dogs will be trained and used as leader dogs for the blind. According to the Company, they recently placed, under contract, foreign specialists in the training of guide dogs. The Company representatives stated that the dogs which they trained would be sold for $10,000.

Most Americans we have talked to, who have been approached by rep-resentatives of the major Japanese company in the dog business, have been led to believe that the Company is merely importing dogs for re-sale to Japanese families. Based upon our observations, discussions with Company officials and owners of dogs imported to Japan, the above statement is true but not complete, and the omission is significant. While purebred dogs purchased in the United States are placed in private Japanese homes, the placement is made under a contract apparently aimed at building the Companies' breeding stock. According to the contract of one company, when an imported bitch is ready to be placed, a "purchaser" is located, a price established by the company and an a-greement signed by the company and the buyer. The price for American pedigreed bitches is usually between four and five hundred dollars. However, the buyer does not pay for the bitch in cash but rather by re-turning puppies to the Company. According to most of the contracts, for every puppy returned to the company by the buyer, a credit is made of 50% of the cost of the bitch. Approximately half of the bitches are from Europe and half from America. Two of the stud dogs are from America. In addition, the company is paid for a second American Champion dog but he had not been shipped to Japan as of early September. While high prices were paid for the males, one group of nine American-bred bitches were purchased from a single breeder at $180.00 each.

As a result of a detailed study of various literature and reports, we have determined that one company presently has available, AKC Cham-pion breeding dogs in at least thirty breeds.
The following is a listing of the breeds wherein specific AKC Champion dogs have been identified as being imported by one company. While the listing of the breeds presented here is not complete, only those breeds were included where the specific dogs were identified by name and AKC registration numbers. The breeds include: Bassett Hound, Beagle, Bloodhound, Boston Terrier, Boxer, Bullmastiff, Cairn Terrier, Chihuahua (long-haired), Cocker Spaniel, Collie, Dachshund, Dalmatian, English Setter, Fox Terrier, Great Pyrenees, Greyhound, Manchester Terrier, Miniature Pinscher, Papillon, Pekingese, Pomeranian, Pug, Puli, St. Bernard, Scottish Terrier, Shetland Sheepdog, Schipperke, West Highland White Terrier, and Whippet.

The same company has Champion dogs from England or the Continent in a number of additional breeds and company representatives are attempting, at present, to purchase dogs of other breeds including Briards and Spaniels.

It is my opinion, based upon observing the breeding stock in a number of breeds as well as talking with various company representatives, that the Japanese commercial ventures in dogs are not sufficiently knowledgeable or, more importantly, even concerned enough to define a breeding program of merit. The adult Great Pyrenees, Old English, Collie and Saint Bernard bitches we observed were, for the most part, average in quality. However, the puppies we saw, varying in age from one to about five months did not appear to contain a promising puppy and some of the puppies were of very poor quality. I believe this results from a lack of knowledge of the breeds and a breeding program based primarily on a number game.

Representatives from one of the companies stated that they were disappointed in some of the American Pyrenees bitches they had received because they wheeled their tails when moving and because some had ear color. It is being generous to consider statements such as these as being only naive, but for anyone to initiate a breeding program in a breed without apparently having even read the breed standard can only be referred to as complete lack of responsibility and interest. During our visit, we saw approximately three hundred puppies from a large variety of breeds and while I am not sufficiently knowledgeable of all breeds to make an accurate assessment, those we are most familiar with, such as the working dogs, appeared to vary in quality from average to poor.

During visits to Japanese homes where dogs were placed under a breeding agreement we saw a poor quality Pyrenees, a Collie Bitch of average quality and several rather poor Old English Sheepdogs and Saint Bernards. It is, of course, possible, through a carefully planned selective breeding program, to improve the offspring quality and finally produce good quality dogs. However, such an accomplishment is based on considerable knowledge of and experience in working with a given breed. I do not believe that an individual who is responsible for more than 45 breeds can possibly have either the knowledge or the time necessary to implement such a program. It is also doubtful that a breeding program which must be financially profitable will be compatible with the requirements of selective breeding. The unfortunate part about this particular aspect of the overall situation is that dogs of questionable quality could be exported from Japan to the U.S., carrying pedigrees of stature in this country. The fact that the AKC might not register such puppies is probably of little consequence to a commercial operation of this type.

We subsequently visited the Japan Kennel Club and according to JKC officials, that organization will not accept for registration dogs bred by one of the major companies because the company has a history of inaccurate recording of breeding and pedigree data.

According to the AKC, the problem of purebred dog registration in Japan is acute with a very large number of different Breed Clubs and Kennel Clubs attempting to perform the function either for all breeds or those of special interest.

From the standpoint of the long term business activities of the Japanese, I believe that they fully intend to export dogs to the United States, probably commencing in about one and one-half years, and that they will initially attempt to work through existing commercial outlets such as the franchised pet shops.

During our investigations in Europe, we visited several breeders selling dogs to dealers in the U.S. For the most part, they were shoestring operations with poor facilities or individual breeders merely disposing of puppies. Unlike the Japanese, however, most of the English dogs were registered with the U.K.C. and could be registered in the U.S. providing proper procedures were followed.

While in the London area, we responded by phone to newspaper advertisements for 13 different breeds, all puppies which could be registered in the U.S. Based upon this investigation, I believe it possible to obtain purebred registrable puppies for almost any breed at prices not exceeding $65.00.

One may, of course, ask whether there is, in fact, any difference between these operations and those of the puppy mills which have existed in this country for many years and whether true fanciers of purebred dogs should be concerned.

In my opinion, they should be, for several reasons: First, few foreign countries have dog fanciers as conscious of and concerned about raising sound dogs. Hip dysplasia control programs in the U.S. provide an excellent example and such programs are practically nonexistent in Japan and not as widespread in most of Europe as in the U.S.

Second, unlike domestic puppy mills which have operated at moderate levels and have not seriously impacted the true purebred dog fancier, well-financed and staffed business operations skilled at advertising and sales promotion probably would. Third, because such operations give little attention to their breeding program, the general level of puppy quality is not such that the breeding contributes to the betterment of a given breed.

Finally, apart from profit considerations, it is necessary for constructive breeders to be able to place their puppies at a reasonable price to break even on costs. If a large number of dogs resulting from a very low cost breeding program are brought into the U.S. and adequate advertising and promotional efforts are undertaken, the puppies will be placed. It is entirely possible that a secondary effect would be a tremendous increase in breeding resulting in an oversupply, as in some parts of Europe, and a concurrent significant reduction in the prices paid for purebred dogs. Such a situation would eliminate many small breeders who do not have sufficient independent income to sustain a deficit breeding program.

It is my opinion that American dog fanciers should take those steps necessary to protect the efforts of U.S. breeders and exhibitors by bringing about closer control over the purely commercial importation of foreign-bred dogs. Such control can be accomplished either by the
HAPPINESS IS A BRIARD PUPPY....
(a photographic essay)

THE JOY OF PLAY.......

implementation of a quarantine or the raising of the present tax on imported dogs to a level sufficient to inhibit purely commercial operations.

I, personally, am not in favor of the quarantine for these reasons: First, there is a legitimate traffic in purebred dogs among breeders attempting to improve their stock. A quarantine, of sufficient length to inhibit commercial operations, would impair the transferring of dogs intended to contribute to improved breeding. A quarantine also would restrict the freedom of dog owners in traveling with their personal pets.

A tariff, on the other hand, could be established at a level sufficient to make commercial operations unprofitable and could be regulated such that the breeder importing, obviously, for breeding purposes, rather than for resale, would be excluded from the tax.

It would appear that the tax, to be effective, would have to be 50% or more of the value of the dog and that value would be established by the U.S. market, not by a foreign market where the dogs were obtained essentially free.

If a formula such as this were used with a Great Pyrenees such as those sold in Detroit, it becomes evident that commercial ventures would have a difficult time indeed. In this case, for example, where the puppy was sold for $400.00, the tax would be $200.00. The shipping costs of about $50.00 and miscellaneous expenses such as food and supplies of $25.00 would leave only $125.00 to purchase the dog and make a profit. Such a margin would be grossly insufficient. Further, the store would not improve its profit significantly by increasing the price of the dog until it had priced itself out of the market.

In any event, I do not believe it possible for any individual or small group to bring about necessary changes. Rather, it will require the cohesive effort of American fanciers, in short, some type of nationally organized effort with the same financial backing and professionalism as those engaged in the large scale commercial dog business.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

May 27, 1970

Editor,

Congratulations, Cece, on your appointment as Editor of the DEW CLAW. It would be difficult to find a better choice among the members to assume a tremendous job.

At a time of changeover such as a change of Editors we would be remiss if the contributions of Harold Marley as the former Editor were not noted by the Club. Harold's time, effort and imagination changed the DEW CLAW from obvious do-it-yourself mimeograph sheets to the professional appearance to which we have become accustomed.

While editorial policy recently may have been controversial, the efforts expended by Harold in first printing the DEW CLAW, starting in March 1964, while Mary Lou was Editor, then assuming the Editorship in June of 1967, through the April 1970, issue have been extraordinary. The Club owes a large "Thanks" to Harold for these efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Tingley

"EEEEKOUCH! "

19.
"PLEASE LOVE US!"

"A MOMENT OF REST"

"LOVE - A LICK ON THE EAR"

"A PENSIVE PUP"
NEW MEMBERS


ADDRESS CORRECTIONS:

Joan Schindler, 16021 Woodvale Rd., Encino, Calif. 91316
Tom Trevelen, 4722 Canfield Rd., Canfield, Ohio 44406
Allan Brown, 425 E. 79th St., New York, N. Y. 10021
Philip & Janet Zingsheim, Rt. 1, Box 140, Mound, Minn. 55364
Nancie Wells, 727 Broadacre, Clawson, Mich. 48017
Ken & Cece Collins, 415 Oak Tree Lane, Easton, Pa. 18042

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

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New York
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Charles Vetrone, 810 Harriet Ave. N.W., Canton 44703
Dorothy Vetrone, 810 Harriet Ave. N.W., Canton 44703

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

CONGRATULATIONS, CECE, ON YOUR FIRST ISSUE AS EDITOR OF THE DEW CLAW. A JOB WELL DONE.

By R. E. Vernède, from The First Friend, an Anthology of the Friendship of Man and Dog, by Lucy Menzies. E.P. Dutton & Co., 1923
The following article is reprinted with the permission of DOG WORLD Magazine. It appeared in the April 1970 issue.

A PUPPY'S DEBUT

by Stanley Dangerfield

In my opinion the most important single day in the life of a show dog is not the day on which he wins his first points. Nor is it the day when he wins the final points which qualify him for his title. Nor is it the day of his first Best of Breed, or Best in Show. But why go on? Why not state instead that in my opinion the most important single day in the life of a show dog is the day on which he first enters a show.

This first outing can, often does, affect his whole career. It's well worth taking more than a little trouble about it.

Oddly enough, few people do. Admittedly many of them spend quite a lot of time bothering about it in the months and years which follow! Quite naturally, intelligent exhibitors spend quite a lot of time thinking of how, why, when and where to bring the puppy out during the months in which he is growing up. Most of us are impatient, some almost childishy so, to get the dog into a ring. Perhaps quite naturally they want to see it start collecting those ribbons. They have watched it grow for months past. Done everything they can to ensure it is in perfect condition. Groomed it. Polished it. Measured and weighed it. They have absolute confidence in it and can already see it in their mind's eye standing right at the top of the line.

These same exhibitors have also done a certain amount of additional planning. For example, few people enter a puppy under a judge in whom they have, for one reason or another, no confidence. They want a run for their money if nothing else. Additionally, if they are smart they look for a show where the going will not be too hot or one in which the puppy will not have to take on the best in the land at his first outing.

All of this is very wise. But I feel that all of it is immeasurably less important than planning to ensure that the puppy thoroughly enjoys his first outing. Believe me, I am not being sentimental. But try to think of it from the puppy's point of view. For most, this first show must be quite an ordeal. For the first time in their lives they are thrust into close proximity to dozens (even hundreds) of strange dogs. Most of them are of a shape and size they could never have even known existed! In addition they have to put up with more noise than they could ever have heard before. Be pulled about by strangers. Be robbed of those little snoozes which are so much a part of kennel life. Probably, horror of horrors, they may even miss a meal! Can you wonder that a lot of these pups are so disturbed, perhaps frightened would be a better word, that they take months to recover? Others become so bored that henceforward a day at a show is their idea of a really dull day.

How can this be avoided? The answer is, with some dogs there is no way of avoiding it. No matter how much trouble you take they quickly build up a dislike, or fear, of shows. With most dogs however you can sell them the idea. That is if you are prepared to go to sufficient trouble.

TRAINING

First of all, the early shows you visit should only be counted as an extension of the show training you have been giving them at home. If you are the sort of person who takes a completely untrained puppy to a show, the sort that has not been trained to stand, to respond to handling, to tolerate a judge's attention and to walk on a lead, this article is not for you. I am only going on from the known and sensible starting point.

If we agree that this first show is merely an extension of home training, then obviously we must accept the first training principle. This is to stop the lesson before the puppy is bored. You may think that this is going too far. But surely if you want your dog to enjoy shows for years to come, and remember that he is unlikely to win prizes unless he does enjoy them, then surely no effort is too great. When the pup has clearly had enough, take him home. Of course, if you have made the mistake of entering a show where the benching rules forbid this practice, then you have been plain dumb!

Clearly you should make this first outing at a show near your own home, in this way the car ride is short. This reduces the chances of upsetting the dog's stomach. Anumber of dogs suffer from car-sickness forever because of the association of ideas in their mind which connects that long first car ride with the bewilderding and long day at a show which followed.

Try to get the dog there a reasonably short time before it is wanted in the ring. Obviously if you are showing a number of dogs this will be difficult. However, it is always possible to use somebody to ferry your young treasure in and out of the show.

Finally, for a first outing, choose a considerate judge. Also remember to pick a show where this judge is likely to have sufficient time to waste on your puppy. Speaking as a judge I remember many occasions in which my commitment was such that I just did not have time to fool around with youngsters. When dogs refused to be examined, or bound about the ring it is one thing to be sympathetic, but knowing that you have scores more dogs to judge you have to make a quick decision as to whether it is better to force your attentions on a youngster or pass him over.

If I owned a dog I know which I would prefer. But all owners do not think alike. When I have time I am prepared to be patient with skittish youngsters. I will, if need be, sit on the ground and wait for them to come to me. I am not alone in this. I am sure that most judges feel the same.

On the other hand there are some judges who are by nature intolerant of delay. I'm not criticising them. I am merely telling you that this should be taken into account.

What does all this advice add up to? Why, merely that as you have spent countless hours on rearing your young dog you should spend a few more to ensure that he likes his first few shows. If he likes them at the beginning he will probably continue to like them.

(Editor's Notes Look for a handling class in your area. Take that puppy to some matches before tackling a point show if at all possible.)
SHEEPHERDING

An exciting new area of interest for Briard lovers is opening up. Sharon Boelter writes:

Dear BOA Members:

In the April issue of the Dew Claw, I expressed the growing interest of our members toward the sheepherding aspect of the Briard. I would now like to describe our purpose and goals in exploring and undertaking this venture and to also share the information I have received regarding sheepherding.

OUR PURPOSE:

To maintain and encourage the natural bred-for temperament and sheepherding instinct of the Briard, not forgetting, however, our goals in breeding to more perfection the conformation of the Briard to the AKC Standard.

OUR GOALS:

To establish our own Briard Sheepherding Society that will:

1. Regulate future sheepherding trials designed specifically to illustrate the Briard's own style of working with sheep.

2. Create the necessary rules for trials to prove the working ability of Briards. (Please refer to the Article taken from Eligibility of Dogs for Registration).

3. To issue certificates of Proven Working Ability when said ability has been demonstrated at a sanctioned trial.

4. To determine the course or field that a Briard must use to demonstrate said ability. (See Official Sheep Dog Trial Course.)

In my search for information, many letters were written to publishing companies and various sheepherding societies, and all were answered with much enthusiasm. There is very little literature available and so, we must rely on the wisdom and experience of others. A most helpful magazine dealing with sheepherding breeds is the National Stock Dog Magazine. The address is: Mr. E.G. Emanuel, Editor, RRI, Butler, Ind. Subscription rates are $2.00 per year, $5.00 for three years. Mr. Emanuel has been most helpful in answering my many questions and it was his advice that pointed out some of the problems we will deal with. According to Mr. Emanuel, we will in fact have to start and create our own Society that will hold trials for Briards. There is no parent club that we can join or with which we can hold trials.

The North American Sheep Dog Society was also of great help. They sent various articles and mentioned books available on this subject. Since they deal only with Border Collies, the information received deals only with that breed but would still be applicable to the Briard.

The various publishing companies brought me up to date on books now available (there are not very many):

- R.B. Kelley - Principles and Methods of Animal Breeding
- R.B. Kelley - Sheepdogs: Their Breeding, Maintenance, and Training
- Hamilton-Wilkes - Kelpie and Cattle Dog
- Lyman Nash - Cow Dog

I might add that cattle herding and sheepherding are closely related as far as training. If anyone is interested in finding out more about these books, please let me know.

Efforts will be continued to uncover more information. If anyone has information on sheepherding, no matter how small, won't you please share it?

Sincerely,

Sharon Boelter
2205 Tanager Trail
Madison, Wis. 53711

ELIGIBILITY OF DOGS FOR REGISTRATION

(Taken from the North American Sheep Dog Society)

That Proven Working Ability be considered as established when a dog or bitch can accomplish the minimum work regularly expected from a good well-trained Working Collie, defined as follows:

A purebred and registered Working Collie shall be considered as of PROVEN WORKING ABILITY when:

- Said dog, under command, is capable of GATHERING a group of sheep, making not less than a 200 yard outrun, a cautious approach, a careful lift, and a straight fetch.

- Said dog, under command, is also capable of DRIVING a group of sheep a specified direction, to a designated point, and for a distance of not less than 50 yards from the handler.

- Said dog, under command, is also capable of PENNING a group of sheep; all of the above work to be accomplished in true, quiet Working Collie style, using "eye" for effective control and free of vicious gripping.

That said dog possess a "Certificate of Recognition of Proven Working Ability" issued by this Society as record of fact that the above work requirements have been fully met and officially recognized.
"I am writing this article in the hope that it will be of assistance to young farmers anxious to train a sheep dog; as before undertaking such a task some knowledge is essential. This knowledge is very difficult to impart. Dogs vary tremendously and have to be studied as individuals, but nevertheless some help can be gotten from written advice such as I will try to give.

Essentials for success are, of course, a genuine love of dogs, a good specimen to work on, determination to succeed, patience, and some technical knowledge. My task is to provide the last-named as far as I can.

Your first step is to obtain the very best pup that you can lay your hands on. You may have to pay a stiff price, but I am sure most breeders would replace any pup gratis that did not come up to expectations for reasons beyond the control of the handler; that is, breeding. When you consider the time spent in training, the cheap pup that turns out to be a second-rate worker or possibly even a failure, is very expensive compared with the pup that costs a little more but turns out as it should; so make sure you get the best. Try to see the parents working, unless you can rely on the breeder's word and his knowledge. I have known so-called wonderful dogs that I would not take as a gift. Study the pedigrees; beware of too close inbreeding; let working qualities come first and type and looks afterwards.

Dogs are usually preferable to bitches. They are probably a little more headstrong and more forceful, but one does not have that periodic trouble of their coming in heat.

As far as we are concerned, there are only the Border Collie and the Kelpie to choose from. The former is the breed that has evolved in the border countries of England and Scotland, and as far as we can ascertain, dates back 300 years; whereas the Kelpie is an Australian breed. It varies a lot in color and size and probably springs from the same source as the Border Collie, with possibly some admixture of blood far back. That does not, however, detract from its present value. You will probably find the Border Collie more obedient and stylish while the Kelpie is hardier. A world authority, who bred both in Australia, in a letter to me, says he prefers the Border Collie for any class of work. You may please yourself about what breed you choose, but get the best specimen.

Try to get your puppy when he is from 8 to 12 weeks old, as he begins developing then and should be encouraged along the right lines from the start. At this early stage, he should receive no checking. I have known puppies to take an active interest in sheep at 7 weeks of
age; but don’t be despondent if he does not take an interest until con-
siderably later, as long as his breeding is right.
First, give him a name—a short one that will carry well when he is
some distance away. Now gain his affection and confidence.
Until he is about six months old you should give him three meals
day and thereafter, two a day. Give him the best you can. When grown
up you need give him only one good meal a day. This is my practice and
I find they do well on it; but I think that when they are being really
hard worked they should have a light meal in the morning as well.
As a start, any decent outroom will do for the puppy’s sleeping
quarters, but later you should put him on a chain every night and dur-
ing all times when he is not with you. Then he should have a decent
kennel, either made of wood or of plastered brick—one with wooden floor
and pitched roof is ideal. See that he can get shade, too. I chain my
dogs onto long wires so that they can move from kennel to shade at will.
Next you can start chaining him for a short while at a time and
Teaching him to lead. If he gets in your way while working, chain him
rather than chase him away. Always feed him yourself and see that he
does not acquire bad habits, but learns decent manners.
At three or four months you can teach him to lie down. Use any
command you like, either word, whistle, or sign, but only one for the
present. You will find the whistle best in guarding against the bad
effect of your possible ill-temper. It does not convey your feelings
as does the spoken word. I usually make him lie down at his food,
pressing him and saying, "sit down," or giving at the same time a soft
short whistle. Or else you can have him on a lead and, pressing him
down say, "sit down." As he learns, gradually increase your distance
from him, but always make the sound suit the distance. By that I mean
speak softly when he is near and more loudly when he is further away.
If you have taught him to lie down at his food you will probably find
that he won’t want to eat while you are about. That does not matter.
You have taught him to lie down and you can teach him to do so without
his food. Give him plenty of practice at dropping down at any odd mo-
tion when he is about with you. It is absolutely essential that he
should obey immediately. Always use the same word for the same thing.
You must also teach him to come to you when you call him. Usually they
learn this very easily, but if you have any difficulty put him on a
long cord and pull him towards you while giving the command. You must
also make him walk at your heel from now on. It is bad to have a dog
running ahead to frighten sheep away or perhaps even chasing them, or
chasing a hare that may jump up, especially if he is not yet under proper
control. If he is at heel he is always ready for immediate action
should it be needed, as that is the position from which you will cast
him later when you start working him.
When your pup is about five months old and sometimes takes too
active an interest in things, you should chain him when there is any-
thing about to chase, and also at night, or when not under your eye.
Make him perfect at dropping (lying down), coming to heel and walking
at heel, until he is strong enough (and fast enough) to head off sheep
and shows a keenness to do so.
Your puppy is now obedient, well grown, and wants to start work,
so let’s make a start. Let me again remind you of the necessity for
patience and persistence. Get a dozen or two sheep (be careful not to
get anything that is likely to frighten the pup and so scare him); get the
sheep up against a fence in a nice open space, walk in amongst them,
Making them scatter, and let him head them back. Do this several times,
sometimes catching one. Do this until he learns to hold the sheep up
against the fence. Drop him every now and then in between. Next get
the sheep into the center of a level open paddock of a few morgen, stand
30 or 40 yards from the sheep, sit the dog down and, moving towards
them, encourage him to round them and bring them up to you. Should
you see that he wants to come round in front of the sheep (between you
and the sheep), drop him before he can do so and tell him again to
bring them. Give him the command to run around them or cast him. He
must only be taught to bring sheep to you for the present.
As you increase the distance that you send him to fetch sheep, you
will have to cast him wider. This is no easy task if the tenacity is
for him to run straight at them. So far you have had to be satisfied
with him bringing them. Even if this initial operation of bringing
sheep is not done just as it should be done at first, show your appreci-
ation whenever he has pleased you; it will encourage him.
If he prefers running out on the one hand (side) let him do so for
the meantime. Supposing he prefers to go round on the right (as you
face the sheep), to cast him properly and wide, drop him a few yards
behind you on the left, then with a wave of the right arm bring him
round behind you to your right, giving him the command at the same time
of course. This at any rate starts him out wide. To put him out still
wider, once he learns to come round behind you nicely, increase the
distance between you and him. Do the same when sheep are far off, so
that in time he will learn to know when to cast out far or near by the
distance between you at the starting of the cast. When he has learned
to cast properly on the one hand, teach him to do so on the other. When
he casts efficiently and works steadily at all distances, you can cast
him on the blind — that is, on sheep out of sight.
To get round sheep, he should cast out in a semicircle and approach
the sheep from the side directly opposite you. Putting the sheep into
movement is called "lifting." He should drop ("clap") or stand until
the sheep move off quietly and then follow up quietly. He should not
wear (run backwards and forwards) unless the sheep are stubborn or are
in a mob. The whole idea is to work quietly without frightening the
sheep.
Some dogs have "style" and "eye". The two generally go together;
the "style" is the crouching approach they make, and is highly thought
of in trials and exhibitions. "Eye" is the fixed gaze when approaching
sheep. It is essential for moving a stubborn sheep. No sheep can
stand a dog staring at it while approaching like a chariot. Natural eye
cannot be carried to excess when one cannot move the dog through it
having "too strong eye". This is called "sticky eye". To break a dog
of very strong "eye", make him drive sheep with you; it helps to pre-
vent that jerkiness which often results from too much style and eye.
A dog should be steady, have some style and eye, enough to walk
steadily right up to a stubborn sheep until it turns and walks away.
He must not frighten the sheep by rushing about or charging at them.
He must be gentle but firm and not attempt to bite them. You can tol-
erate biting only if a sheep charges him, in which case he should hold
his ground and defend himself.
You have your dog gathering now; that is, casting, lifting, and
bringing. Next you should teach him to take direction. Place him be-
 tween you and the sheep. If you want him to go round them to the right,
step to the right with your right hand out, saying, "this way", and
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giving him the cast command. Do just the opposite to get him to go to the left side.

If sheep have been left behind, give him the direction, saying, "this way" and giving the order to "go back". Use the cast order until he understands what "go back" means. This giving direction takes rather a lot of practice. If the dog wants to dart off in a great hurry in the wrong direction, drop him until he has cooled down and looks at you and is prepared to think what he has to do.

When you have mastered gathering, you can teach him to assist in driving. Give him the command and encourage him to help you; gradually falling back yourself you can let him do all the driving until he can drive away quite by himself. Teach him to bark when necessary, but only let him bark when ordered to do so.

To get the best results no one should attempt to work your dog; in fact no one should even pet him. You should always be the same to him, firm but kind. Gain his confidence. Don't nag at him, but show your appreciation whenever he does well. Don't thrash him unless he has done very, very wrong, such as biting, and then catch him by the scruff of the neck and shake him, using harsh words.

You will often be discouraged, but stick to it. Remember, "every dog has his day," and he is sure to come right yet. You will find him a great help, and you will come to wonder how you ever managed without him in the past."
Oakland Co. K.C., Oakland, Mich. 4/17/70
Judge — Mr. Roy L. Ayers, Sr.

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs


BRIARDS. Puppy, Bitches

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches


Best Briad . . . . . . Reserve . . . . . . Points . . . . . . Dogs . . . . . .

Oshkosh K.C., Oshkosh, Wisc. 5/16/70
Judge—Mr. R. A. Cross

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs


BRIARDS. Best of Breed Competition

Best Briad . . . . . . Reserve . . . . . . Points . . . . . . Bitches . . . . . .

Progressive Dog Club, Detroit, Mich. 4/27/70
Judge — Mr. Hollis Wilson

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs


BRIARDS. Puppy, Bitches

BRIARDS. American-bred, Bitches

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches


Best Briad. . . . . . Reserve . . . . . . Points . . . . . . Bitches . . . . . .

BRIARDS, Best of Breed Competition

Best Briad. . . . . . Reserve . . . . . . Points . . . . . . Bitches . . . . . .

Stone City K.C. 5/31/70
Judge: Mr. Heywood R. Hartley
BRIARDS. American-bred, dogs.


Best Briad.
Toledo K.C., Toledo, Ohio 4/26/70
judge: Vincent Perry

The Toledo Kennel Club, Inc. offers Sun Ray Trophy for Best of Breed.

BRIARDS. Novice dog and bitch class.

BRIARDS. Open, dog and bitch class.
First Prize, $3.

Winners Dog. #6 Reserve. #9 Points. 3 Dogs. 5

BRIARDS. Best of Breed Competition.

Best Briard. 7 Best of Winners 3 Best of Opposite Sex. 6

Plainfield K.C. 5/24/70
Judge: Mr. Frank Foster Davis

BRIARDS. American-bred, dogs.

BRIARDS. Best of Breed Competition.

Best Briard. 5 Best of Winners. 9 Best of Opposite Sex. 6

Plainfield K.C. 5/24/70
Judge: Mr. Frank Foster Davis

BRIARDS. American-bred, dogs.

BRIARDS. Best of Breed Competition.

Best Briard. 5 Best of Winners. 9 Best of Opposite Sex. 6
SHOW REPORTS FROM THE WEST COAST

San Gabriel Valley K.C. 4/19/70

Judge: MR. VINCENT G. PERRY

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs, 6 months and under 9 months.


BRIARDS. Puppy, Bitches, 9 months and under 12 months.


BRIARDS. Open, Dogs.


WINNERS DOG... Reserve Points... Dogs...

BRIARDS. Puppy, Bitches, 6 months and under 9 months.


BRIARDS. Open, Dogs.


WINNERS DOG... Reserve Points... Dogs...

Best Briard.......

Cabrillo K.C., Inc., 5/16/70

Judge: MR. ROBERT WATERS

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs, 6 months and under 9 months.


BRIARDS. Puppy, Bitches, 9 months and under 12 months.


BRIARDS. Open, Dogs.


WINNERS Bitch... Reserve Points... Bitches...

Best Briard.......

Santa Ana Valley K.C. 4/26/70

Judge: MR. K. M. Mc Donald

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs, 6 months and under 9 months.


BRIARDS. Open, Dogs.


WINNERS DOG... Reserve Points... Dogs...

Best Briard.......

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<td>Steve and Paul Marks</td>
<td>WALLI D'AGINCOURT</td>
<td>Merritt F. and Mimi Barker</td>
<td>Bebe de Marha</td>
<td>Leocadia D'Agincourt</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Carolyn Erickson</td>
<td>ANASTASIA D'AGINCOURT</td>
<td>Merritt and Mimi Barker</td>
<td>BeBe de Marha</td>
<td>Leocadia d'Agincourt</td>
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**WINNERS BITCH**

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<th>Number</th>
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<th>Breeder</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Best Briard** | **Best of Winners** | **Best of Opposite Sex** |