It's the only way I've been able to break his habit of begging at the table.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The June and August issues of The Dew Claw have been combined for several reasons, primarily financial ones. The Treasurer's Annual Report shows that our operating balance is considerably less than it was a year ago, partly due to increased costs and also some one time expenses. We need to tighten our budget for a while so the Treasury can be built up again. This will be discussed at our Annual Meeting so the membership will have a voice in how this problem is solved. Most of you know that the Charity Fund, Rescue Fund, etc. are set aside for specific use and only the operating balance is available to support the Club's usual expenses. We may have to ask for a one time assessment or perhaps you will prefer to raise the BCA dues.

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The Annual Awards program will also be discussed at our Annual Meeting. This year, it was not possible for BCA to buy a new supply of foundation plaques because the $800 they would cost would drop our operating balance below the minimum needed for the rest of this year. In order to recognize achievements, the Club will award only the engraved plates and when plaques can be bought, they will be mailed to those receiving awards. Some suggestions for the future of the awards program are: 1) BCA continues to give plaques and plates asking for donations to support the program; 2) BCA could award only the engraved plate, but keep a supply of foundation plaques for people to buy; 3) The type of award could be changed, perhaps to a certificate; or 4) discontinue the program entirely.

Please think about these topics and if you are unable to attend the Annual Meeting, please write to me or call with your suggestions.

This year there were no additional nominations for Officers or the Board. Therefore there will be no balloting and the slate of the Nominating Committee will be declared elected at the Annual Meeting as provided in our By-laws. We hope you will contact the Officers or Board Members with your questions or suggestions.

Phil Zingsheim

BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA

CODE OF ETHICS

This Code establishes a standard of conduct to be followed by all members of the Briard Club of America in the normal course of owning, breeding, exhibiting, selling and judging Briards. We recognize the impossibility of covering all situations so that any failure to comply with the intent of this Code is to be dealt with in the same manner as if it were a specific violation.

1. As a member of the B.C.A. I will abide by the Club Constitution and By-Laws and support the Standard of the Briard as approved by the A.K.C.
2. I will comply with all A.K.C. rules and regulations where they pertain.
3. I will at all times, whether at home, traveling, at shows, or at motels, display good sportsmanship and conduct myself in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the Club and upon Briards.
4. I promise to help educate the public in the Standard of the breed and in all other areas where I am qualified.
5. As a breeder of Briards, I will breed dogs to improve the quality of the Briard.
6. I will not breed my Briard to any dog or bitch that is not AKC registered.
7. I will sell Briards in good condition, free from communicable disease, with health guaranteed for a reasonable length of time.
8. I will not sell any dog which has defects of a nature that will make it detrimental to the breed, except under the condition that it be spayed or neutered, noting on the AKC transfer record that the dog is transferred under the condition that it must not be bred; or that registration papers are withheld.
9. I will supply each purchaser with the following: registration record and 3 or 4 generation pedigree (where applicable): health record; diet and care information; and I will do so at the time of sale.
10. I will help the owner for the life of the dog in every reasonable way.
11. I will not sell stock without true representation to the purchaser. All advertising will be honest and not in any way misrepresentative, misleading or fraudulent.
12. I will not sell or donate dogs to commercial dog wholesalers, retail pet dealers, catalog houses nor to be given in contest as prizes nor for other exploitation.

The Board of Directors of the B.C.A. shall review all cases of alleged misconduct and shall make its judgments by a simple majority vote. Discipline under this Code shall be based upon the degree of misconduct. For minor infractions, a letter of warning may be all that is recommended and such a letter would be mailed promptly by the Secretary to the party or parties involved. This shall in no way preclude the Board or individual members from taking stronger action as provided in Article VI of the By-Laws, and such discipline shall be recommended in cases of repeated or flagrant misconduct.
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TREASURER’S REPORTS

March 1, 1980 through April 30, 1980

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Patricia A. Long, Treasurer
SECRETARY'S PAGE

By now, most of you know we have moved to the country. PLEASE MAKE A NOTE OF OUR ADDRESS AND NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 15587, Fort Wayne, IN 46885 and the telephone number is 219/457-5858. Mail is forwarded from our old address, but it is slower and not as reliable as mailings to the new address. As for the telephone company, for all practical purposes our number should be considered as unlisted. Although this was not our intent, the phone company has been giving out a number we had over 17 years ago instead of the new one. It is amazing their records go back that far but that does not help you to reach us by phone.

Our house address is 10120 Isle Pine Drive, a few miles north of town. If you are traveling our way, please stop by!

WELCOME TO THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS
Nicole Bourbonnier and Noel Biloudeau, 309 Boul. Richelieu Sud, Mont St. Hilaire, Quebec J3H 3G8
Cameron and Marilyn Buchanan, 1119 Covington Rd., Birmingham, MI 48010
Catherine Cline, 6700 20th St., Rio Linda, CA 95673
Richard Doner, 518 Larchles Drive, Birmingham, MI 48009
Ruth Foster, 5356 Beard Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55410
Claire & Jerome Mahoney, Dunham Hill Rd., Woodstock, VT 05091
Cindy Mattingly, 10423 Katzfogle, Mt. Morris, MI 48458
Mike Mitchell, 19 Ann St., Dundas, Ontario L9H 2N4
Kathy Ogle, 11188 Challice Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70815
Linda & Harry Willson, R.D. 1, Box 242, Cape May Court House, NJ 08210

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS
Gerald Orman, 525 S. Bohne Camp Road, Evansville, IN 47712
Connie Whitmer (formerly Stollings) 2194 Sunny Crest, West Bloomfield, MI 48033

ADDRESS CHANGES
Adrienne Altman, 3004 E. Derbyshire Rd., Cleveland Hts. OH 44118
Michael & Susan Johnson, 25585 Willow Bend, El Toro, CA 92630
Laurie Kay, 11310 39th Ave. North, Plymouth, MN 55441
Janet Couture, Rt. 3, Box 66, J keta, OH 43515
Yvonne C. Lacy, 14 Glen Rd., Brookline, MA 02146
Richard McDearmon & Ellen Walton, Route 1 Box 95A, Callaway, VA 24067
Dale Swift, 1510 N. Volusia Ave., Orange City, FL 32763

NAME CHANGE
Dorothy Vetrone to Dorothy Vetrone Weaver

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
J.L., Donna and Terry Buttry, 211 Freda Ave., Pomona, CA 91767
Ann & Joe Diaz, 474 Rockman Way, Port Hueneme, CA 93041
Glover & Kathleen Ferguson, 216 W. Evergreen St., Wheaton, IL 60187
Gary, Chris & Brett Marctte, 15227 Dobson, Bolton, IL 60419
Nancy McManigal, 210 E. Jefferson, Macomb, IL 61455
Diane Sagan, 113-B Forest Rd., Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, CA 94130
Steve Whitmer, 2194 Sunnycrest, W. Bloomfield, MI 48033
MONET ANNOUNCES
PUPPIES SIRED BY ONNOK

Ch. Onnok des Carriers Noires

MONET’S "R" LITTER

SIRE
Ch. Pantin de Boz
Katia de Bournay

Ch. Onnok des Carriers Noires
WE 223550 - French Import

Odet des Elfes de Malouse
Quito de la Jacobourelle
Sheherazade de Rois des Aulnes
Ondine des Bois de Sailhes

DAM
Ch. Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre (Barney)
N: N.V

Ch. Matador Chez Phydeaux
Ch. Pythias Chez Phydeaux
Ch. Chateaubriard Votre Sante
Barney
Ch. Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre
Ch. Phydeaux Theda Bara
Ch. Phydeaux Poupee de Marha

INQUIRIES INVITED - ALL TAWNIES
RUTH MONAST
1280 CHURCH ROAD
TOMS RIVER, NJ 08753
201/244-9732

Ch. Ike de Vasouy
Ch. Phydeaux Quinoa
Calandra de Beauxjolis
Ch. Cicely of Northumberland

Sampson d’Agincourt
Berry Brow’s Nina
NEWS & VIEWS

We have a lot of news to share this month, so I'll get right down to business. Here are the latest O.F.A. certified dogs as of June, 1980.

FB-102-T  Am./Can. Ch. Sirhan Drover
FB-103  Argent Roi de Briolette
FB-104  Pa'Chick's Masquerader
FB-105  Ch. Notre Magic de Lindeau
FB-106  Ch. Chateaubriard Nouvelle Nova
FB-107  Ch. Phydeaux Oh Susannah, C.D., T.D.

NEW CHAMPIONS

CH. STONEHILL'S I'M NIKOLAS
Niki, owned by Richard Birkholz and Gerry Adolphus, finished his championship at the International Kennel Club in Chicago on March 30th. His sire is Ch. Stonehill's I'm Henri and his dam is Phydeaux Lilli Marlene.

CAN CH. & O.T. CH. & AM. CH. SILVERMOON LA JOIE DE VIVRE, U.D.
Jay, owned by Christine & Roland Duval, finished his championship (American) on April 6th at the Livonia Kennel Club Show. His sire is Vin Marque de Grand Coeur and his dam is Ch. Viva Maude Chez Rogues de Brie, CD.

CH. DROMORE'S PROMISES-PROMISES
Heather, owned, bred and handled by Sue McCormick, finished her championship on May 17th at the Ingham County K.C. show under Mr. Booxbaum. She was WB for 3 pts and BOS. Her sire is Am. & Can. Ch. Sirhan Drover and her dam is Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven, Am./Can. CD.

CH. NADIA DU NORD
Nadia, owned, bred and handled by Jan & Phil Zingsheim, finished her championship on June 1st at Grand Forks K.C. Her sire is Ch. Stonehill's I'm Henri and her dam is Ch. Unique Magie du Nord, CD.

CH. NON PAREIL DU CHEEN DE SEL
Paris, owned by Ellen Leveille of Canada, finished her championship in grand style by taking back-to-back 5 point majors June 7th and 8th at the Lake Minnetonka and Land O'Lakes K.C. shows in Minnesota.

CH. LAUREDIN'S MAXIMILIAN
Max, owned and bred by Gerrie Miner, finished his championship the same weekend as Paris by taking a 5 point major with Best of Winners at the Land O'Lakes. His sire is Ch. Soleil d'Or de Marha, his dam, Ch. Unique Magie du Nord, CD. Max was handled to this and other wins by Gerrie's daughter Lisa.

CH. MON AMI JEAN PHILLIPPE, C.D.X.
Phillippe, owned and handled by Floyd & Myra Stevenson, had a great month of June & July. On July 6th, Phillippe finished his championship at the Macomb K.C. show, going Best of Winners for 2 points. On June 28th & 29th, he finished his C.D.X. with scores of 187 at the Ann Arbor Dog Training Club under Mr. Christ and a 186 at the Dog Obedience Club of Greater Lansing under Mr. Delaney. Floyd and Myra also celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary this Spring!

CAN./AM. CH. NOME DE L'EMINENCE
Brie, owned by Joe & Shirley Robinson and handled by Elliot Weiss, finished his Canadian championship this Spring. He finished his title by taking three consecutive group placements. On returning to the States, Brie took a Group 1 at Vacation Land Dog Club under Mr. Bradley. He also took a Group 1 at Finger Lakes under Mr. Gregory. Quite a record in just one month of showing.

CH. PA'CHICK'S NUTTY BUDDY
Marnie, owned and handled by Frank Quinn & Judy MacGregor, finished her championship at the Macomb K.C. show on July 6th. Her sire is Calumet's Jason J and her dam is Am./Can. Ch. Pa'Chick's Indian Summer.

CH. PERRIER DE L'EMINENCE
Perrier, owned and handled by June Shew, finished her championship at Framingham District Kennel Club on June 1st. Her sire is Ch. Nestor de L'Eminence and her dam is Ch. Chateaubriard Mint Julip.

OBEDIENCE NEWS

PHYDEAUX ORY KI D'ORY, C.D.X.
Ory, owned and handled by Bob & Pat Gross, finished his C.D.X. on May 2nd at the Fort Wayne Obedience Trial with a 194 and Fourth Place. Ory also earned one leg toward his degree at Muncie, Ind. in April with a 194 1/2 and a Second Place in Open A. In making the awards, the judge, Ms. Kate Pankin, singled Ory out for praise, calling attention to his grace, despite his large size, and to his attitude. The next day at Anderson, Ind., Ory took his second leg with a 190 1/2. Bob reports that Ory has now mastered the Utility exercises and with practice, should be ready to compete for his U.D. in August.

MANNY'S ILOTIE O'SAMANTHA, C.D.
Sam, owned and handled by Doug & Dona Kahn, finished her C.D. at the Toledo K.C. show with a 191 1/2 and Fourth Place. Her earlier scores were 178 and 188.

TROUPEAUX ORIELLE LICOL, C.D.
Ori, owned and handled by Sue & Mike Gresko, finished her C.D. on May 31st at the Fox Valley K.C. show under Mr. Casey with a score of 187. Her previous legs were on April 26th at Brown County Arena under Mr. Maloney for a 190 1/2 and on April 27th at Sheboygan, Wis. K.C. under Mrs. Comstock for a 187. Her sire is Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, CD and her dam is Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bovieur.

ABBAYES PADGET DE BONHEUR, C.D.
Padget, owned by Charles Beahan and Fran Taylor finished her C.D. on June 7th. Her previous scores were 180 and 190. She is out of Ch. Fille de Abbaye, C.D. and sired by Ch. Jabot le Bonheur de Hte Couture, C.D.
DROMORE'S PETITE CHAPARRAL, C.D.
Lilly, owned and handled by Pat Morale, finished her C.D. in grand style with a 196 1/2 and Second Place. This gives her an average of 191 for her degree.

BRIE-ZEE PRINCESS TRIBBLE, CAN, C.D.
Tribble, owned and handled by Julie Treinis had a great weekend on May 3rd and 4th. At the very young age of 6 months and 2 days, she completed her C.D. title with the following scores... Novice B - 196 and First Place, 190 for her 2nd leg, and 193 for her third leg (she lost the runoff for Third Place). What an accomplishment for such a young puppy!

Julie's male, Whooki, also did himself proud in Open B. He earned two legs on his Canadian C.D.X., the first with a 194 1/2 for Second Place and the next with a 195 and First Place, plus Highest Scoring Working Dog in Trial! He would have earned his third leg with another nice score, but was smitten by the Irish Setter bitch on his left during the stays, and couldn't resist getting up to visit. Julie reports that "before his heeling pattern began, he left my side, trotted over to the lady judge, planted his big feet on her shoulders and gave her a large, sloppy kiss on the cheek! The judge and I were shocked, but the crowd loved it!" In the States, Whooki was High in Match with a 197 1/2 from the Open class; in late March in Boston, he scored 196 from Open B, losing a runoff for Second Place. At the Rhode Island K.C. trial on April 13, he earned his first C.D.X. leg with a 194, losing the runoff for Third Place.

GROUP PLACEMENTS
Meg Weitz sends us this news from out East. Ch. Phydeaux What's Happenin' owned by Ira Ackerson & Mary Lou Tingley took two Group Is from the classes under Mrs. Smith at Mason and Dixon K.C. at the start of the Cherry Blossom Circuit at the tender age of 21 months. He is owned by Hank Collins and Erica McCurley.

Am./Can. Ch. Pa'Chick's Livin' Legend, C.D., who is owned, bred and handled by Pat Long, took a Group 4 on May 18th at the Oakland County K.C. show under Mr. Gundersen.

Ch. Ne' Jean-Paul de Longchamp, owned by Ron & Sheri Daniel, took a Group 4 under Mr. Woolf on May 18th at the Furniture City K.C. show.

MATCH NEWS
Dave Behrens is proud of his puppies progress at the following matches: Piquantte d'Occasion, owned by Dave took BOB and a Group I Jan. 25th at Stone City. She was also BOB at Southgate K.C. and Holy Hill K.C. On March 28th she took a Group II. Prix Wessel's d'Occasion owned by Amy Zaretzke was BOB and Group III at the Racecin match on March 22nd. Perrier d'Occasion owned by Dave was BOB and Group I on March 27th at the Regional Dog Training Club match.

The Atlantic States Briard Club had a match on April 20th for Breed and Obedience. Best Puppy was Meg Weitz' six month old black male, Prince Tom de Bejaune and Best Adult and Best in Match was Phydeaux Own Chimney Sweep, owned by Mary Lou Tingley.

5/10/80 - Down River K.C. Match (All Breed)
Best Briard Puppy, Puppy Group I, Best Puppy in Match was Dromore's Poppy Cock (Bob Russell & Kam Pelham).

5/11/80 - Shawassese K.C. Match (All Breed)
Best Briard Puppy, Puppy Group 4
Dromore's Poppet Synderbear (Kam Pelham & Bob Russell)

6/15/80 - St. Clair K.C. Match (All Breed)
Best Briard Puppy - Dromore's Poppy Cock

SHOW NEWS
3/29/80 - Wester Pennsylvania K.A. - j. Mr. Trullinger - e 2-4-3
BOB - Ch. Chateaubriard "I'Oreal Un (Leila & Bill Ritmaster)
WD 1 pt. & BW 3 pts. - Just Emmet (H. Collins & E. McCurley)
WB 3 pts., BOS - Dromore's Perrier (Linda Beall)

3/30/80 - International K.C. - e 3-4-0
WD 2 pts., BW 3 pts., BOB - Stonehill's I'm Nikolas (Dick Birkholz)
WB 3 pts., BOS - Manny's Play Misty (Donna Kahn)

4/13/80 - Key City K.C. - j. Mrs. Ward - e 4-5-0
WB 4 pts., BW, BOB - Phydeaux Polly Poulet (Frans Taylor)
WD 3 pts., BOS Oberon le Voyager Dulhut (Ellen Shea)

4/26/80 - Progressive Dog Club - j. Dr. Boshell - e 5-7-4
BOB - Ch. Pa'Chick's Limited Edition (Karen Pawlaczky)
BOS - Ch. Notre Magic Genie de Lindeau (Linda Bullard & Linda Wells)
WD - 4 pts. - Mon Ami Jean Philippe, CD (Floyd & Myra Stevenson)
WB 5 pts. - BW, BOS - Dromore's Promises-Promises (Donna McCormick)

4/27/80 - Ann Arbor K.C. - j. Mr. Knoop - e 3-7-1
WB 5 pts., BW, BOB - Manny's Play Misty
WD 2 pts., BOS - John's Pashtu de Strathcona (John Kelly)

4/27/80 - Columbia K.C. - j. Mr. Gregory - e 0-4-1
BOB - Ch. Ne' Jean-Paul de Longchamp (Ron & Sheri Daniel)
WB 3 pts., BOS - Phydeaux Portrait of Jennie (Ron & Sheri Daniel)

5/4/80 - The Spring gathering at Fort Wayne for the Northeastern Indiana K.C. show drew an entry of 17 for conformation and 3 for obedience. We all drove in on Saturday and gathered at the Red Roof Inn for socializing and watching the Derby. After cheering on our favorite filly, we all piled into various cars and headed out for an evening on the town, exchanging briard lore and talking about the upcoming Specialty and Supported Entry shows. Sunday morning the weather was beautiful and it was on to the show. Our judge was Mr. Reasin from Georgia and the entry breakdown was 3-11-3. Here are the results:

BOB - Ch. Pa'Chick's Limited Edition
WD 2 pts., BW 5 pts - Manny's Pal o' Jack (Manny Littin)
WD 5 pts, BOS - Dromore's Promises - Promises.
The puppy bitch class was really something to watch with 10 pups competing. The competition was tough and Mr. Reasin spent a lot of time going over each pup carefully. After judging, John & Diane Mcleroth put on a scrumptous luncheon in the grooming area and we all stuffed ourselves. In obedience, Doug Kahn's Samantha qualified for her second leg on her C.D. Dave Behrens' Ness and Bob-Gross' Ory decided to do their own thing and did not qualify. However, on Saturday, Ory qualified for his third leg in Open to finish his CDX. It was a fun weekend and we are all looking forward to meeting again this Fall.

6/7/80 - Lake Minnetonka K.C. - j. Mrs. Guntermann - e 2-7-4
BOB - Ch. Iberville de Savoir Faire (Carol Gregoire)
BOS - Ch. Fille d'Abbaye, CD (Jane Beahan)
WD 1 pt. - Berger du Nord's Nightmare, CD (Jan & Phil Zingsheim)
WB 5 pts., BW - Non Pareil du Chien de Sel (Ellen Leveille)

6/8/80 - Land O'Lakes K.C. - j. Mr. Jones - e 3-8-3
BOB - Ch. Iberville de Savoir Faire
WD, BW 5 pts. - Laudesen's Maxmilian (Gerrie Miner)
WB 5 pts., BOS - Non Pareil du Chien de Sel

6/21/80 - Monroe County K.C. - j. Mrs. Wittrig - e 4-5-3
BOB - Ch. Pa'Chick's Livin' Legend, CD
WD 3 pts. - John's Pashtu de Strathcona
WB 4 pts, BW, BOS - Troupeaux Pretzelle Orielle (Sue & Mike Gresko)

6/28/80 - Danville Illinois K.C. - j. Mr. Stoecker - e 4-5-0
WB 4 pts, BW, BOB - M & M Sugarcreek Janivan (Susan Smith & Jan Millis)
WD 3 pts, BOS - M & M Rufus (Janice Millis)

6/29/80 - Champaign Illinois K.C. - j. Mr. Fancy - e 4-7-0
WD, BW 5 pts, BOB - M & M Roefa (Janice Millis)
WB 5 pts, BOS - M & M Allegra de Patriche (Jeanette Miles)

That's all the news for now. If you would like to share your briard news, please send it to me at 25743 Culver, St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48081. We're always happy to hear from you!

Susan McCormick
News Editor

December Dew Claw Abs

Each year, our December Dew Claw becomes a very special issue, because it includes the greeting ads of Briarders all across North America. Don't miss this very warm and special way to send your good wishes to all who share your affection for the Briard.

Start planning your greeting ad now so you will not miss out. Details and costs will be included in the October Dew Claw and the deadline for ad copy will be in early November.
SHORT, SHORT STORIES

HERDING DOGS – Mary Bloom reports, "Since our station wagon is too small for three kids and three dogs complete with crates, etc. we bought a motor home. We went camping with the whole crew and the entire family had a ball. Venu is 9 months old and Risky is 3 months old and for the first time, they saw a flock of sheep. They circled very carefully and then decided that they would rather herd their human family than sheep! They both went in and separated the children from the flock and herded them back to the camper!

MEMORY – Dr. Hellman, neurologist at the U. of Florida stresses that human memory is a fickle phenomenon. Typical memory-retention curves show that most people forget 20% of what they learn within two days; 40% within four days; 60% within nine days; and a whopping 74% within thirty days. Perhaps our briards with their phenomenal memory should give us each a few lessons?

DROMORE'S POPPY COCK owned by Bob Russell and Kam Pelham took Best Briard Puppy, a Group I and Best in Match at the Downriver K.C. Match on May 10.

MON AMI JEAN PHILIPPE, C.D. took Winners Dog and a 4 point major under Dr. Boshell at the Progressive Dog Club show on April 26th. Philippe is owned by Floyd and Myra Stevenson and handled by Floyd.

AM./CAN. CH. PA'CHICK'S LIVIN' LEGEND, AM/CAN. C.D. owned by Charles and Pat Long is shown after capturing a Working Group IV under J. Mr. Theodore E. Gundersen at the Oakland County Kennel Club show on May 18, 1980.
NEW REPORT ON PARVOVIRUS IN DOGS

From the Morris Animal Foundation Special Canine Newsletter

Cornell University scientists have devised diagnostic tests to identify canine parvoviral infection, a gastrointestinal disease of dogs that first appeared in 1978.

One procedure, called the stool hemagglutination test, can rapidly detect virus particles shed in the feces of infected dogs. A corollary procedure, the hemagglutination-inhibition test, detects serum antibodies in vaccinated dogs or in dogs that have been exposed to the disease and recovered from it.

Roy Pollock, DVM reported the Cornell findings at the June annual meeting of Morris Animal Foundation, which is funding the work with help from The Seeing Eye, Inc. Leland E. Carmichael, DVM, PhD, director of the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs, is the principal investigator.

Canine parvovirus causes an extremely contagious disease that can spread rapidly wherever dogs are concentrated. Symptoms include depression, fever, loss of appetite, vomiting and diarrhea, which may be bloody. The infection may affect the heart in 4 - 12 week old puppies, resulting in sudden death.

Because many other pathogens can cause canine gastrointestinal problems, Dr. Pollock said, it was important to find a way to quickly distinguish parvoviral infection from other diseases. To do this, the scientists used the knowledge that parvoviruses cause red blood cells to clump together. This clumping, or hemagglutination, can be observed when pig red blood cells are added to diluted samples of infected feces. To demonstrate that the clumping is indeed caused by the parvovirus, antiserum to the virus is added to the samples. If parvovirus is present, the antiserum will neutralize it and prevent hemagglutination.

To learn whether a dog has been exposed to the disease in the past and has built up immunity to it, the diagnostic test is reversed. Known parvovirus is mixed with samples of the dog's blood serum, and if the dog has antibodies to the virus, hemagglutination is blocked. The test can also be used to measure immunity produced by vaccination and to compare various vaccines.

It was through this hemagglutination-inhibition test that the Cornell scientists were able to demonstrate that canine parvovirus is really a new pathogen. "There's no question about it," Dr. Pollock said. "We went back into the freezer and pulled out just short of 1,000 sera that we'd saved from 1970 to the present and checked them all for antibody against canine parvovirus; there was not a single sample that showed evidence of infection prior to June of 1978.

"Since that time, the disease has become very widespread and is now quite common. In a random sample of 100 sera, roughly 20 percent were positive, indicating the dogs had recovered from the infection."

The Cornell investigators were able to isolate and characterize canine parvovirus and reproduce the disease in the fall of 1978. They learned that canine parvovirus requires rapidly dividing cells in order to multiply.

This explains why it attacks the intestinal lining, which has a cell turnover time of only three or four days, and the bone marrow, where blood cells are continually produced. It also explains the most tragic manifestation of the infection, heart disease in puppies, since the heart is growing rapidly in these young dogs.

"Entire litters would be affected and would die very rapidly," Dr. Pollock said. "Often the owners would simply find the pups dead. Within a half-hour of seeing the litter apparently normal and nursing, they'd come back to discover one or more of the pups had died."

Dr. Carmichael's team is now working on a vaccine to prevent the disease. Because canine parvovirus is closely related to feline panleukopenia virus, there was hope that the panleukopenia vaccines already available would afford protection against this pathogen (similar to the use of cowpox vaccine in humans to protect against smallpox).

Scientists found, however, that although two inocculations with killed panleukopenia vaccines protected dogs for a few weeks, dogs were no longer immune two months after vaccination. Two immunizations with live panleukopenia did provide adequate immunity in most dogs for a year, but 10-20 percent still were left unprotected.

"None of the commercially available vaccines is ideal," Dr. Pollock said, "but they do provide some protection and they are all that is currently available. Our efforts now are focused on developing an attenuated canine parvovirus vaccine that will combine the essential properties of safety, efficacy and duration. Progress to date is very encouraging."

AIRLINE CHARGED WITH SUBSTANDARD SHIPPING

The Atlanta, Georgia branch of Delta Airlines has been fined $2,000 for violating transportation standards of the Animal Welfare Act. It is the first to be penalized for this type of violation.

According to a report in Dog World Magazine Delta settled the charges prior to a hearing, without admitting or denying guilt. The settlement was reached when Delta agreed to make a concerted effort to educate its employees about the federal standards for animal transportation and to fully comply with the regulations in the future handling of live animal shipments.

The airline was charged by USDA with transporting dogs in substandard containers. Delta was also charged with shipping a dog which was in obvious physical distress. That animal died in transit from heat prostration.

Under the Animal Welfare Act, all commercial carriers are required to meet federal standards for the care and comfort of animals entrusted to them for shipping. These standards require adequate cages which are well ventilated and properly labeled; a sufficient supply of food and water and acceptable temperatures, within a safe range for the animals.
"TURQ" HIT THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL IN FEBRUARY

Silver Bay K.C. - February 24
  Group III - Mrs. Eileen Pimlott

Sequoia K.C. - March 28
  Group I - Mr. Rex Vandeventer

Kern County K.C. - March 30
  Group I - Mr. Kenneth O. Peterson

Hutchinson K.C. - April 4
  Group IV - Mr. Thomas M. Gately

Heart of the Plains K.C. - April 19
  Group III - Mr. J. Council Parker

Plainview K.C. - April 20
  Group I - Mrs. Edna H. Travinek

CH. REJOUI TURQUOISE DE CAPUCINE

Breeders/Owners:
Robert & Shirlee Kessler
BLINDNESS IN BRIARDS

As most Briarders know, genetic blindness (central progressive retinal atrophy - CPRA) has been identified in Briards. This problem is primarily in England, with a limited number of cases on this side of the Atlantic. In England, 33% of dogs over 5 years old are affected.

To date, there has been little that American fanciers could do to help, other than have their dogs' eyes checked periodically. We no longer must sit helplessly by, while this unfortunate affliction spreads through our breed. A way to fight it has been offered to us and by accepting that offer, much can be done to help control this problem for Briards.

B.C.A. has been asked to help initiate a research program on Briard CPRA which will span a period of seven years. The program would provide many of the answers needed to control the spread of blindness in Briards, but we must act now.

Only $2,700 is needed to initiate this research program. This comparatively small amount of money would enable researchers to fill requirements to obtain research grants and funding to complete the seven years of study --- but there is a problem. Due to the extraordinary expenses B.C.A. has had in the past year or so, the Club is not able to give the needed money, which must be available by December. Research programs, such as this one, are scheduled on a seven year basis. If we do not provide the initial funding, there will not be another opportunity for the research for seven years - and by then it will be too late. The Briards in England have already been examined and are available for further research now. In seven years, many of them will be gone - and the disease will have had seven more years to gain its foothold on the Breed.

So again, B.C.A. must turn for help to concerned Briarders everywhere. YOUR donation, large or small, is needed and we do not have much time! If you would skip one show weekend and send the amount you have saved to the 'BCA Eye Research Fund' - or if you do not show your dog, stay home from some other event - or the summer sales. Every penny you send will be used ONLY for Briard Eye Research and the results will be so much more important than a couple of show wins (or losses) or that bargain pair of shoes.

Following is a report from the British Briard Club, together with excerpts from letters to BCA from Gustavo D. Aguirre, VMD, PhD, noted eye specialist on eye diseases of dogs. We are indeed fortunate to have Dr. Aguirre's interest in our problem and if we can provide the needed funds, there is the potential of nipping a serious problem in the bud. Dr. Aguirre is Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania and a Diplomat of the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists. The list of his published studies is far too long to include here, but with your help, his study of CPRA in Briards will be added to the list.

Reprinted from: BRITISH BRIARD CLUB - Breed Forum Report

CENTRAL PROGRESSIVE RETINAL ATROPHY IN BRIARDS

Briards in the United Kingdom are significantly diseased with Central Progressive Retinal Atrophy. This is likely to be the case wherever Briards exist.

Diagnostic and Clinical. A clinical and diagnostic survey is being made by Dr. P.G.C. Bedford in the United Kingdom using the Indirect Ophthalmoscope to view through dialated pupils. To Nov. 20, 1979, 541 Briards (from an estimated total population of 700 to 800) have been examined. Of these, 65 Briards or 12.10% overall for the breed, are showing the condition. In age range 3 years old and over, the incidence is 19% or every one in five!! In Briards older than 5 years, the incidence is alarmingly high at 33% or one in three!!

The following further observations are relevant:

Nightblindness is not a feature of C.P.R.A. in Briards although there will be severe loss of vision, critically of central vision. There may be variation in the extent of disease between left and right eyes in the same dog.

The rate of deterioration is different between dogs.

Incidence has been noted in two young dogs at only 17 months of age.

Initial manifestation has been observed in dogs after the age of 5 years and in certain cases after they have received full-clear certificates in the B.V.A./K.C. Scheme.

The disease results from thinning and eventually total absence of retina around the optic nerve and is first manifest by the appearance of pigmented areas exposed in the Tapetal Fundus. Progressive deterioration is manifest by attenuation of the principal blood vessels, disappearance of smaller blood vessels around the optic nerve end (disc), exposure of sublatent blood vessels in the wall of the eye and then distortion of the optic disc. The terminal extreme condition may manifest itself with possible disappearance of pigmentation to leave a clear lucid presentation to the ophthalmoscope. This appearance is kin to the appearance in generalized P.R.A.

One case has been noted as anomaly in which initial pigmentation in spots subsequently disappeared.

The "Boogaloo" retina has been attributed to a retina seen to be mottled with pigmentation but normal in all other respects and with vision unimpaired.

The dogs affected include Champions.

Genetic. Dr. M.B. Willis has commenced a genetic analysis and study based on Dr. Bedford's clinical and diagnostic data. It is probable that CPRA in Briards is genetically determined. It is indicated, but not conclusively proven, that the mode of inheritance is recessive as reflected by the facts that:

1) There is a low incidence e.g. "carrier" mated to "carrier" produces 1 in 4 affected puppies.
2) The disease may not be manifest in each generation but may skip generations.
3) Apparently "normal" parents can produce "affected" progeny.
4) "Affected" mated to "affected" produces only "affected" progeny.
The mode of inheritance is not dominant, although it is possible that the mode could be dominant with incomplete penetration. It may be that CPRA symptoms may be modified by nutritional and dietary influences but the principal (causal) influence of the development of CPRA must be genetic to give the genetic patterns appearing in certain blood lines and not others.

The following further observations are also relevant.

There is no discernible sex effect. The mode of inheritance is not sex-linked.

The manifestation is related to age - the disease is not yet detectable in young dogs but is widely evident in older dogs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>PER CENT AFFECTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 - 23 months</td>
<td>0.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 - 35 months</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 - 47 months</td>
<td>14.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 - 59 months</td>
<td>28.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 60 months</td>
<td>32.69% (i.e 1 in 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 36 months</td>
<td>19.0% (i.e. 1 in 5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is fit to a theory of recessive mode of inheritance in the results of mating apparently "carrier" mates.

Within the Breed, the estimated breakdown is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>affected</th>
<th>carrier</th>
<th>normal (clear)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>over 3 years of age</td>
<td>over 5 years of age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i.e. It may be that only 18% (1 in 6) Briards are totally without the CPRA causal gene.

Summary and Future. More clinical diagnostic and genetic analytical work remains to be done. Pre-selected dogs must be re-tested or tested for the first time if previously missed. The electro-retinogram apparatus will be applied in the re-examination of specific dogs. It is essential that eyes from dead Briards, both CPRA affected and clear, are made available to Dr. Bedford for clinical study.

With view to eliminating the incidence of CPRA from the Breed, it is essential that breeders:

1) Do not breed from "affected" stock;
2) Do not breed known "carriers"
3) Try to breed only from "True" clears.

Dr. Willis has agreed to scrutinize intended matings to assist as possible.

FROM DR. AGUIRRE

In 1979, Dr. Aguirre sent an early warning on Briard eye disease to CERF, following a trip to England where Dr. Bedford showed him slides of blind Briards.

BRIARD BLINDNESS - continued

From letters addressed to BCA from Dr. Aguirre:

"I am writing the Briard Club of America for information concerning the possible funding of a project to study a hereditary eye disease in the Briard breed. As you are probably aware, central progressive retinal atrophy has been recently recognized in a number of European Briards. In a yet unpublished study from England, Dr. Peter Bedford has found that approximately 15% of 500 Briards examined were affected with the disease. To date, the disease is not a serious problem in the U.S., but because of similar bloodlines, I would anticipate that affected dogs will be recognized in the near future.

"During the latter part of 1980, I will be spending 3 months at the Royal Veterinary College, London working with Dr. Peter Bedford. We have available for study a large group of affected Briards and plan genetic, electroretinography (ERG) and histologic studies. These preliminary studies will be useful in defining the disease and would outline the course of future investigation. Moreover, the results will be of definite value in the early clinical diagnosis of affected animals. Since we anticipate that CPRA will be recognized in Briards in this country in the near future, the results of these studies would be directly applicable. Because of limited funds available to perform these preliminary investigations, I would be interested to know if a more formal application for funds would be considered by the Briard Club of America...."
FLEAS AND FLEA CONTROL

By C. H. Tracy, D.V.M.

Did you realize that if your dog has fleas that the chances are very good that he or she also has tapeworms? Did you know that given the correct conditions flea eggs and larvae can survive inside a vacated house for up to 20 months awaiting the arrival of a new family with their pet?

These are just two of the considerations that make the understanding of fleas and flea control important for all dog or cat owners. Even if your pet has never had fleas, the potential for acquiring them is always present.

Fleas are very small (1/16 to 3/16" long), brownish-red insects which are flattened (from side-to-side) and live most of their adult life on, and feed from, the skin of dogs, cats, pigs, people, rodents, rabbits and birds. The most common flea found on the dog is Ctenocephalides felis, while C. canis is occasionally found. It should be remembered, however, that although dogs and cats are the favorite targets, fleas are not host specific and, when hungry enough, will attack any source of blood, including man. Since their main source of food is blood, they are known as bloodsucking, external parasites.

Understanding the life cycle of the flea allows comprehension of the potential severity of both animal and premises infestations caused by this insect.

The adult female flea normally leaves the dog or cat to lay her eggs in carpeting, bedding, cracks or crevices in the floors, or if outside, in organic matter such as damp soil, grass or other vegetation. Eggs that are laid on the hair or skin of the host animal fall off in a short period of time in order to undergo further development in a more ideal environment.

The female flea lays only 3 to 18 eggs at one time, but may lay several hundred over her average one year life span. If the temperatures between 65° and 80° F. and high humidity (70% and above) are most ideal for increased egg-laying by fleas.

The eggs, which are ovoid, white and glistening, incubate for 2 to 12 days after which they hatch into larvae. The larva is an active, white wormlike stage of the flea's life cycle which has chewing mouthparts. The larva feeds on fecal casts from adult fleas and thus may develop a reddish tinge.

Larvae grow and molt twice over a period of 9 to 200 days (almost 7 months). They then molt a third time producing a white larva which spins a loose greyish cocoon, inside which it pupates for 1 week to one year. The adult flea then breaks out of the cocoon and looks for a host on which to feed, thus completing the life cycle.

As one can see, the entire life cycle of the flea can range from 18 days to 20 months depending on conditions. This explains why we can see a varying delay between the demise of a pet and the onset of flea attacks against the people in the household. Also for the same reason, a house remaining vacant for over a year may still be infested to the extent that new pets introduced after this period may, themselves become flea ridden.

Fleas are capable of causing the following problems to the pet, their owners and/or other people and animals: 1. Infestations 2. Tapeworm Infection 3. Flea Allergy Dermatitis.

FLEA CONTROL

To reduce the incidence or problems caused by fleas, one must, of course, instigate proper flea control.

There are two areas of concern in flea control - the pet and the premises.

Control of fleas on the pet requires one (or several) of the following insecticidal forms:

Flea "dips" are emulsifiable concentrates which disperse evenly throughout a given quantity of water (usually one or two ounces to one gallon of water). The pet is sponged with the finished "dip" and allowed to air-dry. This method of flea control on the pet is usually most effective due to providing good penetration of the dip down to the skin over the entire surface of the body. "Dips" usually provide the best residual activity or "long-lasting protection" against reinestation.

It should be noted, here, that residual activity of an insecticide does not mean "repellant" activity. There is no invisible vapor which prevents fleas from getting on the pet and feeding for a short period of time. It may take one hour or longer before that flea dies after ingesting the insecticide. Residual activity means that the insecticide on the skin is still capable of killing the flea after ingestion. Therefore, if the premises infestation is severe enough, one may observe fleas back on the pet within a few days of treatment. However, if the insecticide has good residual activity, those fleas observed will be killed.

Flea sprays are effective if one sprays the entire surface area of the skin and assures that the spray contacts the skin, not just the outside of the hair. Several sprays may also be used for premises control.

Flea powders should also be worked down to the skin and care should be taken to cover as much surface area as possible. Although the residual activity of powders is usually not as long lasting as dips or sprays, this form of insecticide can also be used for premises control.
Flea baths, which contain soap, allow both a thorough cleaning and insecticidal activity at the same time. However, in my opinion, this form of flea control on pets is not as effective as those previously mentioned. Nor does it provide as good a residual control. (The soap contained in the flea bath acts to reduce the insecticidal activity.)

Flea collars are probably the most utilized form of flea control on dogs and cats. (They are also the most marketed form of control, which goes hand in hand with being the most used.) Collars containing insecticides may serve as an effective adjunct to controlling fleas on pets and the activity of the collars may last up to 4 months, or longer. One should realize, however, that the active ingredient in flea collars is not necessarily distributed evenly over the entire surface area of the pet. Consequently, efficacy against fleas resident near the rear end of the dog is somewhat impaired.

Premises control of fleas is just as important (if not more so) than is the control of fleas on the pet. As we have mentioned, it is the severity of premises infestation which determines the degree of infestation and reinestation on the pet. The residual activity of an insecticide is directly related to the degree or severity of premises infestation. The best means of controlling fleas in the premises, shy of professional extermination, is by the use of pressurized indoor foggers and outside sprays. Directions must be followed concerning vacating the house during use, objects to cover, etc. Where flea infestations are severe fogging should be considered at monthly intervals.

Periodic vacuuming, especially in indoor areas where the pet sleeps will help remove the flea eggs and larvae. Outdoor flea sprays should be used every week or two in areas where the pet spends any appreciable time.

One should remember to read all label directions of any form of insecticide before use. This is for the protection of the individual as well as the pet.

Control and/or elimination of fleas can best be accomplished with the professional guidance of a veterinarian and by treating both the pet and premises. By controlling flea population, one also avoids the many problems associated with their infestations.

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THE BREEDER'S CHALLENGE

PUPPY BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT

BY PETER J. VOLLMER

My specialty is in canine behavior and, as a result, much time is devoted to helping clients who are having difficulty with some aspect of their pets' behavior. The majority of the people I see are intelligent, concerned individuals whose animals are not suffering from gross psychophysical impairment. On the other hand, many of the dogs have failed to develop into well-adjusted adults.

HIGH FAILURE RATE

The most recent data we have indicates that it is the exception, not the rule, for the family pet to be considered a welcome, positive addition to family life. According to the 1975 Pet Food Institute survey, only 17% of the sample reported such an experience. Conversely 43% of those sampled either viewed their dogs as potentially harmful and said they lacked control over them, or reported their pets were more trouble than satisfaction.

These findings are supported by still other statistics. Officials of humane societies and animal shelters report that 80% of the animals they process are turned in by their owners. This contributes to a euthanasia rate of 80% to 90% at the shelters. Officials estimate that 13 million pets are destroyed annually.

What are the reasons behind such a high failure rate? We all know that they are many and varied. Some people are simply not suited for dog ownership, either because of their particular life-styles, or personality characteristics. Others acquire puppies that are physically and/or psychosocially deficient, thus begin the rearing process with several strikes against them. And still others start with normal, healthy animals, but due to popular misconceptions about dogs, proceed to raise the animals in a less than ideal manner. I'm sure there are other reasons behind the enormous failure rate, but my experience as a specialist in canine behavior disorders indicates the priority of the above.

BREEDERS NOT FIRST SOURCE

Put yourself in this position. You're relatively naive about dogs, but you'd like a nice pet for yourself or your family. Perhaps your parents had a pet or two and you decided when the time was right you would have a pet of your own. What do you do next? Look through the classified section of the newspaper? Make a trip to the local animal shelter? Ask neighbors and friends if they know of anyone with pups? Drive down to the nearest pet shop? Or try to locate a reputable show breeder in your area?

My experience tells me that few novices first consider the latter. It's only after that first, or even second poor pet experience that they become aware of the fact that there's more to having a puppy develop into its full potential as a companion animal than they first realized. They've failed, but they're confused as to the reasons for this failure.

PROVIDING SUPERIOR PUPPIES

The challenge to you and to me is to begin reversing this failure rate so that in the years to come the majority of pet-owning families are successful. And I feel that the particular challenge to you as...
breeders and competitors of purebred dogs is to provide your pet clients with not just good animals who approach the breed standard, but with superior animals — animals who excel in their psycho-social development. And along with a superior puppy, provide them with information — basic information about dogs in general, your breed in particular, but most important, information on what to do in the next several months in order to prevent problems from occurring and to develop that superior pup to its full potential as a companion animal.

**SUPPORT EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Earlier I asked you to put yourself in the position of a novice. I then suggested that you'd probably not consider locating and contacting reputable show breeders for your first puppy. Herein lies another challenge -- one of visibility. You must continue to find ways to penetrate the public consciousness so that an awareness is developed concerning the pitfalls of selection and the ongoing responsibilities of dog ownership. Many communities have initiated area pet councils whose functions are educational.... These educational endeavors and many more, need your active support....

**NEW BEHAVIOR FINDINGS**

The balance of this paper will be devoted to bringing you up to date on what has been learned about canine developmental behavior and how you can take advantage of these findings to produce well adjusted, superior puppies — puppies who are readily able to adjust to their new owners and home setting. This century has produced a wealth of information concerning the interrelationship between the environment and young, developing animals. Prior to these recent discoveries, early breeders of domestic animals attributed, most, if not all, of the reasons for the temperament characteristics of their stock to either "good" or "bad" breeding. But the scientific community began to make inroads on the effects of the environmental influences upon the developing phenotype. The early question then became one of Nature vs. Nurture. Is behavior primarily a function of genetic influences or environmental influences?

We now know this question to be much more complicated than anyone first realized. The difficulty in separating precisely the genetic and environmental influences is enormous; many feel impossible. Each depends upon the other, as it is the interrelationship between the individual phenotype and its impinging world that determines how it will act.

For example, we all know that certain species of song birds emit a characteristic sound. Ornithologists are able to identify many species by sound alone. For many years it was thought that bird song was purely instinctive. It was only recently that the discovery was made that the characteristic species song is not due entirely to genetic programming. When young pre-vocal birds are exposed to tape recordings in which typical species songs are distorted, they are not able to replicate the species songs when adults. Nor do they mimic exactly the distorted sounds played to them during the critical period for song acquisition. This and many other experiments indicate the extreme difficulty in separating nature from nurture, or vice versa.

However, the research generated by the Nature vs. Nurture question has led to many discoveries concerning the interaction between the environment and the developing organism and fortunately for us, new knowledge about canine behavioral and physical development has been gleaned.

**EFFECTS OF EARLY POSITIVE EXPERIENCE**

Some thirty years ago an observation by D.O. Hebb working at McGill University led to a major discovery concerning animal psycho-physical development. Hebb was interested in the effects of early experience on mature, adult problem-solving behavior. His first attempts with rats blinded at different stages of development did not reveal any significant differences when later tested on general food-finding ability. However, when the experiment was repeated using a simple maze he had developed for other reasons, notable differences between the groups were found. This preliminary discovery led to further testing in which sighted rats were home reared as pets and compared to ordinary cage-reared subjects. The home-reared group proved to be far superior to the cage-reared group in the maze test. Hebb did not attribute the results to the fact that the pets were tamer, thus less disturbed by testing, as he found that the pet group improved their relative standings during the last 10 days of testing. In other words, the pets improved more than the cage-reared, thus he concluded that "the richer experience of the pet group during development made them better able to profit by new experiences at maturity.”

Since his early work pioneered by Hebb, researchers have discovered that not only are animals who are environmentally stimulated when young better problem-solvers at maturity, but they are also better able to survive in stressful situations, better able to adapt to novel situations, show faster maturing EEG patterns, weigh more, show increased brain mass, have higher levels of neurotransmitters, are more resistant to disease, have elevated hormonal levels and heavier adrenal glands. As we shall see shortly, many of these effects also are seen in dogs.

**EFFECTS OF EARLY NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE**

The opposite of the enrichment studies are those experiments which look at the effects of stimulus deprivation procedures. In particular, puppies reared in isolation or semi-isolation are characterized by behaviors ranging from the bizarre to chronic asocial and/or immaturity. These behaviors include whirling fits, defecation, resting tremor, freezing in place, howling, pronounced avoidance of people and/or other dogs, howling when touched, passive aggression, diffuse reactions to novel stimuli and decreased manipulative ability, as well as learning deficiencies. In many cases, these effects persisted well into maturity.

So the evidence for the effects of differential handling during early maturation is quite clear. Not only does it seem to produce long-lasting behavioral deficiencies in dogs, but also in some species early environmental stimulation leads to psycho-physically superior animals. But is the latter also true of canines? The answer is affirmative.

**ENRICHED ENVIRONMENT**

When puppies are proved with varied stimulation beginning shortly after birth and continuing throughout the third to twelfth week socialization period, clear-cut differences over non-stimulated controls are observed. These differences include larger vestibular (inner ear) neurons, elevated neurotransmitter and hormonal levels, superior coordination while standing and walking, increased exploratory behavior, high sociability toward humans, better problem-solving scores, less random activity, more social dominance over controls, less emotional arousal in novel situations, earlier-maturing EEG patterns and differences in heart rate development.
Researchers are still puzzling over the reasons behind these effects, but for our purposes, the message is quite clear. In order to enhance the chances that psycho-socially superior individuals will develop, not only must we develop a sound breeding program and provide for adequate nonisolated environment, but also must provide a developing puppy with an enriched stimulating milieu that promotes and enhances development beginning shortly after whelping and continuing throughout early life.

The laboratory settings originally designed for the canine stimulation experiments were by necessity well controlled and elaborate. For example, visual stimulation was often provided by precisely regulated flashing lights, auditory stimulation by pure tones of specified duration and so on. It was later learned that the same effects could be achieved using simple stimuli presented at less frequent and shorter intervals. In other words, it's entirely possible for breeders to provide their pups with enriching stimulation that does not require an elaborate laboratory-type setting. It can be done "at home" and is not necessarily a time-consuming process.

**PUPPY STIMULATION**

The following guidelines are suggested as a means of stimulating neonatal and older puppies in accordance with the development of the sensory system.

**BIRTH THROUGH THREE WEEKS**

1) Weigh the pups daily beginning shortly after birth. Daily weighing will enable growth rate to be closely monitored, thus nourishment and other health problems will become more readily apparent.

2) Before placing the pup on the scale, briefly rock it back and forth and up and down in an upright and inverted position. This provides vestibular or positional feedback to the receptors located in the inner ear.

3) After weighing, briefly and briskly rub the pup's body surface with your hands. With your thumb and forefinger, moderately squeeze the skin between several of its nails (fore and hind limbs). This provides additional stimulation to the tactile or touch receptors.

4) The surface of the nest box should provide for hind limb purchase, thus should not be smooth. Old carpet remnants (non-shag) are acceptable and can be cleaned periodically.

**THREE WEEKS THROUGH PLACEMENT**

1) Introduce various auditory stimulation of different intensity - radios, rattles, hand claps, bells, vacuum cleaner, clapper boards, voices and so on. Always begin with low intensity level and gradually increase to a non-startling level.

2) As soon as increased locomotor ability is present, encourage further development by providing simple obstacles to traverse. These obstacles can be made from smooth boards, newspapers, cardboard, etc. Always start with a simple problem and gradually make it more difficult, but do not exceed the pups' abilities. Make sure each pup succeeds in the task.

3) Encourage following and grasping by introducing rolling objects, such as rubber balls, empty cans, etc. These items can be baited with small amounts of cheese or ground meat.

4) As soon as possible, introduce the pups on a rotating basis to the normal home environment. Brief excursions into various areas of the home will provide variable visual, olfactory, auditory and tactile stimulation as well as accustom the pups to dealing with novelty.

5) Weather permitting, introduce the pups on a rotating basis to the outside environment. Gradually accustom them to car riding by first going for short rides, then systematically increasing the distances.

6) Encourage various visitors of different ages to handle the pups, while seated and under supervision.

7) As soon as size and locomotor ability permit, introduce the pups to steps, starting with the last step first (in either direction) and bait with a food reward.

8) Introduce grooming, nail clipping and other maintenance tasks gradually, e.g. light stroking with soft brush or comb -- two or three nails at a time, but do it as early as possible. Begin handling around the muzzle area, ears and groin region while placing the pup in a prone position on its side. Control struggling by placing your hand on the neck scruff. Praise profusely when the pup settles.

**DEVELOPING-GENOTYPICAL POTENTIAL**

These are just some of the things that can be done to provide stimulation. I'm sure that you're already doing many that were mentioned and others were not. The essential points to remember are (a) stimulation is mediated through the sensory receptors, thus must coincide with their operational development, (b) stimulation should not be excessive either in intensity or duration, (c) stimulation should be gradually introduced. Building up to more intense levels allows for accommodation to occur, and (d) more complex problem solving tasks should gradually be introduced to insure success.

By providing your puppies with these early experiences you are, in a sense, challenging them to develop toward their genotypical potential. Cubs whelped and reared in the wild are customarily exposed to a demanding, challenging environment. Man, in domesticating canines, has inadvertently removed much of the stimulation that now appears vital for maximum psychophysical development.

The challenge to you as breeders of purebred dogs is to actively and visibly compete with the numerous alternate sources available to the novice. And it is largely through quality educational programs that the lay public will become aware of the differences between a well-informed breeder whose interest is in producing psycho-socially superior show and pet animals and the breeder who is only interested in producing animals.

Once this awareness is achieved, I believe the failure rate will begin to subside and you'll have faced and overcome an extremely worthwhile challenge.

From "Gaines Progress"

**HERDING SEMINAR**

The Ocooch K.C. is sponsoring a Jack Knox Herding Dog Seminar on Oct. 11, and 12, 1980. Jack is a professional shepherd, who came to this country from Scotland in 1972. He is well known in stock dog circles as one of the top trainers and handlers in the U.S.

At the seminar, Jack will be helping people with started dogs as well as testing green dogs. Anyone interested should contact Esther Marshall, Box 36, Lone Rock, WI 53556, or call 608/583-3372 evenings, or 608/536-3871 days.
NEW CHAMPION

CHAMPION STONEHILL'S I'm NIKOLAS (dog)
Owner: Dick Birkholz  Breeder: Bob & Gerry Adolphus
Championship: March 30, 1980
Whelped: December 10, 1977
Sire: Ch. Stonehill's I'm Henri (Ch. Uffin Berger du Nord
(Ch. Flogan Variety Sho
(Ch. Sultan d'Esprit
Dam: Phydeaux Lili Marlene ----) (Ch. Phydeaux Usheba des Berger
Handled by owner

CAN./AM. CHAMPION SILVERMOON LA JOIE DE VIVRE, CAN/AM. U.D. (dog)
Owners: Christine and Roland  Breeder: Judith Ziozios Duval
Championship: April 5, 1980
Whelped: July 2, 1975
Sire: Vin Marque de Grand Coeur (Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux
(Ch. Saucy Sally Chez Renaderet
(Ch. Umbl Chabiy de Strathcona, CD
Dam: Ch. Viva Maude Chez Rogues de Brie, C.D.
(Ch. Melissa Chez Chien Velu
Judge: Robert Finnie Jr.  Handled by Stephanie Katz and Roland Duval
Canadian C.D.

BRIE-ZEE PRINCESS TRIBBLE, C.D.
Owner: Julie Treinis Breeder: Dave Behrens
C.D. Title: May 4, 1980
Whelped: November 2, 1979
(Sire: Ch. Pythias Chez Phydeaux
Dam: Ch. Beardsanbrow's N'est Pas, CDX, TD, AD, Sh. 1
(Ch. Uther Bijou de Strathcona

Sire: Ch. Chateaubriard Vermouth, CD
(Ch. Phydeaux Theda Bara

TROUPEAUX ORIELLE LICOL, C.D. (bitch)
Owners: Mike & Sue Gresko Breeders: Bob & Marie Herd
C.D. Title: May 31, 1980
Whelped: November 16, 1978
(Odon-Desire des Elfes de Malouse
Sire: Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, CD
(Mia-Mopty des Elfes de Malouse
(Ch. Chateaubriard Votre Sante
Dam: Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bonheur
(Ch. Phydeaux Tallulah, CD
CHAMPION BRIE-ZEE LITTLE WHOOKI, AM/CAN. C.D., T.D.

Owner: Julie Treinis
Breeder: Jill Carruthers

Championship: May 31, 1980
Whelped: January 20, 1978

Sire: Misty Mountain Brieberber
(Barken's Sandi of Ballinaboy
(Ch. Phydeaux Quoïn de Cuivre

Dam: Am/Can. Ch. Vixen de Patriche
(Tanko Tepo de Marha

Judge: Mr. Bracy
Handled by owner

TROUPEAUX ORIELLE LICOL, C.D. (bitch)

Owners: Mike & Sue Gresko
Breeders: Bob & Marie Herd

C.D. Title: May 31, 1980
Whelped: November 16, 1978

Sire: Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse
(Mia-Mopty des Elfes de Malouse
(Ch. Chateaubriard Votre Sante

Dam: Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bonheur
(Ch. Phydeaux Tallulah, CD
ABBAYES PADGET DE BONHEUR, C.D.  

Owners: Charles Beahan and Frances Taylor  
Breeder: Jane Beahan  

C.D. Title: June 7, 1980  
Whelped: June 2, 1979  

Sire: Ch. Jabot le Bonheur de Hte Couture, C.D.  
(Vicky Chien de Grand Coeur)  
(Ch. Soleil d'Or de Marha)  
(Ch. Les Blues du Chien de Sel, C.D.)  

Dam: Ch. Fille de Abbaye, C.D.  

STUD DOG COLUMN

CH. JABOT LE BONHEUR D'HTE COUTURE, C.D., black 5/10/74.  
Sire: Ch. Soleil d'Or de Marha. Dam: Vicky Chien de Grand Coeur.  
Rated Excellent, Rassemblement '78. Owner: Frances Taylor  
2612 Starkweather Road, Rockford, IL 61107. Phone: 815/398-8938.  
(2/81)

CH. MONTARGIS DE LINDEAU, black, 3/14/76, OFA-FB 77,  
'74 & '78-Exc. Owner/breeder: Linda Wells, 6175 W. M-36, Pinckney,  
(12/80)

CH. UNIQUE NOE DE VIEILLE VILLE, CD, "Noah", black, 4/20/77. OFA-FB 92  
Rass. '78-Exc. Sire: Ch. Stonehill's I'm Henri. Dam: Ch. Unique  
Magie du Nord, CD. Breeders: Laurie Kay & Gerrie Miner.  
Owner: Cindy Gray, Briards de Vieille Ville, 733 N. Lombard, Oak Park,  
IL 60302. Phone: 312/524-1454. At stud to approved bitches. (4/81)

Stud Dog Column listings are $10 per year or $2 per  
issue for up to five lines of information. Sent to  
the Editor and make checks payable to the Briard Club.

LOOKING FOR PUPPIES?

CONNECTICUT:  
Meg Weitz, P.O. Box 264, Rt. 44, Abington, CT 06203 - 203/974-3211  
black pups, whelped early March

NEW JERSEY:  
Ruth Monast, Box 125 Church Road, Toms River, NJ 08753  
tawny whelped in May 201/244-9732  
Litter announcements are published without cost  
to the breeders as a service to the Breed.

Coming together is a beginning,  
Keeping together is progress,  
Working together is success.