Season's Greetings
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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.

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

October 6, 1970

RE: MARY LOU TINGLEY'S ARTICLE IN THE AUGUST "DEW CLAW"

Dear Cece,

You flatter me by calling me a Briard breeder. I cannot in truth call myself that, having had only one litter.

Feeling my bitch had many good things to offer, ie: soundness, elegance, lovely neck and topline, nice color, I line-breeding her to a stud I thought would compliment her. She presented me with twelve puppies, of which two had obvious disqualifications. No problem with those two. They were sold to good homes with no papers. However, that left me with ten pups to grade and sell accordingly.

How can anyone who has not seen many litters of Briard pups in various stages of development pick show or pet quality? Certainly not I, although I have been breeding and showing dogs for some 15 years.

Should I have not bred my nice bitch? Of course not. Everyone has to start somewhere. The pitfall lies in thinking you are an expert after two or three litters. If we are honest with ourselves we will admit the temptation is strong. We have several breeders who, though they may not always agree, know a great deal about the breed. They are more than willing to offer advice and help on breeding.

As a handler, I must say that I feel that type and soundness is of primary importance with good temperament extremely necessary. There are too many people showing Briards who don't know how to handle and discipline them. I get many calls from people who want help in controlling their big, no longer cute Briard.

The pups in pet shops are a tragedy. The BCA can help by emphasizing the education of pup owners. Breeders must screen buyers. Sometimes the most unlikely person is a real "Briarder" and the opposite is also true, unfortunately. I think the stud owners must take a greater responsibility in turning down poor quality bitches.

I may never have another litter of Briards, mostly because I do not have the actual time to watch them grow and study them and I do not feel the breed needs part-time or occasional breeders. We have enough problems.

Sincerely,

Barbara D. Zimmerman
Dear Cece,

We certainly miss you since you left Ohio. The girls ask for Allison and Courtney constantly...to say nothing of Hugo.

Last month we took the girls to the county fair. I must confess it was the first one I ever attended, and it reminded me very much of your description of dog shows.

The first animals we encountered were the beef cattle. They had been bathed and polished and one young lady was combing her steer with an instrument that gave the effect of a Marcel wave all over the animal's body. It must have taken hours. Seems strange to go through all that when you consider that the highest prized steer is usually the first one to be butchered.

Next we arrived at the goat tent just as the judging was going on. It was unbelievable! Six little goats were led into the ring, all snowy white, with handsome latigo collars and leads. The handlers lifted the goats under the chest to get their front feet straight, and then pulled the hind feet slightly back, just like you used to do with Hugo when you were training him in the back yard. The Judge had a microphone around his neck and gave a running commentary as he examined each goat. He told the audience about the shape of the skull, color of the eyes, shape of the feet and patterns...whatever they are...they seemed very important to him. When he finished with one goat and went on to another one little girl pulled a comb out of her pocket and combed her goat's beard. I almost fell off the fence!

In the sheep tent we met one weather-beaten old rancher who was actually combing (if that's the word) his sheep. We had quite a conversation with him and he showed us all the various combs and brushes he uses. He let me feel the wool and I could put my fingers straight down into the coat and barely reach the skin. Also it was quite gummy...lanolin, he said.

The horses were the most interesting as far as preparation is concerned. All were bathed, brushed and polished until the coats shone like satin. And each hoof is polished. But the variety of treatment of the mane and tail is a scream. Some have long flowing manes and tails. Others have their manes trimmed very close to the neck like a long skinny brush-cut. Some have their tails braided...with flowers and ribbons twined through the hair. The draught horses have their manes braided into about twenty little braids down the neck each one with a little bow. Then the long hair over the feet is washed, cut so it doesn't touch the dirt floor, and combed out so it just flows over the foot. Fascinating!

I didn't have time to see what they do with the hogs, but managed to see one guy with some sort of a glove smoothing down his chicken's feathers. I tell you Cece by the end of the day those animals put my kids to shame. While the stock was being beautified my girls were getting dirtier, but we sure had a good time. Wish you could have been with us.

Give our best to Ken and the girls...and of course a pat for the dogs.

Love, Susan

October 28, 1970

Mrs. K. B. Collins
Editor, The Dew Claw
415 Oak Tree Lane
Easton, Pennsylvania 18042

Dear Mrs. Collins:

I am enclosing a column from the October issue of Popular Dogs which expresses an opposite viewpoint to that of Mrs. Cook on the subject of ear cropping. *(see Ed. note below.*)
It is interesting to note that ear cropping is done at the critical socialization period. Does this perhaps contribute to the unfortunate temperament of the Briard, which is so commonly displayed in the show ring? Temperament in the Briard, in my opinion, is a much bigger problem than ear cankers. Ear cankers can be cured. Incidentally anyone who buys a heavy-coated dog and is unwilling to keep natural ears clean and tidy, and yet groom the rest of the dog is a puzzle to me. If one is willing to cope with the coat, he certainly should be willing to cope with the ears. If one is not willing to cope with the coat he should have a different breed. Certainly keeping the ears healthy is easier than brushing a Briard.

While considering "cosmetic" surgery for the health of the Briard, have you ever seen a dog with a dew claw? Perhaps removal of the dew claw is the cosmetic surgery which should be recommended in the standard if one is really concerned about the well-being of the Briard. I realize that this suggestion makes me a heretic of the highest order, but dew claws serve no useful purpose and are indeed quite a hazard to the active dog. A stronger argument can be made for removal of dew claws than for the cropping of ears, but I bet it will not be considered for 30 years.

Very sincerely yours,
Eugenia Hunter
Route 1
Makanda, Illinois 62958

cc: Standard Committee, BCA
cc/o Diane McIveroth

*Editor's Note: Permission was not received from Popular Dogs magazine to reprint the article "Another Viewpoint on Ear Cropping" in time for publication in this issue. It will be included in the February issue.

Dear Mrs. Collins:

I am finally getting around to writing this letter or "article" about "Breeding".

In answer to Mary Lou Tingley's article in the August issue, about Briards in pet shops at $400 -- not always, but if a buyer pays $400 for a dog, surely he will be good to the dog and take care of it. I have bred about 29 litters of pups and it is sheer hell to sell them at any price. I have only bred one litter of Briards and we had 10 in the litter, and I still have 6. Yet when I wanted a Briard I could hardly buy one. I have 60 dogs to take care of because I AM A SINCERE BREEDER and I LOVE my dogs. As for money in dogs, the care and dog shows cost me a fortune. I have sold and given away dogs, but I have NEVER advertised a dog in a newspaper or anywhere for a cheap price. On the other hand, two of my most beloved Basenjis were given to me, one by a woman in England to replace one that had gotten killed. He became a Champion and I loved him as much as the ones I paid a big price for. But this

is me; the ones I have given away have gone to good homes. I know I raise dogs that are not too popular -- Basenjis, Briards, Border Terriers, and Brittany Spaniels. But this is because I like these breeds. I make my money by working for it at my profession. I don't believe anyone makes money selling and breeding dogs. What can you do, we can't have a population explosion I know, but I will not kill off my old dogs to have new ones, and I will not have a litter if I am not prepared to keep it. If I sell them I will sell them as Briards as some of you, but if I buy a pup for a show dog I want it to be at least 6 months old. As for the AKC papers, this merely means the dog is pure bred, not perfect or show quality. I know owners that care less for dog shows but have paid good prices for pets and they are so proud that they are registered and have a pedigree. I do not believe in withholding papers, regardles of the dog, not being show quality... If I sell a dog it is always on the condition if they do not want the dog anymore, it always comes back to me. I took one back four years because his owner was very ill, and he is a champion, but I care what happens. I agree don't make the dog too popular; look what has happened to the Poodles. Any time I know of any pure bred dog in the damned dog pound I will get him out...

In answer to Mary Lou about Briards showing that had no business at a show, don't you know sometimes that is how to find out your dog is not show quality - to enter her or him and see what the judge says? Remember we all started at a show for our first time. A friend of mine who is now a professional handler showed her Briard in the Indianapolis Specialty. She was too thin and her coat too short, but she was sweet and shows well, and if she had not been there, some of you might not have the points you earned to make your dog or bitch a Champion. As she grows older she looks better and maybe she might just win. ... I took my first Briard to a show and a well-known Pull breeder came over to see if I had a little Briard or a too big Puli. I know her and respect her opinion and she said I was not good; the judge told me she was not good and not to show her anymore and I respect this judge and his opinion. At that time I had never seen a Briard until I got this one. So believe me we have never shown her again and have not bred her, although her sister is a Champion and was an outstanding Briard. We still have her. ... My losses are more often due to a poor showing of a good dog...

I prefer the natural ear. I don't think cropping is cruel but I prefer the looks of the natural ear. We have 8 Briards and never have had ear trouble. I clean the ears with "Ear Cheer". I have had two ear problems with Basenjis and you know how they stand up and air circulate, and this I will not let hair grow in. If I don't know this, I can't think of Briards... - if you want to win you better have them cropped. I am opposed but what can I do...

Once Collins writes about grooming a Briard, being a back-breaking job on the floor. A grooming table can be used, but it my back also. My best place to groom is on my bed. Needless to say, I have to complete everything afterward but this is the easiest for me. I think I suggested once before for a very cheap hair conditioner and to help get out tangles try a jar of mayonnaise. But it leaves the coat greasy and will be better used quite some time before the show or washed out.
I guess I have said enough, but I had to express my opinion on all this.

Sincerely,
Ethel Barker
Cinjola Kennels
RR 2
Red Bank Road Box 21
Evansville, Indiana 47722

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Barker's letter has been excerpted due to its great length.)

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November 24, 1970

To: Harold Marley, President, The Briard Club of America
From: Ken Collins, Chairman, Nominations Committee

Dear Harold,

I am pleased to submit the following candidates' names for election to the four offices of the Briard Club of America for 1971. While nominating two candidates for each office, your committee has sought to avoid creating slates. We believe we have offered the membership a fair choice between two qualified persons for every office - so that no matter who wins, the Club wins.

President:
Charles Cook
Arthur Tingley

Vice President:
Philip McNeils
James Zaccaro

Secretary:
Diane McLeroth
Mary Lou Tingley

Treasurer:
Jerry Cohen
Barbara McQuillan

Special thanks are due to our current officers and members of the Nominations Committee for evaluating and recommending the many persons qualified to lead us in the year ahead.

Ballots will be mailed to all Briard Club of America members after January 1, 1971, with voting to be completed by late January.

Sincerely, Ken
Orland, Erma Lou
John Friedman
AND
DOGGIES
LOUISE
AND
CLARK

D'AGINCOURT KENNEL
Mimi Barker
and sons,
Mark & Jonathan
K-9's
LEOCADIA
IGOR
SUNNY
ANDREA & PUPPIES

Ted Gardner
Family
and
EVIL de SAINT
CHERMAIN
(ARTHUR)

Carol, Butch
Mark & Brian
Ludwig
and the happy three
SUSAN
RAINA
CAPTAIN BLUNTEHLI

Jeff Hipsman and his ever lovin' GIGI,
Canine Sweetheart...

And

The Mike Krafts
and
BRIARDS
ANGELICA DE LA
GAILLARD
(ANGLE)
and
COGNAC CHEZ JENE

...wish all you ever lovin' BRIARD PEOPLE a very
happy and healthy holiday season.
The Hipsmans-- Ada, Lou, Joel and of course
Jeff and GIGI!
Happy Holidays to All

Virginia Moore

EZRA de
Saint Chermoin

Don & Nancy

Mrs. Anne Baggins & Puppies
- All American
  Marmaduke - German Shep-
  Debbie - L. H. Chihuau-
  Taffy - Bird-
  and their first Briard puppy

Mr. & Mrs. K. Welsh

Mr. Baggins,

Cheppy

and

Polly de Saint Chermoin

Wish You A Merry Christmas!

Lady Cecalie of
Northumberland
Merry Christmas

from Our Pad to Yours
(with piles of love)

The Ericksons

Anna, Esau, Eric, Jennifer

Ch. Prince Valiant de Marka
(Peter)
Triumph and
Mr. Ray Scala
I wish to all my friends and relatives
Joyeux Noel
et
Heureuse Annee

Seguel Chien
De Famille
(called "P.K."
The Lipsky's
Nous vous souhaitons
un
Joyeux Noël

Emil de Saint Cheemain
et sa famille

The Bakers

A very
Merry Christmas
and all the best
wishes for a
Happy New Year

FROM
CH. WALLI D'AGINCOURT
and
THE MARKS FAMILY

Season's Greetings

Extend Seasons Greetings
To ALL THEIR, VERY GOOD
- Friends -

from Toby and the Pipers
RESUMES OF CANDIDATES
FOR OFFICES IN THE BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

CHARLES B. COOK

Charles Cook took his first dog in the show ring (a Gordon Setter) in 1948, and has been training and showing dogs ever since. He bought his first Briard in 1963, the famous "Rascal", Ch. Matador Chez Phyeau, CD. He has personally exhibited Briards at shows in 17 states from New England to California, and has finished three Briard Champions. He has served as Vice President and President (for 2 years) of the Briard Club of America, and has been its delegate to the American Kennel Club since 1965.

Charles is currently President of the American Bouvier des Flandres Club. He has been renominated, but asked to have his name removed from the ballot because his major interest is Briards.

He is Vice President of the Sand and Sea Kennel Club, and has been their Show Chairman since their first show. He is currently working on their sixth show in that capacity. He is the delegate from the Sand and Sea Kennel Club to the New Jersey Dog Club Federation.

Charles is the past President and former Obedience Trainer for the Lower Camden County Dog Training Club (local). He has trained his own dogs and Obedience Classes (since 1958) in all phases. He is currently training classes for the Sand and Sea Kennel Club and Lenape (local) adult education program. He has trained his own dogs for photographic and fashion modeling (and made nationally aired TV commercial with his Briard).

Charles has judged innumerable matches, Working breeds, Terriers, and Sporting breeds. He has also judged all classes in Obedience.

He is a member of the Dog Fanciers Club (New York). He expects to attend the 1971 Cruft's Show in London. He attended the 1970 Rassemblement National des Briards, Le Vaurdreuil, France, and the Exposition Canine Internationale at Fontainebleau, a two-day all-breed dog show, including 29 Briards.

Charles and his wife Jane live in Medford, New Jersey. Charles is President of Cooks, Inc., plastics manufacturers. He and Jane own Briards "Ole", "Scamp", and "Betsy", and Bouvier "Cannonball".

***************
CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT (cont.)

ARTHUR M. TINGLEY

Art Tingley bought his first Briard eleven years ago, and has been training, showing, and breeding Briards ever since. He has become a familiar figure in show rings throughout the East and Mid-West, showing Briards in both breed and obedience. He has handled five Briards to their Championships in recent years, among them Ch. Marie de la Haute Tour, who has won more Working Group placements than any Briard in U.S. history.

Art has been a member of the Briard Club of America for eleven years. He is presently serving as the Chairman of its Constitution Committee.

He is a former member of the Ramapo Kennel Club, and was Chairman of its Property Committee.

Art is a member of the Sussex Hills Kennel Club; he serves on its Show Committee, is a Director, and is President of the Club.

Art holds a B.S. degree in Business Administration from the University of Rhode Island. He is a Department Chief at Western Electric Co. He and his wife Mary Lou live in Mendham, New Jersey, with their five Briards - "Dody", "Pingo", "Manis", "Poppy", and "String".

CANDIDATES FOR VICE PRESIDENT (cont.)

PHILIP McNELIS (cont.)

Phil works to support all activities in his breed clubs, such as sanctioned matches, dog exhibitions, training classes, obedience, and the passing of legislation to protect owners and breeders of pure-bred dogs.

Phil graduated from Morris Harvey College in Charleston, West Virginia, and holds a B.S. degree in Business Management and a B.A. degree in Economics. He is an Associate Manager for Westinghouse Electric. He and his wife Janice live in Pittsburgh, Pa.

**************

JAMES ZACCARO

Jim Zaccaro purchased his first Briard, Ch. Pa'Chicks Rebel Dem, in 1966. "Chianti" has been stopping traffic in Manhattan ever since, and has become something of a celebrity, posing for three national advertisements. Jim shows "Chianti" and her son Sultan d'Esprit ("Rico") throughout the East and Mid-West.

Jim has been a member of the Briard Club of America for four years, and has served as its Vice President for the past two years. He is also Publicity Chairman for the Club, and is responsible for the official brochure available to all members for distribution. He has exhibited his dogs at the widely-publicized Bank Show in New York City. Jim has organized and hosted two Briard Fun matches at his home in Connecticut.

Jim attended City College of New York. He is a professional photographer and television producer. He and his wife Dolores live in Manhattan and in Lyme, Connecticut.

**************
There's nothing like Friends----
And no time like Christmas!
Merry Christmas
Happy New Year!

A team of Briards

Briards d'Esprit

"Chianti" & "Rico"

And

The Zaccharos
DIANE McLEROTH

Diane Mc Ler oth first became interested in Briards in the mid-1950's. It was several years before the Mc Leroths were able to find their first Briard, Ch. Pronto del Mar ha, known as "Dudley".

Diane began showing her dog at the first Indianapolis Special ty in 1968. In January of 1969, "Dudley" finished his Championship. She imported her second Briard, Serelne du Val de Reuil, in Oct. 1969, from Mme. de Fontenilles, Sec. of the French Club.

Diane has been a member of the Briard Club of America for four years. Her service to the club includes a study of coat color genetics. After months of work and a trip to Maine to discuss the accuracy of her work with Dr. John Fuller, her genetic report appeared in the Feb. 1970 issue of "The Dew Claw". This report has also been translated into Dutch, and has been translated and published in the Bulletin of the French Club des Amis du Briard.

Diane began correspondence with the French Club in April of 1969. She collected any materials available in this country and her report, "What Is a Briard" in the Oct. 1969 "Dew Claw" made the results of this work and correspondence available to the membership.

Diane was appointed to the Standard Committee in May of 1969. Through continued correspondence, she has worked to build a rapport with the French Club. She is responsible for securing the approved translation and elaboration of the French Standard which was distributed to the membership of the Briard Club of America.

In September 1970, Diane attended the Rassemblement in France. She attended several Club functions and talked with a number of the respected authorities who have kindly shared their knowledge with the B.C.A. Her report of this experience appears in this issue.

Diane is also a member of the Club des Amis du Briard, the Northeastern Indiana Kennel Club, and the Irish Wolfhound Club of America. She, her husband John, and their children live in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

MARY LOU TINGLEY

Mary Lou Tingley has been a devoted Briard fancier since 1959, when Dido of Alpen C.D. became a member of the family. The next four Briards purchased by the Tingleys finished their championships, as has the male of their own breeding they are presently campaigning. Ch. Phydeaux Quain de Cuivre. Mary Lou has been breeding Briards since 1963, and has had six litters.

Mary Lou is a member of the Sussex Hills Kennel Club and is on its Training Committee. She is a former member of the Ramapo Kennel Club, where she was Trophy Chairman for their first and second point shows, and of the Club des Amis du Briard. She belongs to the Nederlandse (Dutch) Briard Club. As a member of the Briard Club of America, Mary Lou has served on the Standard Committee (1961), has been Secretary of the Club since 1961, and was Editor of "The Dew Claw" from 1961 to 1967. She has written articles for "The Dew Claw" on many subjects pertaining to the Briard, such as: "Bloat" (Feb. 1966); "The Matted Dog" (Feb. 1968); "Briard Standard with Explanation" (April 1968); and "Breeded, Producer or Mercenary" (Aug. 1970). She is the author of How to Raise and Train a Briard, published in 1965, by TPH Publications, Inc. The book is on sale throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Mary Lou became a licensed Briard Judge in 1968. She has judged handling classes, matches, and the Indianapolis Briard Specialty Show in March, 1969.

Mary Lou, daughter Karen, and husband Art live in Mendham, New Jersey.

CANDIDATES FOR TREASURER

BENJAMIN J. COHEN

Jerry Cohen became a Briard owner in 1967, when he bought Quest de Mar ha ("Dido"), and has been a member of the Briard Club of America since then. (He showed "Dido" for the first time last week-end - Nov. 29th and she earned her first point.) In August of 1969, he purchased "Aneas" in Paris from M. Bresmont. He has shown "Aneas" in the East and the Mid-West, and the dog is now Ch. Sam de la Briardiere.
CANDIDATES FOR TREASURER (cont.)

JERRY COHEN (cont.)

Jerry spent a sabbatical year in London from Sept. 1968 to Aug. 1969, during which time he not only wrote his third book, The Future of Sterling As an International Currency, but became acquainted with every adult Briard living in England (at that time eleven in number!). He was instrumental in the importation of two Briards from Mrs. Turgis in France to England.

Jerry is Assistant Professor of Economics at Princeton University. He holds a B.A. degree from Columbia University and a Ph.D. also from Columbia, in Economics. Jerry has been teaching at Princeton since 1964, and lives in Princeton, New Jersey.

***************

BARBARA McQUILLAN

Barbara McQuillan has been interested in pure-bred dogs since her early teens, and has owned, bred, trained, and shown Standard Poodles, Boxers, and Briards in both breed and obedience. Barbara purchased her first Briard in 1967, Ch. Phoebe Chez Phydeau, and she has belonged to the Briard Club of America for four years.

Barbara is a former member of the Poodle Club of Southeast Michigan, and served as its Treasurer. She is an active member and Assistant Trainer with the Southern Michigan Obedience Training Club. Barb has been Show Chairman of three interschool fun matches in 1968 and 1969. In 1968, she was Co-Chairman and Trophy Chairman of the Pontiac Briard Specialty Show.

In addition to "Phoebe", Barbara and her husband own Sancy Sally Chex de Benaderet and co-own Ch. Qwik-Pik de la Gaillardes with Pat Long. Barbara, a nurse, and her family live in Roseville, Michigan.

***************

SHARON BOELTERS SOLEIL D'OR DE MARHA, WINNERS DOG, JUDGE ROBERT WILLS, AND MRS. ROBERT BRUNER'S SONGEUSE DE MARHA, WINNERS BITCH AT THE BCA SPECIALTY IN PONTIAC, MICHIGAN
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A
HAPPY, PEACEFUL, AND UNITED
NEW YEAR.
FROM
The McIllans'
Bruce, Barbara
Maureen, Dennis
&
Sheila
& the Briards
"Phoebe" & "Sally"

Meilleurs Voeux
Les Rattets
Lana, Bob,
Ollie et Shayna
The following recommendations were adopted by the Executive Committee:

1. Approval to hold the 1971 Specialty Show in conjunction with the Mahoning-Shenango Kennel Club Show, Youngstown, Ohio.

2. Approval to reimburse current Secretary's expenses in the amount of $37.50.

3. Approval to advance Treasurer $30.00 to cover cost of mailing bills and membership cards.

4. Approval to mail "The Dew Claw" First class, holding each issue except the Christmas issue to 36 pages.

5. Approval of the following new members:

   - Stanley A. Kaller
   - Don Mandeville
   - Mrs. Harry L. Daugherty
   - Orlan S. Friedman
   - Lee Hilton
   - Barbara Riggs
   - Barbara Sales

Proposed Members

Applications for membership in the Briard Club of America have been received from the following persons. Letters should be mailed to the Secretary.

James J. Armstrong, 608 S. Barrington Ave., West Los Angeles, Calif. 90049. Sponsored by Mrs. Erickson and owner of "Daphne de Marha", WB-378073.

John Hall, 602 S. Western Ave., Whittier, Calif. 90601. Sponsored by Mrs. Erickson and owner of Briard "Pandora", registration pending AKC approval.

Dr. Ray La Scola, 3240 Sumac Ridge, Malibu Canyon, Calif. 90049. Sponsored by Mrs. Erickson and owner of "Ch. Prince Valiant de Marha", WA-707940.

Debby Vetrone, 810 Harriet Ave., N.W., Canton, Ohio 44703. Sponsored by Mrs. Tingley.

Nancy Zvers, 261 La Follette Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. 90042. Sponsored by Mrs. Erickson and owner of Briard "Tobias", registration pending AKC approval.

Mary Lou Tingley
Secretary

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THE TREASURER’S REPORT

Report on the Briard Club of America Specialty Show - August 16, 1970

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**DINNER**

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**EAST SIDE STORY...**

The Westminster Kennel Club Show is coming up in February and we expect a record turnout for that event! It is a most exciting show and I’m sure if you haven’t been, you’ll really find it a terrific experience! This year as always we (the Zaccaros) will have a get-together after the breed judging - food, drink and lively Briard talk. Everyone is

TONNERRE CHIEN de FAMILLE

"Muffet"

Paul, Linda, and John Musilli

of

Smoke Rise, New Jersey
invited! This year we hope to have a special feature ... movies of the French Show of September, 1970, and of Briards herding in France. Someone will be on hand to watch the dogs on the bench, and Group judging is late enough to get your BOB ready after the party. Do come to the show and see the others at the next show. The good sportsmanship displayed between these two exhibitors makes us proud to be in a breed where generally "friendship" is the rule.

Best Wishes for the Holiday Season, and friendship among BCA members for 1971!

Joyce Awodey

************************

TERMINOLOGY

Do you confuse the terms "undershot" and "overshot"? Do you know what "bossy" means? What precisely is a "scissors bite"? Perhaps we could all use some brushing up on our handling of terminology relating to dogs. The following list, to be completed in the next "Dew Claw", is reprinted from The Complete Dog Book, published by the AKC.

American Kennel Club: The American Kennel Club is a non-profit organization devoted to the advancement of pure-bred dogs. Its members are clubs which conduct dog shows, field trials, and obedience trials under its rules. It adopts, through its board of directors and the delegates of its member clubs, rules applicable to these events and participation in them. It maintains a study book and publishes the Stud Book Register as well as an official monthly magazine, "Pure-Bred Dogs--American Kennel Gazette". Its reference library contains one of the most extensive collections of dog books in the world. And it conducts a breeder information service equipped to answer all manner of questions about dogs.

Almond eyes: The eye set in surrounding tissue of almond shape.

Angulation: The angles formed by a meeting of the bones; mainly, the shoulder, upper arm, stifle, and hock.

Apple head: An irregular roundedness of topskull, in greater or less degree humped toward its center.

Apron: Longer hair below the neck on the chest. Frill.

Babbler: The hound that barks when not on the trail.

Balanced: A consistent whole; symmetrical, typically proportioned as a whole or as regards its separate parts; i.e., balance of head, balance of body, or balance of head and body.

Bandog: A dog tied by day, released at night. Tiedog.

Barrel: Rounded rib section.

Bat ear: An erect ear, rather broad at the base, rounded in outline at the top, and with orifice directly to the front. (French Bulldog.)
Thinking of you
with warmest wishes

for Christmas
and the New Year

Dorothy and Charles Vetrone

Ch. Phyeaux Quelques
Boris de Agincourt C.D.
Recherche de Charlemagne

Eight Puppies de Charlemagne

40
Bay: The prolonged bark or voice of the hunting hound.

Beard: Thick, long hair growth on the underjaw.

Beauty spot: A distinct spot, usually round, of colored hair, surrounded by the white of the blaze, on the topskull between the ears. (Blenheim Spaniel, Boston Terrier.)

Beefy: Overheavy development of the hindquarters.

Belton: A color designation. An intermingling of colored and white hairs, as blue belton, lemon, orange, or liver belton. (English Setter.)

Bench show: A dog show at which the dogs competing for prizes are "benched" or leashed on benches.

Best in show: A dog-show award to the dog adjudged best of all breeds.

Bewy: A flock of birds.

Bilateral cryptorchid: See Cryptorchid.

Bird dog: A sporting dog trained to hunt birds.

Bitch: A female dog.

Bite: The relative position of the upper and lower teeth as they meet when the mouth is closed. See Level bite, Scissors bite, Under-shot, Overshot.

Blaze: A white stripe running up the center of the face usually between the eyes.

Blinker: A dog that points a bird and then leaves it, or, upon finding a bird, avoids making a definite point.

Blocky: Square or cubelike formation of the head.

Blooded: A dog of good breeding; pedigreed.

Bloom: The sheen of a coat in prime condition.

Blue merle: Blue and gray mixed with black. Marbled.

Board: To feed, house, and care for a dog for a fee.

Bobtail: A tail docked very short. Also, a name frequently given to the Old English Sheepdog.

Bolt: To drive or "start" an animal out of its earth or burrow.

Bone: The relative size (girth) of a dog's leg bones. Substance.

Bossy: Overdevelopment of the shoulder muscles.
"Kitty Boo's" favorite is Halloween nights. She takes pride in providing the fright. But "Puffin" likes Christmas, the sun and the food. Being happy and warm with the rest of the brood.

Brace: Two dogs of a kind. A couple.

Breshing: Tan-colored hair on the inside of the thighs. (Manchester Terrier.)

Breed: Pure-bred dogs more or less uniform in size and structure, as produced and maintained by man.

Breeding particulars: Sire, dam, date of birth, sex, color, etc.

Brindle: A fine even mixture of black hairs with hairs of a lighter color, usually tan, brown, or gray.

Brisket: The forepart of the body below the chest, between the forelegs closest to the ribs.

Brock: A badger.

Broken color: Self color broken by white or another color.

Broken-haired: Rough, wire coat.

Broken-up face: A receding nose, together with a deep stop, wrinkle, and undershot jaw. (Bulldog, Pekingese.)

Brood bitch: A female used for breeding. Brood matron.

Brush: A bushy tail; a tail heavy with hair.

Bullbaiting: An ancient sport in which the dog baited or tormented the bull.

Burr: The inside of the ear; i.e., the irregular formation visible within the cup.

Butterfly nose: A particolored nose; i.e., dark, spotted with flesh color.

Buttocks: The rump or hips.

Button ear: The ear flap folding forward, the tip lying close to the skull so as to cover the orifice, and pointing toward the eye.

Eye: A field-trial term. In the drawing of braces, the odd dog left, which runs alone.

Canine: A group of animals--dogs, foxes, wolves, jackals.

Canines: The two upper and two lower sharp-pointed teeth next to the incisors. Fangs.

Castrate: To remove the testicles of the male dog.

Cat-foot: The short, round, compact foot like that of a cat. The foot with short third digits.
It's Christmas, and Fleece is all set—
She says: "Santa and I haven't met,
But with the help of his crew,
He'll bring toys I can chew
So I'll love everything that I get!"

Priceless de Marha
Best Wishes,
Marilee Clark

The McHeraths
Catch dog: A dog used to catch and hold a hunted animal, so the hunt- man can take it alive.

Challenge certificate: An award of the Kennel Club, England, correspond- ing to the AKC best of breed award.

Champion: A dog that has demonstrated superiority at duly authorized competitions such as dog shows or field trials.

Character: Expression, individuality, and general appearance and deport- ment as considered typical of a breed.

Cheeky: Cheeks prominently rounded; thick, protruding.

Chest: Forepart of the body between the shoulder blades and above the brisket.

China eye: A clear blue eye.

Chiseled: Clean-cut in head, particularly beneath the eyes.

Choke collar: A leather or chain collar fitted to the dog’s neck in such a manner that the degree of tension exerted by the hand tight- ens or loosens it.

Chops: Jowls or pendulous flesh of the lips and jaw. (Bulldog.)

Chorea: A nervous jerking caused by involuntary contraction of the mus- cles, usually affecting the face or legs.

Clip: The method of trimming the coat in some breeds, notably the Poo- dle.

Cloddy: Low, thickset, comparatively heavy.

Close-coupled: Comparatively short from withers to hipbones.

Coat: The dog’s hairy covering.

Cobby: Short-bodied, compact.

Collar: The marking around the neck, usually white. Also a leather or chain for restraining or leading the dog, when the leash is at- tached.

Companion Dog (CD); Companion Dog Excellent (CDX): Obedience-test ti- tles.

Condition: Health as shown by the coat, state of flesh, general ap- pearance and deportment.

Conformation: The form and structure, make and shape; arrangement of the parts in conformance with breed-standard demands.

(To be continued in subsequent issues of "The Dew Claw").
Dogs' Days


"What a bore—all this primping...."

"Well, at least it'll be quiet in here, anyway."

"It's me in all my loveliness, you astigmatic idiot."

"Must I do something vulgar to get that fool judge's eye?"

"Good Lord! I'm benched next to that impossible bitch from Ashbolute, Ohio."

"One step closer and I bite, peasants."

"Oh well, there's always next year."

"We love you just the same."
Laugh and be merry
by gosh, by golly!

'Tis the season to be
jolly....

Amos and Pansy

Bob and Sharon
Boelter

CHATEAUBRIARD
WISHES ONE AND ALL
A JOYOUS HOLIDAY

FROM "HUGO" AND "HARRIET"
AND FAMILY
KEN AND CECE COLLINS
ALISON, COURTNEY, +
NEW ARRIVAL HEATHER
AND CAT "SAM"
RASSEMBLEMENT NATIONAL DES BRIARDS 1970
by Yvonne Lacy

Ninety kilo1111tera northwest of Paris, near the Seine, Briard judges, breeders, and owners assembled early on the Sunday morning of the 27th of September for the "premier Rasseablement" of the French Briard Club under the direction of Madame de Fontenilhes, Secretary.

About 78 Briards (40 dogs, 38 bitches) were entered. They came from all directions, as far as Holland. The event sought to evaluate every animal against the most comprehensive standard for the purpose of breed improvement.

Under fair skies, on a medieval estate of the Vaudreuil of equestrian renown, French judges thoroughly examined the animals. The officials were experts on pedigrees. In the rings each judge studied size, bone structure, colour, gait and temperament. The panels of judges stressed angulation. The animals ran free to demonstrate "l'allure bergere", the elusive quality of effortless gait which lets the Briard run tirelessly in tending his sheep. The dogs were measured for height on a wooden platform providing accurate mensurations.

Unlike competition shows the pace was unhurried. We were welcome in the rings to hear the reasoning and explanations of the judges as they went along evaluating the dogs. The event broke for outdoor lunch near the river while the Briards relaxed in the shade of ancient oaks.

In the late afternoon the preliminary selection showed 14 males and 7 bitches to be chosen to carry the distinction of "Selectionenne" for a period of 3 years. At a future Rassemblement they will be judged again as to their performance.

I received the impression from the French Club officials that a similar event under the auspices of the BCA would receive their interest and support. If the membership of the American Club desired a French expert Mme. de Fontenilhes would endeavor to recommend one. Of course, specific arrangements of travel and expense would have to be worked out, as would the question of having more than one "Rassemblement", perhaps California, the Midwest, and East Coast.

Another assurance from the French Club materialized during the meeting. Mme. de Fontenilhes, in her capacity as Secretary, promised that any Briard ordered from a French breeder through the Secretariat would not leave France until 3 competent officials (judges and breeders) examined the puppy and determined Briard standards were met. The Secretary hopes that this additional step at no cost will further strengthen goodwill and cooperation between our Clubs.

For me the Rassemblement will long be remembered; elegant tawny and black Bergers de Brie proudly showing beauty and grace in their beloved France.

***************

MERRY CHRISTMAS FROM "BERGER"

SHE WEBBERS
AUSTRIA,
VERMONT
What was the Hassemblement National des Briards? - A fabulous experience! - that long awaited trip to France - outstanding French hospitality - charming people - delightful food (and of course we had to try the Breizh cheese) - days of dog talk with judges and breeders - AND 79 Chiens de Berger de Brie!!!

Les Amis du Briard came to beautiful Normandy to evaluate their progress in that never ending search for improvement. Each dog, compared to the Standard by the panel of judges, was measured for proportion, tested for temperament and judged for gait and beauty. The title of Selected Dog or Bitch was given only to those most qualified to contribute to breed improvement. (It is interesting to note that in France, every dog must be confirmed by a judge as conforming to the Standard, without major fault or disqualification, before it can be shown or any of its offspring registered.)

The French gave us a warm welcome, even inviting us into the rings to learn directly from the judges. This goodwill and their forthright evaluation of the dogs, combined to give us our foremost impression. It was emphasized as each owner would carefully explain the weak points of his dog, as well as the strong points, so we could make comparisons.

Informally shown, the dogs are not ring trained as we know it. They were judged off the lead, in their natural (and revealing) attitudes. There was no sign of cosmetic grooming since the French believe it is detrimental to the evaluation, but double handling was a common and acceptable practice.

There was so much to see, it is impossible to cover it all but the following are some of the points most emphasized to us. The proportions of the head and body were very important. If the measurements were not in the correct proportion, the dog was excused from judging. The sizes are best described as consistent and standard. The scissors bite is required, as is a full set of pre-molars. The ears were distinctive and judged for parallel carriage. The neck had noticeable length and a handsome, alert carriage. The lean and muscular body, constructed in parallels was given the best rating and seemed characteristic of the French dogs. The croup, we were told, is not only inclined, it should be rounded from loin to tail, giving strength to the hind-quarters. The angulation of the rear legs was best when quite pronounced and good angulation of the shoulder was also important in the judging. As for cow-hocks, believe it or not, they did not exist! One consistent characteristic of the French dogs is good length of leg, leaving daylight under the dog. This was emphasized by the tuck which was rather drawn up and athletic looking.
The gait was truly beautiful! Elastic, balanced and flowing there was good reach and strong drive from the hind-quarters. The powerful development of the quarters and the fluid ease of movement really must be seen and will best be explained by the films of the dogs. To say a dog’s gait was "piquées" (staccato, prancing) is considered a prime insult and indicates the importance given to correct movement.

The proper texture of coat is remarkable (I wish I had taken scissors to collect samples). It is actually as they say, hard and dry, conforming to the body in looks. The best rating was given a coat if the hair on the legs and thighs was equally hard and dry.

In colors, the blacks had outstanding depth of color, almost blue in the highlights. We were told the scattering of white hairs is preferred to a black without white hairs. However, if the white tends to grow in patches, the dog is considered bicolor. The best tawny color was a rich golden fawn and the mask pattern is especially prized if it is a soft slate grey. Some of the tawnies were judged to be too light, a concern to the French breeders.

The French prefer the dew claws very low on the leg, with well formed bone structure. It is very good when they are attached to the leg individually and form a crescent position (๒๙). The best dew claws are constructed so that one of the pair forms the fifth toe with developed pad, becoming a functional part of the foot. (Photographs of this trait will be sent for another issue of the DEW CLAW.) Any extra dew claws on the front legs are removed from the puppies, leaving only the one required.

A dog had to pass the temperament test to be selected. As he was led across a field, a gun was fired and a stranger approached. He could not show fear, shyness or aggression, but when the ring attendant threatened with a raised stick, the dog could either watchfully await a command or attack in defense of his master. Needless to say, this required a strong handler, sturdy lead and courageous ring attendant.

Hopefully, everyone will have an opportunity to see many of these things in the films taken by Ken Collins and the Cooks. Then, start saving your "pennies" for a trip to the next Hassemblement in the spring of '71. About the only way you could improve on April in Paris, is April in Paris, with Briards!

Diane McLeroth
JOYEUX NOEL

FROM SI BON D'ESPRIT

AND

THE JONATHAN WARNERS

SIMSBURY, CONN.

CH. ROCHELLE DE MARHA CDX
ROELLEN'S GYPSY ROSE O'ROGUE CDX
SYRE DU VAL DE REUIL

"ANGEL" "GYPSY" "SYRE"

WE ALL WISH YOU A VERY
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A
HAPPY NEW YEAR

PHIL AND JAN ZINGSHEIM
The experience of spending an entire Sunday in France with over a hundred dog-loving Frenchmen and their eighty Briards is still very much alive in my mind. Reinforcing the excitement, judgments, facts, and at times confusion are the movies I shot that day, as well as those made by Charles and Jane Cook. I really wish that all who read these words could have the benefit of the movies to better understand my experience with the French Briard.

My first reaction to the French Briards was their overall similarity to many here in the U.S. One has only to witness recently-imported German-bred German Shepherds in comparison with American-bred Shepherds to appreciate why I was pre-conditioned to expect something rather different from our U.S. Briards. The number of really fine Briards imported to the U.S. in recent years, and the breeding impact they have already had on our dogs, would certainly account for the similarity of the French and American lines.

Eighty French Briards nevertheless appeared to be more uniformly good than their American counterparts. That is, there were fewer really terrible dogs, and, relatively fewer standouts, too — a broader range of moderate to good dogs. Our dogs, in contrast, vary in quality over the entire spectrum, without this large core of good solid stock. Yet, I can think of at least a half-dozen American dogs who would have ranked with the best at the Rassemblement National des Briards.

Of primary concern to the French judges was size, in the context of proportion and balance. The first stop for each dog was the measuring area where height, length, and head-length were recorded. Dogs which exceeded the French standard for height (dogs 23 to 27 inches, and bitches 22 to 25½ inches) received poor grades and a mutter of disapproval from the judges. Next, the animal's length was measured and compared with his height. It is this nearly one-for-one relationship between height and length which gives the Briard his square, close-coupled appearance and permits his characteristically balanced and easy gait. The size and length of the head, of course, contribute to the overall balance and symmetry of the animal.

I was particularly impressed with the fact that the range of colors on both sides of the Atlantic is very similar. Their blacks, however, while no darker or purer than their American counterparts, are more numerous and perhaps more highly regarded by the French. I can better appreciate the importance of the black color having seen Charles Cook's movies of sheep-herding in France, for the contrast with the sheep is remarkable.

Tawny, too, ran the same spectrum as our own, from very light to quite dark mingled with black and grey. Without question, everything lighter than straw provoked negative reaction from the judges. And where the pigment of the nose, ears and eyes showed weakness, too, the tongues clucked harder and the "Non, non, non!" became even more emphatic. I have seen light, almost white, Briards in our Middle-West, the West Coast, and now Europe, and I surely can't condone any of them.

The strong, straight, angulated rear-end is a widespread French characteristic which we sorely need to incorporate in our own animals. Only three times that day could I honestly exclaim, "Aha, that one is slightly cow-hocked!" Or, "...turning out at the elbows." Or, "...definitely not a good top-line," Legs and tops were uniformly better than most of what we see here in this country. Because I personally prefer a rather well-angulated Briard, I could be happier with three or four of the French dogs than probably any American dog I have ever seen.

Other factors such as tail carriage, eye shape and color, ear-crops, nose size, coat texture, scissors bite, and chest cavity varied widely, as you would expect, and defy generalization. The French surely have the same problems with these secondary features as they do with major characteristics such as lightness of color and over-size and mal-proportion.

One conclusion is evident from this comparison of individual characteristics, and it occurred to me within an hour after becoming immersed in so many French Briards. The French prefer their Briard dogs to be ruggedly masculine, moderately built, with good substance, and capable of moving out in that effortless trot for hours on end — analogous to a halfback on a professional football team, not the giant 300-pound lumbering tackle, or the scrawny kid who carries the water-bucket. And the bitch, like the French woman, must be supple and strong while retaining her essential femininity and grace — built neither like the gross peasant nor the frail waif.

We have a number of Briards in this country with many of the attributes of those Briards participating in the French show and of the French ideal. We have some problems, and most of us know them; many of us have either fuzzy breeding objectives, none at all, or some which are not consistent with those of the French. The French, however, seem to share our problems to some extent. The important thing to me is that we recognize these problems in their proper French context, for I believe that somehow, overall, we are on the right track toward breeding an American population of Briards which generally achieves these French ideals.

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Ch. Quassus D'el Fas tre, CAC, CACIB. Owned by M. Seron.
(This article is an extract from a study commenting on the Standard of the Berger de Brie, by F. Legendre and J. Breng. It was reprinted from the Bulletin of the Club des Amis du Briard, and appeared in the October 1966 "Dew Glaz". Translated from the French by Clairet Hinchman for the Briard Club of America. It seems appropriate to repeat this fine article at a time when we are reevaluating our own Standard.)

THE HEAD OF THE BRIARD

A dog's "type" is established by the character of its head. The head of a Briard presents particular features quite different from those of other shepherd breeds. Even a sheared Briard can be recognized by his head which cannot be mistaken for that of a German Shepherd, Belgian Shepherd, Collie or Bouvier. An alert judge notes automatically right from the head examination, where he usually starts, if the subject he is examining has good "type" or lacks "type" -- even before taking interest or giving attention to the rest of the examination.

The head gives the specific features of the breed, and governs to some extent the shape of the thigh and shoulder, which in turn determine the rump and the length of the body -- everything is connected to give a general effect of balance. In case of disharmony between these diverse units, the animal lacks form (which is not the same thing as to lack type or character) and thus brings out a reminder of former undesirable breeding in the past.

The Briard must have a strong head -- "long enough" says the standard; a powerful skull, not too flat. However, the forehead line should not be too arched.

By comparing the result of measuring with the visual outlook, one finds that the length of a good head multiplied by 2.5 gives about the height at the withers. When the result is less than the height, the specimen can be considered as having a small head. We believe there is no objection to a slightly longer head, especially when the animal has a tendency to a longer line appearance -- and subject to the condition that it never gives an effeminate look. Above all, no pointed nose, nor narrow nose, nor narrow skull.

Here are the figures for the well built average specimen, correct in their proportion:

<table>
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<th>Height at withers: 24&quot;</th>
<th>Head: 93&quot;</th>
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<td>26&quot;</td>
<td>10-3/8&quot;</td>
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<td>26-7/8&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>27-7/8&quot;</td>
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A ratio of 2.6 to 1 between the height and the head shows a very short head. The splendid and sculptural head of a very large male champion of after-wartime, shows a ratio of 2.45 to 1. But let's keep in mind that in persuance of proportion, the general appearance of an animal would be, in accordance with the standard, better proportioned with short lines and a short head and long lines with a long head.

Even rid of its cover of long hair, when wet for example, the Briard's head must always give an impression of reflective strength and not give the appearance of "plowing the air". For this result, outside of a sufficient width, one must look for straight angles and parallels. Nothing should be slanted or cone-shaped as in the German Shepherd.

The nose must end in a right angle whether viewed from the side, the top, or the front. The silhouette with hair and whisker should be made of two rectangles. One larger for the skull, the other smaller for the nose.

One can draw a rough diagram with two parallelepiped rectangles of equal length -- one differing by width and height -- laid end to end on the same level.

The poll must be straight -- not arched -- parallel to an imaginary line from the skull.

The stop -- or connection between the forehead and muzzle, must be well pronounced and exactly midway between the end of the nose and the ridge of the occiput, on the level with a line connecting the eyes.

The occipital ridge or "hunting bump" well prominent, shows the attachment of a strong muscular neck which again makes a right angle with the skull.

The Briard's head must be sculptured or take penalty for lack of distinction. Therefore no jowl, soft thick arched masses on the side of the head, under the eyes or temples.

The nose must always be black. Any trace of depigmentation cannot be over penalized, as this is a serious fault.

The lips, fairly thick, should have trim lines, neatly connected without folds at corners which would allow saliva to drool continuously as in a St. Bernard and other massive types in general.

The rim of the lips and eyes must always be black without depigmentation.

Regarding the teeth, the standard specifies; well-fitting teeth -- which does not mean teeth meeting. The lower jaw must never overlap in front of the upper (undershot); when mouth is closed the teeth must fit together in the front. The under front teeth must be inside, in back of and exactly against the upper edges without space.

The incisors, as the name indicates, are made to cut, not to grind. One does not make seamstress scissors with cutting edge meeting each other as those of cutting tongs, but as they shut, one blade slides over the other. If the lower incisors are forward to the point that the edge meets evenly with the upper, they knock and grind each other. Result: premature wear leading to decay and destruction.

But it is still understood that when the lower teeth are so far back
as to leave a space, as little as it may be, between the upper and lower, the dog is "overshot", which is as bad as being undershot. In any case, the teeth and their brightness -- as the standard points out, a sign of good health -- are necessary qualities on which we won't dwell because they are not peculiar to the breed.

The eyes are parallel, well apart, never slanted. The four corners of the eyes are on the same level. Big, wide open, they must always be of a dark color -- brown or black. Some accept them if they blend with the coat color; brown with reddish coat with a light coat. But this is only a tolerance, because there are individuals with light coat having eyes as dark as the best black dogs. In our opinion it is best to look for dark eyes every time. The pigmentation of the rim is no less important. No matter what the coat color, even the lightest allowed, the eye rim must be black or very dark.

The amber and light brown eye must be absolutely eliminated for breeding, and a reddish brown coat will take higher penalty for a black dog than for a fawn colored one (which will take a lesser penalty, but nevertheless a penalty).

As for the "wall-eye" that is partially or completely blue; although tolerated for the beauceron with a marbleized coat, the blue collie, it is definitely forbidden for the Briard with a similar coat.

The ears must be set as high as possible, have a thick leather, be firm at the base. The external ear must be dry and stiff. The low set ear gives a common expression because it makes the head appear arched, which is a fault. The soft limp ear that cannot stay erect even when cropped and the dog is alert, is a penalty. Uncropped, it must never be as long as a beagle ear, or lay flat against the cheeks like that of the spaniels.

Aside from obvious aesthetic values of the cropped ears, a dog with long hair and flap ears is prone to all kinds of annoying ailments: cataract and canker. Ears cropped and cleared get a better ventilation that prevents stale dampness, and is the best means to avoid trouble.

One could argue the point whether it would be advisable to try to get a naturally erect ear as in the German Shepherd or Belgian Shepherd. This could only be obtained by cross-breeding, which might bring on bad results to other special peculiarities of Briards, or add physical or moral characteristics which the Briard does not need, and which might be a fault instead of a good quality. The breed is too well established, too distinctive from other breeds to legalize such freakish ideas.

Dated examples of French Shepherd dogs with long hair and naturally erect ears are not conclusive enough to prove this theory, for it has not been found that they belonged to pure bred species; furthermore they had short hair on the face.

***************
Merry Christmas
Joyeux Noel
Happy New Year

Arthur and Mary Lou Tingley
and
Briards Chez Phydeaux

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

VON MARQUARDT KENNEL
SABRINA + PUPS
+ QUINAUD
"Ruff" is a solid black two-year-old dog. He has been raised with very young children and has an excellent gentle and protecting disposition. He conforms fully to all Briard standards and is unusually strong and healthy.

HEIGHT: 27 inches
WEIGHT: 80 pounds
SIRE: Kappa du Chadougne
DAM: Orphee de la Chevrerie

Available at stud for pick of the litter.

G. ALAN JAMIN
2 SUNSET LANE
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK 10530
telephone 914/ 761-1520

"HAPPY HOLIDAYS
TO ALL"

FROM TOULOUSE CHIEN DE FAMILLE
(ALIAS "TOULOUSE THE MOOSE")

OWNED BY FRED & GINA FRENCH

MERRY CHRISTMAS
PEACE

Susan & John
Sammis

BURLAP
SHOW REPORTS


Judge: Mrs. C. Seaver Smith, Jr.

BRIARDS. American-bred, bitches.

BRIARDS. Open, bitches.

WINNERS BITCH Reserve Points Bitches
Best Briard Best of Winners Best of Opposite Sex

PROGRESSIVE DOG CLUB, DETROIT, MICHIGAN OCT. 4, 1970

Judge — Mr. Harold F. Hardin

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

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs.

WINNERS DOG Reserve Points Dogs
Best Briard Best of Winners Best of Opposite Sex

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

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches.

WINNERS BITCH Reserve Points Bitches
Best Briard Best of Winners Best of Opposite Sex

CH. ROCHELLE DE MARHA, C.D.X., OWNED BY MR. AND MRS. P. E. ZINGSHEIM, MOUND, MINN. "ANGEL" HAS EARNED 7 OUT OF 10 POINTS REQUIRED FOR HER CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP. IN CANADIAN SHOWS SHE PLACED FOURTH IN WORKING GROUP SEPT. 13, 1970; FOURTH IN WORKING GROUP SEPT. 19, 1970, UNDER JUDGE MAURICE BAKER; THIRD IN WORKING GROUP OCT. 10, 1970, UNDER JUDGE JOAN RAILTON.


The following pictures which appeared in the Oct. Dew Claw, are being reprinted, due to the poor quality of the Oct. reproductions.
QUEEN ELIZABETH 
CHEZ CHIEN VELU, 
OWNED BY MRS. R. 
ENGLEHART, TAKING 
BEST OF BREED, 
AUGUST 23, 1970, 
AT THE SILVER BAY 
K.C. SHOW, SAN 
DIEGO, CAL. 
JUDGE: VIRGINIA 
HAMPTON. HANDLED 
BY LEE ERICKSON

***************
SULTAN D'ESPRIT, OWNED BY THE ZACCAROS, AND HIS GRANDMOTHER, CH. NANIE 
DE LA HAUTE TOUR, OWNED BY THE TINGLEYS, RELAX AT A REST AREA ON THE 
TRIP HOME FROM PONTIAC. "RICO" WON THE PUPPY SWEEPSTAKES, WHILE NANIE 
WENT BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX AND WON THE BROOD BITCH CLASS.
PRESIDENT'S CORNER......

Under date of December 1, 1970, I sent the following communiqué to the members of the Executive Committee:

In view of the fact that both Mary Lou Tingley and Arthur Tingley are candidates for office in our coming election, I feel that they should not be placed in the position of receiving possible criticism by receiving and counting the ballots in the election.

I would therefore like your approval for me to appoint the following members of the Club as a Tellers Committee for this election, to receive and count the ballots:

Joyce Awody and Marilee Clark,
both of the Detroit, Mich. area.

And further that the mailing of the ballots be handled as set forth in the proposed Constitution and By-Laws, under Article IV, Section 4(d) of the By-Laws, except that the envelopes for use in returning the ballots shall be addressed to one of the above members of the Tellers Committee.

Candidates in the coming election are:

President: Charles Cook and Arthur Tingley
Vice-President: James Zaccaro and Philip McNelis
Secretary: Mary Lou Tingley and Diane McFerloth
Treasurer: Barbara McQuillan and Benjamin C. Cohen.

Sincerely,

(signed) Harold A. Marley

79 continued on page 80
RESULTS OF THE VOTE AS FOLLOWS:
On appointment of Tellers Committee:
Approvals; McNelis, Boelter, Marley
Disapprovals; Byrd, Ruby, Tingley
Votes not received at time of this report; Zaccaro

On handling of ballots:
Approvals; McNelis, Boelter, Marley, Ruby
Disapprovals; Byrd, Tingley
Votes not received at time of this report; Zaccaro

Barbara Ruby attached the following comment to her vote:
"I, it is not possible under the Constitution as we have it now."

I realized at the time I submitted the suggestion for a Tellers Committee that it did not adhere to the present Constitution, however I felt that the circumstances of the election precluded strict adherence to the present Constitution especially since we are all aware of the fact that it is an out-dated document, badly in need of revision which is being done, and also the fact that very little adherence to the Constitution has been done in the past several years.

motivation

I've got a dog. He's got a flea.
Dog's as lazy as a dog can be.
If't weren't for the bite of that there flea,
Ol' dog would never move, you see.

Halfway through a nap of eighteen hours,
Ol' dog wakes up; at his tail he glowers.
Backward he strains with all his powers
And over his tail with his teeth he scour.

Or sometimes, without a heed nor fear
That flea will nip him behind the ear.
Ol' dog throws his hind leg into gear,
And scratches away with a cockeyed leer.

Now, I'm sorta lazy myself, y' see.
Thank God, I've got problems that bite on me.
Sometimes I'd swap them for one good flea,
But—they keep me scratchin', the same as he.