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B.C.A. OFFICERS

PRAYER OF THE DOG

Treat me kindly, my beloved master, for no heart in all
this world is more grateful for kindness than mine.

Do not break my spirit with a stick, for although I should
lick your hand between blows, your patience and understanding
will teach me more quickly the things you would have me know.

Speak to me often, for your voice is the sweetest music, as
you must know by the fierce wagging of my tail when I hear
your step.

When the weather is cold and wet, please take me inside,
for I am domesticated, no longer used to bitter elements, and I
ask no greater glory than the privilege of sitting on your feet.

Keep my pan filled with fresh water, for although I would
not reproach you were it dry, I cannot tell you when I suffer
thirst.

Feed me clean, nutritious food so I may stay well.

To romp and play and do your bidding, to walk by your
side, standing ready to protect you with my life, should you
be in danger, is my goal.

And master, when I am very old, if the greatest master
sees fit to deprive me of my health and sight, do not turn me
away, rather see that my trusting life is taken gently and I
shall leave you knowing, with the last breath I draw, that
MY FATE WAS ALWAYS IN YOUR HANDS.
CALUMET'S JAVANNA J., C.D.
Everyone's "Tankie"
September 26, 1974 - August 29, 1985

Tankie is known to Briarders as the "Pet-a-pet" Briard. Her success in the pet therapy program has been featured several times in the Dew Claw.

Tankie, being a "modern" Briard, didn't have any sheep to herd, but she was bright, gentle, a willing worker. To fill her need for responsibility, she created a substitute "flock" by working in pet therapy. It was the perfect job for her, and endeared her to the multitude of people she helped.

In spite of the fact Tankie had cancer, she continued the work to which she had devoted her life until August 20th. It was Tankie's joy, and Tankie brought joy to so many.

Her friends gave her the following tribute:

An ever loyal companion
An ever-ready, humble servant
A true and royal Lady.

Tankie was owned, trained and loved by Catharine Kelly

She will be missed by everyone who knew her.

---

CH. CHATEAUBRIARD JOKERSWILD, C.D.
"JACK"
JULY 11, 1974 - MAY 28, 1985

It all started in Columbus, Ohio in August 1974. Manny and I stopped at a motel. We were told there was only one room left with dogs on both sides - we took the room.

We woke the next morning to see all these hairy dogs! It was the Briard Club Rassemblement. We met Ken Collins, who had a hairy dog with him, that had just had a drink. I received a big, wet, kiss from the hairy dog and I fell in love. So did Manny. We asked questions and the price - and believe me, I though we would never have one.

Three weeks later, we were on our way to Connecticut to see puppies. When we arrived, we fell in love all over again, but we were told they were all sold! I cried all the way home, and Manny said "Don't worry, we'll get one someday."

Then, one day in September, Manny was to meet me, but when he arrived he said he had to go home for a minute to see about his son who was sick. When he returned, I got into the van. Manny claimed his feet were tired and turned on the light - to take off his shoes. There, lying beside his seat, was our little "Jack"! He was only 8 weeks old, I picked him up and the love grew from that day on.

Jack wasn't our friend, and our devoted companion. He loved to show off - and at times he did. Jack taught Manny and I to love, and he brought us closer together. He knew just how to do it. He loved his family and every day he would show it. No one who ever met Jack could forget him. He seemed to have a knack for showing everyone how to love.

Jack left our side on May 28, 1985, but we will never forget the joy and love he gave us, and we thank his breeder, Cece, for letting us have him. There will never be another Jack.

"I love you" - said Jack for all to hear.
So, we loved him.
We miss him and cherish his memory forever.

Manny & Jean
NEWS & VIEWS

NEW CHAMPIONS

CH. C'EST BONHEUR TEL QU'UN TRESOR - Token, owned and handled by Jane Beahan earned her championship going BOB at the Minnesota Valley KC show on April 13 under Mr. Booxbaum. She is out of Ch. Phydeaux Polly Poulet and sired by Ch. Phydeaux Luvem N Leavem, CD.

CH. DROMORE'S UP 'N ADAM, AM. CD, TDX, Can. TDX - Adam, owned by Sue McCormick and Jane Gritter and handled by Jane, finished his championship on April 27th at the Progressive K.C. show under Mr. Reasin, going WD for 5 pts. and BOS. His sire is Ch. Pa'Chick's Limited Edition and his dam is Am/Can. Ch. Dromore's Promises-Promises, Can. CD.

CH. U.R. THE LEGACY OF LINDEAU - Alyse, owned by Linda Knoll, Rob Ferber & Linda Wells, finished her championship at the Michiana KC show on June 20 under Dr. Esorite. Her sire is Vin Marque de Grand Coeur and her dam is Lindeaux Tout de Suite.

OBERDIE TITLES

CH. TULLE DU COTEAU D'AVRANCHES, CD - owned and trained by Elaine Hashem finished her C.D. on April 7, 1985. She was bred by Marguerite Provencher out of Ch. Mousse du Coteau d'Antigo and was sired by Ch. Nestor de l'Eminence.

AM/CAN CH. DROMORE'S PROMISES-PROMISES, AM/CAN CD - Heather, owned, bred and trained by Susan McCormick finished her Canadian CD last fall, then went on to finish her American C.D. on June 2nd at the Monroe KC. Her score under judge, Ms. Marcia Schlehr was 189½. Her sire is Am/Can. Ch. Sirhan Drover and her dam is Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven, Am/Can CD.

CH. DROMORE'S UP 'N ADAM, AM/CAN. CD, TDX - Adam, owned by Sue McCormick and Jane Gritter and handled by Jane, finished his Canadian CD in April at the Kent KC show. He was sired by Ch. Pa'Chick's Limited Edition and his dam is Am/Can. Ch. Dromore's Promises-Promises, Am/Can. CD.

CH. DROMORE'S PERRIER, AM. CDX, TD, CAN. CD - Perri, owned and trained by Linda Beall, finished her Canadian CD in May with scores of 191½, 195½, 192½, and 194½. Her sire is Am/Can. Ch. Sirhan Drover and her dam is Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven, Am/Can. CD.

TROUPEAUX ORIELLE LICOL, AM/CAN CD - owned by Mike & Sue Gresko, finished her Canadian C.D. on September 1st at the Essex Co. KC. Her scores were 190, 191¼, 196, and 196. Bred by Bob & Marie Herd, her sire is Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, CD and her dam is Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bonheur.

OFA NEWS

FB-255 - Brylin's Sheyenene owned by Brian & Lynn Lowell

Be sure to send in a copy of your OFA certificate when you receive it, so we can pass along the good news. We will publish OFA numbers when sent by OFA, but that takes time.

TEMPERAMENT TESTING

The Michigan-Ohio club members participated in the American Temperament Test Society's testing on June 15th. The following Briards attended and all qualified for the T.T. Title.

Suzette's Tanzer New Edition (Karen Trueeman)
Ch. Aigner Take Notice (Don & Linda Wilson)
Am/Can. Ch. Remy Martin de Strathcona (Russ & Brigette Merz)
Am/Can. Ch. John's Postu de Strathcona (Jerry & Stephanie Katz)
Ch. Aigner Touch of Sass (Polly & Ken Schick)
Am/Can. Ch. Chien Velu's Undine Animee, CD (Russ & Brigette Merz)

The test was sponsored by the Michigan Bouvier de Flanders Association.

The testers rate each breed differently. The breed description for Briard is as follows:
"Vigorous/alert/agile; herding spirit/fearless with no trace of timidity; gentle; desire to please his master; excellent memory; certain independence; reserved with strangers; high degree of instinct to guard home and master."

The Michigan-Ohio Club will also take part in a herding instinct test being sponsored by the Michigan Bearded Collie Club. An interest has been stated by the Michigan Bouvier & Beardie clubs to work in collaboration with the Michigan-Ohio Club on educational events such as this. In this way, events will be more cost effective for all three clubs.

If you have news you would like to share, please send it to News Editor:
Sue McCormick
25743 Culver, St. Clair Shores, MI 48041

--------- IT HAS BEEN SAID ---------

To his dog, every man is Napoleon: hence the popularity of dogs.
Aldous Huxley

We have found that the best way to get medicine into the family dog is to talk to him on a variety of dull subjects, then drop a pill down his throat when he yawns.
Franklin Jones

The great pleasure of a dog is that you may make a fool of yourself with him, and not only will he not scold you, but he will make a fool of himself, too.
Samuel Butler

The great tie that binds us to our dogs is not their fidelity or their charm or anything else but the fact they are not critical of us.
Sydney Harris

BCA
FALL 1985
MERIAH AND THE TEMPERAMENT TEST

by Barbara Lynch

The American Temperament Test Society, Inc. (ATTS) was founded to scientifically measure a dog's temperament, thus giving breeders, owners and exhibitors a yardstick to evaluate their dogs. A temperament test (TT) is made up of 10 subtests administered in a set sequence. A dog is scored on each subtest, then is given an overall pass/fail mark. A passing dog receives the "TT" title and a number to be used after its name. A dog which fails the test may enter a later test.

In Sept. '84, I entered Meriah in an ATTS "trial" in Ithaca, NY. Those of you who know Meriah are already smirking. To those of you who haven't met her, let me introduce her.

Officially she is Bellesprit Meriah, CD, a 9-year-old, black, natural-eared Briard. She's a rather typical, aloof, game-playing, dominating bitch. Her favorite pastime away from home is to go to the grocery store in our black-interior, hatchback car, and lie in wait for some unsuspecting, grocery carrying person to stroll behind the car. Meriah then launches herself in a barking frenzy, designed to cause coronaries in the weaker of victims. After seeing the expected, shocked reaction, Meriah wags her tail in delight, and settles back down for the next victim to come into range. I think this game is scored on points: 2 points for each bag dropped and a 10 point bonus if the eggs are smashed! This gives you an idea of what I was bringing to the TT.

We rode to the test with a friend and her 3-year-old, 130 pound, male, sheep-guard dog. He was reduced to jell-o by the time we arrived at the site. Meriah was crated, but if the other dog looked at her, she read him the riot act. Finally, to preserve something of this dog's self esteem, we covered her crate. But, she'd done the damage - this nice big dog was intimidated that the most stressful of the subtests wiped him out.

Male dogs are run through the test in the morning and bitches after lunch. I had never been to a TT before, and I found it fascinating. I had heard about the "umbrella test" where a spring-loaded umbrella is opened right in front of the dog. We had dreamed up various recipes to use "shredded umbrella" in, since we were sure Meriah would "kill" the umbrella. I was pleased to see that the testers had 2 umbrellas so they could continue to test the dogs who followed Meriah.

Our turn came after a lunch of McDonald's burgers & fries (yes, Meriah got them too). The tests are designed to increase in stress, environmentally, visually, audibly, and tactiley. The first test is "the Neutral Stranger", who comes out, shakes your hand and ignores the dog. The dog should ignore the person - a snap for my aloof Briard. She scored 8 (of 10) since she sniffed once at the person.
Test #2 is the "friendly stranger" who greets the dog by name and pats the dog. The dog should respond in a friendly fashion. Again the score was 8. Meriah looked to me to be sure the person was "okay".

Test #3 is the hidden noise test where a person stands behind a bush shaking a metal bucket of rocks, then comes out into view and sets the bucket down and walks away. The dog should alert to the noise, then curiously check the bucket. This was a piece of cake. We feed our chickens and sheep with exactly the same type bucket. to Meriah, this bucket meant FOOD. She hurried up to it, stuck her nose in the bucket and loudly snorted! Rocks - how dare they! Score: 8.

The 4th test is a gun test. A person hidden in some bushes shoots a blank gun, waits a few seconds, then fires two rapid shots. The dog, who is with its handler, is facing away from the bush. He should turn and "show curiosity as to where the noise came from. It's okay for the dog to be startled by the noise, but recovery should be quick. We have a neighbor 3 mile away with a gun range, so the dogs often hear gun shots. Meriah's score: 8.

The 5th test is the infamous umbrella test. A person sits on a chair perpendicular to your path and as you and the dog approach to about 3 feet, the umbrella pops open. The dog can be startled. It's scored on quickness of recovery and curiosity. The umbrella is set on the ground and the dog should walk towards it to investigate. I was actually disappointed in this test. The umbrella survived intact. Meriah got her highest score: 9. She did, however, march up to the umbrella and give it a very loud snort (translated, "take that!").

Tests 6 & 7 are footing tests done in succession. The first is a 10 foot roll of plastic, weighted in place with bricks. The second is an X-pen opened and laid flat on the grass. The dog should willingly walk over both. Out here in the boonies we don't even have sidewalks - no grates, just grass, gravel and weeds. So, Meriah was not happy with the plastic footing, but she stayed on it - Score: 4. The X-pen wire she hated! She kept trying to walk off it. Her score: 1.

Tests # 8, 9, & 10 are sort of one big test. You wait at a point with the dog, as a scrougy, baggily dressed person comes out from behind a bush carrying a long stick. He is loud and incoherent (like a drunk) and walks staggering ly. He is walking across your path, about 20 feet away. This should alert the dog, but not be threatening to it. Meriah scored a 7. She watched the silly looking man but stayed calmly at my side.

Next the man walks toward you in the same drunken manner, yelling at you with the stick raised above his head. He is loud and incoherent (like a drunk) and walks staggering ly. He is walking across your path, about 20 feet away. This should alert the dog, but not be threatening to it. Meriah scored a 7. She watched the silly looking man but stayed calmly at my side.

Finally, the man charges the dog, swinging the stick, hitting the ground violently with it, and yelling. This is the threat to the dog. the dog can have the full 6 feet of the lead (the man never gets closer than 10 feet) and can bark and lunges at the stranger. the dog shouldn't hide behind its handler. Meriah took the full 6 feet of lead and lunged and barked (curiously, she was also wagging her tail). Score: 8.

Meriah's total score was 68. She was TT# 4 FB. The designation is the same as an OFA number. She was the 4th French Briard to pass a Temperament Test. She enjoyed the experience as much or even more than I did.

A word about ATTS. All dogs are not equal and aren't scored the same. The reaction of a Rottweiler and an Irish Setter for tests 8, 9, and 10 would probably be very different. The breed of dog as well as age (minimum 1 year) and degree of socialization (you answer questions on the entrance application) go into the individual dog's score.

Entries were $20 in 1984. For more information on testing and where/when tests will be held, write to ATTS, Inc., 13680 Van Nuys Blvd., Pacoima, CA 91331, or call 818-896-1027.
Parents or pet owners seem to have an uncanny knack of knowing something isn't right. It's a feeling or intuition, when given no physical signs.

Let me tell you about my bitch, Nisha. Almost her whole life she was the perfect dog, housebroken in less than a month, obedience trained almost as fast. She was the perfectly mannered girl, but something was missing - zest, enthusiasm, and love for living. Yes, she ran and played, but never whole-heartedly. Her favorite sport was sleeping.

We decided that it was her personality. We dubbed her the "California Girl", so laid-back she was almost one step above a coma. When our new puppy came, she played a little more, "California Girl", so laid-back she was almost one step above a coma. When our new puppy came, she played a little more, but it wasn't much of an improvement. Her coat never came in and she weighed in at 65 lbs. while standing 26 inches. She was periodically taken to the vet, but he thought she looked fine.

What was wrong?

One day at a show, I was talking to a fellow Briarder who suggested it might be her thyroid. She was due for her shots, so both she and the puppy went to the vet. I explained her symptoms to my vet, and his attitude was less than friendly. He said bitches usually have less coat and are thinner than males. However, the puppy had already passed her in weight and was working on a fantastic coat, so we decided to go ahead with the blood test.

Two months later, after daily medication, I have a new dog. Yes, it's Nisha, but now she's a happy, playful, zestful dog, who's on top of the world.

Thyroid problems affect all breeds and types of dogs. It is a minor medical problem, and moreover it's easily controlled.

Tips for those who suspect something isn't right:
1) Play Detective - ask around. I got some excellent information from Mary Bloom. Ask other dog fanciers too, not just Briarders.
2) Let's Communicate - Medical problems should not be hushed up like a Watergate scandal. Only by sharing information can we improve things for our Breed.
3) Find a Good Vet - A veterinarian should be someone you can confide in. You should be able to develop a rapport and it should be someone who is willing to work with you. If you don't get satisfaction, change. Find a vet who suits your needs.
4) Be Persistent - Don't give up. Perhaps your problem isn't easily solved. Someone just told me that her dog is enzyme deficient, a minor problem sometimes difficult to detect.

To sum it all up, trust your intuition and act on it. You'll be surprised at the results!

OUR CALIFORNIA GIRL

by Lisa Kann

In the past 5 years there has been a considerable increase in the number of dogs recognized to have immune-mediated diseases of the blood. In true autoimmune disease, a rare entity, the immune system goes awry and reacts by forming antibodies against its own tissues or cells. The mechanism whereby this failure to recognize "self" occurs is poorly understood, and so survival on a longterm basis is uncertain or unlikely.

In the immune-mediated situation, the chances for recovery are much better if the underlying cause that "triggers" the immune reaction can be identified and removed. Both types of immunological disease produce similar clinical signs in the affected animal because the resultant antibodies destroy the "target" organs or cells. In common usage, the term autoimmune disease is loosely applied, although this is technically incorrect.

Immune-mediated diseases commonly affect the red blood cells and platelets. These are called autoimmune hemolytic anemia, or immune-mediated anemia — when the red cells are affected, and autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, and immune-mediated thrombocytopenia when platelets are involved. Over two-thirds of the cases with red cell involvement also show a parallel destruction of platelets. The remainder of cases affect either red cells or platelets. In some cases, other tissues such as kidney, muscles, bone, joints, intestinal tract, brain or nervous system can be involved in destructive processes, and a specific name is given to each disorder. When several tissues are involved, the resulting disease is more serious.

CLINICAL SIGNS

If the immune-mediated disease is destroying red blood cells, the affected dog can become suddenly or gradually anemic and weak. The gums and eye membranes may show jaundice (icterus) and the urine may be dark brown or red colored. Diagnosis is
confirmed by blood tests and especially the direct Coombs' test, which is positive at some time during the course of the disease. It is important to perform this test before the dog is treated with cortico-steroids, as false negative results can occur once treatment has been initiated.

If the immune-mediated disease is destroying blood platelets, the dog will usually show a bleeding tendency especially from the skin and mucosa. Typical signs are small, pinpoint bruises or hemorrhages (petechiae) in the skin, gums and eye membranes, nosebleeds, large-patchy bruises in the skin (ecchymoses), and bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract (bloody stools), or into the urine (hematuria).

Blood tests reveal a low platelet count (less than 150,000/mm³) and the prognosis depends on the severity of the platelet reduction. Very low counts (less than 30,000/mm³) are quite dangerous as internal bleeding can be fatal. Diagnosis is confirmed by a specialized test (the platelet factor 3 test or platelet reduction. Very low counts (less than 30,000/mm³) are quite dangerous as internal bleeding can be fatal. Diagnosis is confirmed by a specialized test (the platelet factor 3 test or its equivalent) to detect the presence of antiplatelet antibody in the blood. Again, this test should be done before cortico-steroid therapy is given. In about two-thirds of cases, antired blood cell and antiplatelet antibodies are present, so the affected dog is both anemic and thrombocytopenic.

Sex and Breed Disposition

Immuneological disorders occur more often in females, whether spayed or intact, by a ratio of 2:1. The average age of onset is about 3-5 years but cases are also being recognized in much younger animals and in pups. Stress situations including pregnancy, hormonal imbalance and other diseases, clearly precipitate episodes of disease in early or subclinical cases, and aggravate the pre-existing disease of affected individuals.

A familial and/or genetic basis applies to many immuneological diseases and there are certain breeds of dogs or families within breeds that have a much higher incidence of, or susceptibility to such problems. Apparent breed predisposition exists for American Cocker Spaniels; Standard and Miniature Dachshunds; Standard, Miniature and Toy Poodles; Scottish Terriers; Irish Setters; Vizslas; German Shepherds; Shetland Sheepdogs, and Old English Sheepdogs.

A review of 223 cases referred to our laboratory since 1980 showed that 57 involved Old English Sheepdogs, 35 were Miniature Dachshunds, 26 were Scottish Terriers, 21 were Vizslas, 15 were American Cocker Spaniels, 18 were other purebred dogs, and 51 were mixed breeds. Whether certain bloodlines within a breed more commonly affected breeds have a higher prevalence of immune disorders remains to be proven by careful statistical evaluation from pedigree analysis of affected individuals. Data for such studies are currently being collected for Old English Sheepdogs, Scotties and Vizslas.

Increased Frequency

Since late 1979 reference laboratories like ours, or those in veterinary schools, have received a two to three-fold increase in the number of cases of canine immune-mediated diseases. Most of these affect the blood at one time or another during the course of the disease. Our laboratory has documented over 350 cases since 1980. Commonly associated problems involve the thyroid gland (hyperthyroidism or pituitary-thyroid axis deficiency), the liver (hepatitis, hepaticolvegal), the spleen (spleomegaly), the joints (rheumatoid arthritis), and the kidney (glomerulonephritis), which produce clinical signs referable to the specific organ(s) involved. The number of referrals reflects a true increase in the frequency of these diseases and not merely an increased awareness amongst dog owners, breeders, and veterinarians who recognize and diagnose such disorders more readily.

Predisposing Factors

A variety of causes or predisposing factors are known or thought to precipitate immune-mediated reactions (Table 1). Several of these, such as pregnancy, specific drug effects, and virus infections, have been well documented. Less well established causes include hormonal irregularities, genetic influences, stress conditions, and the presence of other underlying diseases.

The possibility of triggering immune-mediated disease by frequent exposure to modified live virus vaccines has recently been shown. The current trend among virologists and immunologists is to be cautious about the overuse of live virus vaccines. As virus particles are minute forms of antigenic protein, recurrent exposure to viral antigen, either in naturally occurring infection or by vaccination can trigger an immune-mediated reaction in a susceptible animal. Thus, the recent increased prevalence of immune-mediated anemias and thrombocytopenias might be associated with the appearance of widespread exposure to, and vaccination against, canine parvovirus (CPV).

In the last few years, our laboratory and several other veterinary laboratories have been compiling careful histories of cases referred for immune-mediated blood diseases. In about 25% of the more than 350 cases, studied in our laboratory since 1980, there has been a definite association with recent exposure to CPV disease or a vaccination 1 day to 3 weeks previously with modified live virus (MLV) CPV. In only a few instances the recent history include vaccination with the killed form of CPV vaccine. A disturbingly high percentage of these cases have been severe and resulted in permanent side effects, poor prognosis, or death. Some cases of immune-mediated anemia have progressed to fatal aplastic anemia, whereby the bone marrow stops producing new red blood cells.
Immune-Mediated Blood Disease, continued

PARALLELS IN MAN

Recent studies of human parvoviruses, discovered in the late 1970s, has shown two interesting and relevant findings. Children born with inherited red blood cell disorders are especially susceptible to human parvovirus (HPV). It infects their bone marrow and produces a transient (3 week) bone marrow failure with severe aplastic anemia and an immune-mediated defect. In adults, HPV usually has a short-lived effect with cold or flu-like symptoms and muscular aches. When incubated with human bone marrow in tissue culture, HPV inhibits normal marrow function. A second type of HPV has now been implicated as a cause of rheumatoid arthritis in man. Thus, these experiences with HPV parallel those of CPV in the dog.

ADDITIONAL POINTS TO CONSIDER

There are additional points to consider, however, before anyone concludes from these observations that MLV CPV vaccines are unsafe for dogs.

First, hundreds of thousands of dogs have been routinely and repeatedly vaccinated for CPV with the canine MLV and killed vaccines, without obvious side effects. Thus, the relatively few cases of documented or apparent reactions may have involved only those with a susceptible genetic or physiologic makeup. Unfortunately, there is no way to predict or identify susceptible individuals. Avoiding the repeated use of MLV CPV vaccines for close relatives of known reactors is one way to reduce the risk of immune-mediated problems. Such dogs should, of course, be given regular, spaced immunizations with the killed canine origin vaccines to protect against CPV disease.

Second, the fact that the observed reactions have frequently included a recent history of MLV vaccination may be coincidental and not cause-and-effect related for many of the cases. In a few situations, however, an immediate severe fever and immune-mediated destruction of red blood cells and/or platelets has followed vaccination within 24-48 hours. These reactions clearly were vaccine-related, but we cannot conclude that MLV CPV vaccine per se was the cause, as a similar reaction might have occurred if the dog had received another type of vaccine.

Third, could the observed reactions result from the frequent revaccinations given to produce protective titers in relatively nonresponsive animals? If so, what is a "safe" interval between vaccinations for such cases? Certainly the obvious advantages and possible risks involved should be carefully considered before a decision is made about the type and frequency of vaccines to be used.

TABLE 1

FACTORS THAT PREDISPOSE TO IMMUNE-MEDATITED BLOOD DISEASE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACTORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEX (females 2:1 over males)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENETIC or FAMILIAL PREDISPOSITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREGNANCY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORMONAL IRREGULARITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRUS DISEASE and FREQUENT USE OF CERTAIN MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS VACCINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRUG REACTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRESS (environmental, emotional, physiological)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDERLYING DISEASE (limphoma or leukemia, other autoimmune disorders)</td>
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</tbody>
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BIBLIOGRAPHY


B.C.A. would like to thank Dr. W. Jean Dodds for her interest and assistance, and for permission to print this report.
LOOKING FOR THAT SPECIAL PUPPY?
KNOLLWOOD tawny puppies expected mid-October

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Jackson, MI 49201 - .517-784-6777

RASSEMBLEMENT '82 SUMMARY
Compiled by the BCA Education Committee
Linda Wells, Chairman

BCA has held three rassemblments with plans being
made for a fourth. Our rassemblments are patterned after
similar events held in France and other European countries,
and are designed to help the fancy select those dogs which
exhibit the qualities which best promise to contribute to Breed
improvement.

Each dog is individually evaluated for compliance with
the Standard for the Breed, and is given a rating on each
point of the Standard. An overall rating is then given.

Those Brieards which achieve the overall rating of
"Excellent", are then considered again by the judge. From this
group he makes his "Selection" of the Brieards he believes have
attributes which comply the closest to the Standard of the Breed.

The '82 Rassemblement Report, soon to be available, will
give the detailed evaluation of each Brieard entered.

THE 1982 SELECTED BRIARDS
of the Distinguished French Judge
MONSIEUR LIN MONTENOT

SELECTED BLACK BITCHES

108 CH. PA'CHICK'S MS-BE-HAVEN, Am/Can CD
   Sire: Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux
   Dam: Ch. Pa'Chick's Jezabel
   Breeders: Susan McCormick & Charles Long
   Owners: Susan McCormick & Margaret McCormick

110 CH. NADIA DU NORD
   Sire: Ch. Stonehill's I'm Henri
   Dam: Ch. Unique Magie du Nord
   Breeders: Laurie Kay & Gerrie Miner
   Owners: Janet & Philip Zingsheim

120 ABBAYES PAULETTE DE BONHEUR, C.D.
   Sire: Ch. Jabot de Bonheur, C.D.
   Dam: Ch. Fille d'Abbaye, C.D.
   Breeder: Jane Beahan
   Owners: Jane Beahan & Frances Taylor

122 CH. DROMORE'S PETITE CHAPARRAL, C.D.
   Sire: Ch. Sirhan Drover
   Dam: Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven, C.D.
   Breeders: Margaret & Susan McCormick
   Owner: Pat Morale

128 CH. NOTRE MAGIC GENIE DE LINDEAU
   Sire: Ch. Montargis de Lindeau
   Dam: Ch. Strathcona's Blac magic Woman, C.D.
   Breeder: Linda Wells
   Owners: Linda Bullard & Linda Wells
Rassemblement '82 Summary

134  CH. O MOLLY O MALLEY CHIEN DE SEL, C.D.
Sire: Ch. Uffin Berger du Nord
Dam: Ch. Les Blues Chien de Sel, C.D.
Breeder: Susan Erickson
Owner: Susan Erickson

158  VICKI CHIEN DE GRAND COEUR
Sire: Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux
Dam: Ch. Saucy Salley Chez de Benaderet
Breeder: Barbara McQuillan
Owner: Robert Boelter

SELECTED BLACK MALES

107  Am/Can. CH. SILVERMOON LA JOIE DE VIVRE, U.D.
Sire: Vin-Marque de Grand Coeur
Dam: Ch. Viva Maude Chez Rogues de Brie, C.D.
Breeder: Judi Ziozios
Owners: Christine & Roland Duval

111  PARVENU DE BEJAUNE
Sire: Ch. Just Tigger de Charlemagne
Dam: Ch. Acteon Falence de Antigo
Breeder: Meg Weitz
Owners: Mary & Bob Bloom

117  DROMORE'S PREFERRED STOCK
Sire: Am/Can. Ch. Sirhan Drover
Dam: Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven
Breeders: Margaret & Susan McCormick

123  OBERON LE VOYAGEUR DULHUT
Sire: Ch. Montargis de Lindeau
Dam: Ch. Jolie de la Rivette, C.D.X.
Breeders: Richard & Mimi Long
Owner: Ellen Shea

129  THE BAILYWICK'S RODIN
Sire: Ch. Just Tigger de Charlemagne
Dam: Ch. La Fraise Briard d'Orleans
Breeders: Lana Sheer & J.P. Jesson
Owners: Meg Weitz & Michael Greenberg

131  CH. MONTARGIS DE LINDEAU
Sire: Vin-Marque de Grand Coeur
Dam: Ch. laime Widgette de Lindeau
Breeders: Linda Wells & Dr. & Mrs. F.V.C. Wells
Owner: Linda Wells

137  CH. PHYDEAUX LUVEUM N' LEAVEM, C.D.
Sire: Ch. Sultan d'Esprit
Dam: Ch. Phydeaux Usheba des Bergers
Breeder: Mary Lou Tingley
Owner: Judy Odom

SELECTED TAWNY BITCHES

212  TROUPEAUX PRETZELLE ORIELLE
Sire: Pa'Chick's Man O War
Dam: Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bonheur
Breeders: Robert & Marie Herd
Owners: Mike & Sue Gresko

224  Am/Can. CH. DROMORE'S PROMISES-PROMISES
Sire: Am/Can. Ch. Sirhan Drover
Dam: Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven, C.D.
Breeders: Margaret & Susan McCormick
Owner: Susan McCormick

242  CH. PIQUANTE D'OCCASION
Sire: Ch. Chateauabriard Vermouth, C.D.
Dam: Am/Can. Ch. Beardsanborw's N'Est Pas, UDT
Breeder: David Behrens
Owner: Janis Charbonneau

244  CH. CHATEAUBRIARD RISQUE
Sire: Ch. Nestor de l'Eminence
Dam: Ch. Chateauabriard Joyride
Breeder: Cece Collins & Jane Mathews
Owner: Mary & Bob Bloom

310  CH. MANNY'S LIL MISS NIBBLES
Sire: Venture de Patriche
Dam: Chante de la Briard Lizette
Breeder: Jill Carruthers
Owners: Manny Littin & D. Greene

SELECTED TAWNY MALES

231  CH. PA'CHICK'S LIMITED EDITION
Sire: Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, C.D.
Dam: Am/Can. Ch. Pa'Chick's Unchained Melody
Breeders: Charles & Patricia Long
Owner: Karen Pawlaczuk

259  CH. PAPILLON DE TIERRA DE ORO
Sire: Ch. Ugolin des Joyeux de la Seauve
Dam: Ch. Miel Melosa de Strathcona
Breeder: Dallas Meggitt
Owners: Michael & Cheryl Foote

261  CH. M.C. PLAISANT DE JEAN
Sire: Ch. Chateauabriard Jokerswild
Dam: Ch. Lorraine de la Croix
Breeders: Linda Hysell & Roger Taylor
Owners: Ron & Judy Schramm

265  CH. NOTRE RIGOLO DE STRATHCONA
Sire: Ch. Silvermoon la Joie de Vivre, U.D.
Dam: Ch. uziz Akshanit de Strathcona
Breeders: Jerome & Stephanie Katz
Owners: Bradley & Barbara Fitch
Selected Tawny Males - continued

269  CH. JOHN'S PASHTU DE STRATHCONA
Sire: Ch. Silvermoon la Joie de Vivre, U.D.
Dam: Ch. Uziz Akshanit de Strathcona
Breeders: Jerome & Stephanie Katz
Owners: Jerome & Stephanie Katz

279  TROUPEAUX OLIVER LES GRANDE
Sire: Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, C.D.
Dam: Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bonheur
Breeders: Bob & Marie Herd
 Owners: Kim Herd & Tim Hilleker

SUMMARY BASED UPON
THE SELECTIONS BY M. MONTENOT

I Males deserving special recognition as sires of two or more selected Briards, from two or more bitches:

CH. PA'CHICK'S REBEL DEUX
VIN-MARQUE DE GRAND COEUR
CH. MONTARGIS DE L INDEAU (also selected Best Male)
CH. JUST TIGGER DE CHARLEMAGNE
CH. RALPH DES ELFES DE MALOUSE, C.D.

III Males who sired at least two selected Briards from the same female:

CH. SIRHAN DROVER (sired three)
CH. SILVERMOON LA JOIE DE VIVRE U.D. (sired two)

III Bitches deserving special recognition:

CH. PA'CHICK'S MS-BE-HAVEN, C.D.
(dam of three selections)
CH. DROMORE'S PROMISES-PROMISES
(selected Best Bitch and Winner of the Robert Montenot Trophy for Best Briard)
CH. BELLESPRIT LICOL MON BONHEUR
(dam of two selections by two different males)
CH. UZIZ AKSHANIT DE STRATHCONA
(dam of two selections by the same male)
VICKI CHIEN DE GRAND COEUR
(only Briard selected both '78 & '82)

IV Pedigree of the top producing stud dog of the 1982 Rassemblement selections:

CH. PA'CHICK'S REBEL DEUX
Pa'Chick's Esmarelda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sire</th>
<th>Dam</th>
<th>Breeders</th>
<th>Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch. Proud Rebel de Marha</td>
<td>Marha Magie de la Brie</td>
<td>Dromore's Promises-Promises (selected Best Bitch and winner of the Montenot Trophy for Best Briard)</td>
<td>Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven (top producing bitch who was also selected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. Si Ivermoon la Joie de Vivre U.D.</td>
<td>Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bonheur</td>
<td>Ch. Montargis de Lindeau (selected Best Male and a top producing male)</td>
<td>Ch. Silvermoon la Joie de Vivre U.D. (A top producing male, also selected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bonheur</td>
<td>Ch. Pa'Chick's Jezebel</td>
<td>Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse</td>
<td>Ch. Reine des Elfes de Malouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V Pedigree of the top producing bitch of the 1982 Rassemblement selections:

CH. PA'CHICK'S MS-BE-HAVEN, C.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sire</th>
<th>Dam</th>
<th>Breeders</th>
<th>Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch. Proud Rebel de Marha</td>
<td>Pa'Chick's Esmarelda</td>
<td>Dromore's Promises-Promises (selected Best Bitch and winner of the Montenot Trophy for Best Briard)</td>
<td>Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven (top producing bitch who was also selected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse CD</td>
<td>Ch. Pa'Chick's Jezebel</td>
<td>Ch. Reine des Elfes de Malouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux has been designated the top producing stud dog of the 1982 Rassemblement selected Briards because he is the:

Sire of:

Vin-Marque de Grand Coeur (also a top producer)
Vicki Chien de Grand Coeur (only Briard selected at two Rassemblements)
Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven (top producing bitch who was also selected)

Grandsire of:

Ch. Dromore's Promises-Promises (selected Best Bitch and winner of the Montenot Trophy for Best Briard)
Ch. Montargis de Lindeau (selected Best Male and a top producing male)
Ch. Silvermoon la Joie de Vivre U.D. (A top producing male, also selected)
Ch. Bellesprit Licol Mon Bonheur (A top producing bitch)
Troupeaux Preszelle Orielle (A selected bitch)

VII Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven C.D. has been designated the top producing bitch of the '82 Rassemblement selected Briards because she is the dam of:

Ch. Dromore's Promises-Promises (see above)
Ch. Dromore's Petite Chaparral, C.D. (Selected)
Ch. Dromore's Preferred Stock (Selected)

VIII Kennels deserving special recognition include all kennels producing a selected Briard. Those kennels producing more than one selection are (in alphabetical order):

Dromore (Susan & Margaret McCormick)
Lindeau (Linda Wells & Rob Ferber)
Pa'Chick (Patricia & Charles Long)
Strathcona (Stephanie & Jerome Katz)
Troupeau (Marie & Bob Herd)

IX The kennel designated as the top producing kennel of the 1982 Rassemblement selected Briards:

Pa'Chick (Patricia & Charles Long)
TO SORT OUT SOME FACTS ABOUT BRIARD EYE DISEASE

There has been some unfortunate - and incorrect - speculation by some Briarders: 1) about PRA; 2) about Briard Night Blindness; and 3) some unfounded conclusions about which stud dog(s) or bloodline(s) is/are responsible for it all.

The following is intended to help dispel the rumors, and present the facts established to date. Briarders can't begin to fight this battle until armed with responsible information.

1) PRA - Generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA) has never been identified in any Briard.

2) CPRA - Central progressive retinal atrophy (CPRA), frequently diagnosed in Briards in Britain (since 1976) has been identified in only two Briards in the U.S./Canada. Both were bred in England. (CERF records show three other Briards, examined since 1976, were non-certifiable due to cataracts, which are unrelated to CPRA). All the rest of the nearly 200 U.S. Briards examined are certifiable as clear. Briarders are advised to continue having the dogs' eyes checked periodically.

3) NIGHT BLINDNESS - Several cases of "night blindness" in American-bred Briards have been reported to the Club, plus three cases diagnosed in France. (BCA also received a report of an entire litter of night-blind Briards, whelped in the U.S. in the '70s.) The established facts are these:

   a) The night-blind Briards were sired by at least 6 different stud dogs. If the problem is genetic, studies of the pedigrees still implicates every Briard bloodline.

   b) Briard night-blindness does not appear to be related to either PRA or CPRA. Not one of the "affected" Briard's visual problems has "progressed". This, therefore, appears to be "stationary night blindness". This has never before been found in dogs, or any multiple birth animal, and the cause is unknown. It has been diagnosed in man, a breed of horse, and some great apes, however.

   c) Briard night-blindness may or may not be genetic. It is, however, always wise to assume any such problem is of genetic origin until proven otherwise. If it is genetic, insufficient data are available to determine a possible mode of inheritance. Further tests must be done before any conclusions can be drawn. We have therefore been advised not to jump to conclusions, and that it would be irresponsible to guess at the cause.

   d) Night blindness CANNOT BE DIAGNOSED BY THE USUAL EYE EXAMS - The night-blind Briards' eyes appear normal when examined at an eye clinic, for example. Night-blind Briards could be certified with CERF, since this anomaly isn't detected by ophthalmoscope or slit lamp exam.

   e) Night blindness is diagnosed by use of a maze, and other visual tests done in a dark room. It can easily be done - and should be done - by every breeder of Briards, and is evident in the puppies by 5 to 6 weeks of age. Any suspected cases should then be reported to the Club. It is believed this night blindness is present from birth, and 7 to 8 weeks is a good age to test the pups.

   f) There are indications that night blindness in Briards may vary in degree, with some more seriously affected than others. If this is the case, there probably are many Briards with some degree of undiagnosed night blindness.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

First of all, we MUST NOT try to second-guess the experts. An orderly progression of the study will (hopefully) give us the answers we need. Gossip, innuendo, trying to lay blame, will only confuse and delay those answers.

Secondly, EVERY BREEDER SHOULD BE TESTING THEIR PUPS FOR NIGHT BLINDNESS - EVERY BREEDER. If a case is discovered, report it to the Club. The information will be kept confidential but will be of tremendous help in this study.

EVERY BRIARD IN THIS COUNTRY SHARES COMMON ANCESTORS WITH THE NIGHT BLIND BRIARDS.

To give an idea of the scope of these pedigrees, following are some of the old kennel names behind the affected dogs:

   (du) Bois des Salhes; (de) Bor; (de la) Cheverrie; (du) Clos Aubry; (des) Elifes de Malouse; (de Fleur de France; (de la) Gailarde; (du) Haras de St. Gatien; (de la) Haute Tour; (des) Hirsutes; (de la) Jaquourelle; (de) Maugrevent; (d'el) Pastre; (de la) Petite Suisse du Nord; (de la) Plaine St. Just; (du) Pont d'Atilla; (de) Potteries; (de) Roi des Aulnes; (des) Rues; (du) Val de Multien; (de) Vasouy; and many more - the dogs behind every Briard.

None of us can "feel safe", and none of us should be pointing fingers. Let's put our energies and efforts into finding out what this problem actually is - then, and only then, can we know how to fight it.

Let's admit we have a problem here - hopefully not a serious one - but whether serious or not, let's all work together to try to lick it!

Diane McLeroth

In dog clubs there are seven deadly sins: Apathy; Passing the buck; Indifference for the Breed; Success at any cost; Jealousy; Troublesome tongue without regard for the consequences; and Troublesome tongue with full knowledge of the consequences.

Author unknown
THE HERDING INSTINCT
by Esther Kadash

Since our family began its love affair with Briards, and most particularly with Buffy (Ch. Souhait Moi Un Arc En Ciel), nearly four years ago, we have been most curious about the herding instincts of the Breed.

We often laughed over Buffy's attempts to gently herd us as we took walks together, as well as her more vigorous attempts to herd our Siamese cat, Cheswick, through the house. Most likely it has been decades since Buffy or those in her pedigree have seen a sheep, much less had an opportunity to test their centuries-old skill. We wondered if such a city dweller as Buffy could still have the same genes and the same blood in her veins as the 12th century Chien de Brie.

It was with great enthusiasm, therefore, that we discovered good friends had recently purchased several sheep and were keeping them on a communal sheep farm that was only an hour's drive away. So, arrangements were made for a Sunday afternoon cook-out for all the adults, followed by a visit to the farm for Buffy.

Being an avid traveler, Buffy was delighted, but as usual quite mellow, during the drive through the countryside. We drove down a long lane to reach the barn, and when we opened the car door for Buffy, an astounding transformation took place in her behavior. She was immediately alert, perhaps it was the scent, and began repeatedly running, stopping, and turning as though looking for something. We were certain there was an instinctive awareness or consciousness in her.

The gate to the field was opened and Buffy immediately entered, found her quarry, and at a running speed we had never before observed this city-canine achieve, began to rather expertly do what centuries of careful breeding had designed her to do.

She repeatedly herded her sheep into small groups, stood her ground in a magnificent stance, then raced off to gather some straggler.

After 15 to 20 minutes of this high speed activity, we began to be concerned, not only for Buffy's health, but also the welfare of the astonished sheep. Each time we called, "Buffy, come!" her response was to only recognize that command by giving us a "fly-by" and race back to her sheep.

She was so lovely, so intense, and so proud in her efforts, that it was with sadness and regret that we finally called her back and left, knowing that our society and culture had created an environment which made the essence of this marvelous breed extinct.

We have since mused over the fact that those qualities for which we love Buffy so dearly - her loyalty, bravery, obedience - exist for a much bigger, more time-honored purpose than simply our pleasure.
I have always felt that dog training is like religion. There are all different theories based on all different premises which result in distinct conclusions we call methods. In order for you, the owner/trainer to understand and feel comfortable with any particular training method, you must first be in agreement with the premises on which the method is based.

While methods are too numerous to name, basic approaches are few and simple. Trainers can be divided into two groups: those who feel the dog is a simple stimulus-response animal which does not have the ability to reason, and those who believe the dog has reasoning capabilities beyond that of a simple animal.

The training that evolves from the first premise (the dog is a simple stimulus-response animal) is what I refer to as pattern training. Sequences of commands are repeated over and over again until the dog performs them on one command. A pattern trainer would teach a broad jump, for example, by setting up a situation where the dog couldn't be wrong and by having the dog repeat the jump many times.

Does "pattern training" get results? You bet it does! It produces non-thinking, fast responding, good-working dogs. The drawback, however, of a pattern-trained dog is that if the pattern is broken, by a distraction or a new situation, the dog is at a loss to perform the task.

For example, the pattern-trained dog is taught to retrieve a dumbell quickly - get out there, grab it and get back. He has done this so many times that he hardly has to think about what he is doing. He would probably even retrieve on any command if it followed the sequence of stay, throw the dumbbell, send.

Then, one day the dumbell goes under the ring gate. The pattern-trained dog runs out for his dumbbell and is faced with a problem. Since he cannot complete the patterned response, and has not been taught while practicing the exercise to reason, he runs out, indicates the dumbbell, but comes back without it.

Another example of pattern training is the dog which is taught the high jump by jumping it over and over again as his owner runs with him. Then, when owner and dog are in an obedience trial performing off-lead heeling and the judge calls a fast along side the high jump, the dog goes over the jump. Even though no command was given, the dog remembered the high jump pattern.

Pattern-trained dogs have more problems with the Drop-on-Recall exercise and in distinguishing between a Retrieve-Over-The-High-Jump and a Retrieve-on-Flat, than do dogs trained differently.

The Drop-on-Recall exercise is perhaps the most difficult exercise to pattern-train, because the pattern changes. Sometimes the pattern is to drop and sometimes the pattern omits the drop. For a pattern-trained dog, this exercise can be a nightmare for both dog and handler. Dogs trained not to think will often be seen doing very fast, impressive drops, but also anticipating many drops. Every dog which has ever learned a drop-on-recall is going to anticipate at some point in training. How you work through the anticipation (either to pattern past it, often with a longline, or to teach the dog to understand the exercise by reasoning it out) determines whether the dog will continue to anticipate a drop. Pattern trainers talk about "only dropping the dog in the ring" to avoid anticipation. Trainers of thinking dogs frequently drop their dogs in practice with no ill effects, because the dogs understand the exercise and are confidently waiting for the signal or command to drop.

THINKING DOG TRAINING

An alternative to pattern training is practiced by trainers who believe dogs are capable of reasoning and who want dogs to think before reacting. Most guide-dog trainers approach training in this manner. A guide dog is forever being faced with new situations - he must be able to reason and to solve simple problems.

Trainers who teach dogs to think believe that dogs learn by trial and error and that when a dog is wrong, that is wonderful because when he exhausts all the wrong possibilities he will then be right. Wrong is never "bad". It is just wrong.

Dogs are repeatedly allowed to make their own mistakes. In fact, the trainers set up situations which will cause mistakes, without the intention of correcting the dog!

In guide work, a slow-moving car is planted and the dog is allowed to walk a person into the car. The trainer bangs on the car to make noise, but no correction is given to the dog. This is how the dog learns what happens and later avoids moving vehicles.

The dog is never punished or reprimanded for being wrong. If you punish a dog when it's wrong, it then becomes afraid to be wrong ("fear of failure"). A dog which is afraid to make a mistake becomes so panicked that learning is impaired. For example, when learning Directed Jumpin, if the dog takes the wrong jump and is yelled at, it will often resort to not jumping at all. If, on the other hand, the dog is permitted to come over the wrong jump but receives no praise as the owner continues to stand there with his arm pointing to the right jump, the dog will realize that something is wrong, yet not be afraid to try again. I have seen many dogs go back out without another command and fix their own mistake, but these were dogs which had been taught from the beginning that it is okay to be wrong.
A thinking dog is taught to listen. A dumbbell is thrown, and the handler commands "heel" instead of "take it". A thinking dog does what it is told and does not do what the situation might indicate. Thinking dogs derive a lot of pleasure from solving problems on their own. They are more confident, consistent workers and rarely become bored with obedience.

TEST YOUR TRAINING

If you'd like to know what type of training you've been doing, try this experiment. Tell your dog to stay, walk out 15 feet and show the dog that you are placing a dumbbell on the ground. Then walk another 15 feet and turn to face your dog as though it were a Recall exercise. Command your dog to "take it". Don't be surprised if he comes straight to you on a recall, because he was not thinking and was responding to a patterned situation. If he made this mistake, for goodness sake DON'T CORRECT HIM! Help explain it to him by saying nothing and by walking slowly back to the dumbbell while pointing to it. When he finally picks up the dumbbell, praise profusely and try again. You may shorten the distances if he repeatedly does it wrong.

People who teach dogs to think never get upset when the dog is repeatedly wrong. They know that when the "light goes on" and the dog understands, he will no longer make the mistake. Pattern trainers, on the other hand, get very upset when a dog is wrong, because they fear patterning an undesired response. Pattern trainers rush to correct mistakes, often frightening the dog, in an effort to avoid a bad pattern of behavior. Trainers of thinking dogs, on the other hand, take their time when correcting because they want the dog to see what happens when he is "good, but wrong". Thinking dogs are never seen running from their owners after a mistake because they are not afraid to be wrong.

Every time a dog breaks a Sit Stay and is gently put back into position, he has learned something. If he coincidentally remains sitting, or does so because you prevent a mistake, he never really understands the exercise. Most good trainers want dogs to be wrong on Sit Stays during early training, but the theory is lost in advanced work.

SOME BREEDS LEARN TO THINK MORE EASILY THAN OTHERS

Not all dogs can be taught to reason as easily as others. For some breeds, pattern training is perhaps the better approach. From personal experience, Belgian Tervurens, Golden Retrievers, and German Shepherds, in particular, respond beautifully to the thinking approach. While a pattern-trained dog is capable of a superb performance on any given day, thinking dogs are much more consistent, reliable workers. It takes longer to train a thinking dog - but I much prefer the finished product.

[Briards were bred to think - give yours a chance to try.]
As the end of August approaches, Pumpkin is all set for the arrival of her black and tawny puppies. Inquiries invited.

Ch. Stonehill's I'm Bogie
Lindeaux Trademark (OFA 111-193)
Ch. Non i Noire de Lindeati
Ch. Nestor de l'Eminence
Tosca de l'Eminence (OFA F11-215)
Ch. Perrier de l'Eminence

Briards de Lutèce:
K and Gérard Baudet
105 East Manning St., Providence, RI 02906
(101) 861-7617
NEW CHAMPION

AM/CAN. CH. DROMORE'S U'RE MEGHAN (bitch)

Owners: Susan & Margaret McCormick
Breeder: Sue McCormick
Championship: April 12, 1984
Whelped: February 28, 1983

Sire: Ch. Pa'Chick's Limited Edition
Ch. Pa'Chick's Unchained Melody
Am/Can Ch. Sirhan Drover

Dam: Am/Can. Ch. Dromore's Promises-Promises, Can. CD
Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven, A/C CD
Handled by owner

NEW AKC CHAMPION & CANADIAN C.D.

CH. DROMORE'S UP'N ADAM, AM/CAN. CD, TDX (dog)

Owner: Jane Gritter & Susan McCormick
Breeder: Susan McCormick
Championship: April 27, 1985
Canadian C.D: April 13, 1985
Whelped: February 28, 1983

Sire: Ch. Pa'Chick's Limited Edition
Ch. Pa'Chick's Unchained Melody
Am/Can Ch. Sirhan Drover

Dam: Am/Can. Ch. Dromore's Promises-Promises, CD
Ch. Pa'Chick's Ms-Be-Haven, A/C CD
Judge: Mr. Robert Forsyth
Handled & trained by Jane

FALL 1985
CH. SILVERMOON'S SOMONA D'ROKA (bitch)

Owner: Judi Ziozios &
Janice McNelis
Breeder: Kam Pelham &
Bob Russell

Championship: November 24, 1984
Whelped: May 23, 1981

Sire: Ch. Silvermoon Marquis d'Lindeau
Ch. Viva Maude Chez Rogues de Brie
Ch. Uffin Berger du Nord

Dam: CH. Chien de Sel Optical Illusion
Ch. Les Blues de Chien de Sel

Handled by Judi

NEW CHAMPION

NEW CHAMPION

CH. U.R. THE LEGACY OF LINDEAU (bitch)

Owner: Linda Knoll
Breeders: Rob Ferber &
Linda Wells

Championship: June 21, 1985
Whelped: August 14, 1983

Sire: Vin Marque de Grand Coeur
Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux
Ch. Saucy Sally Chez Benaderet
Ch. Stonehill's I'm Bogie

Dam: Lindeaux Toute de Suite
Ch. Nori Noire de Lindeau

Judge: Dr. Bernard Esporite
Handled by Cheri Schmitz
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1985 - 1986
B.C.A. COMMITTEES & CHAIRMEN

COMMITTEE
A.D.O.A. DELEGATE
Barbara Cossin - To report to BCA for publication on the activities of the American Dog Owners Assoc.

AUDIO-VISUAL
Linda Wells & Rob Ferber - To obtain and organize audio-visual educational materials for use by the Club.

AWARDS
Mary Hicks - To keep records and prepare annual awards for AKC titles.

BY-LAWS
Mary Bloom - To prepare by-law amendments acceptable to AKC for presentation to the B.C.A. Membership.

EDUCATION
This Committee eliminated (by vote of the Board) as too broad a category, since most BCA committees are "educational". Work can be accomplished more efficiently by committees assigned specific educational items.

HERDING
Karen Trueman - To provide information for publication on all aspects of herding.

HISTORIAN
Diane McLeroth - To keep the old files, and records on the history of the Breed.

JR. SHOWMANSHIP
Marsha Clamp - To keep statistics on Junior Showmanship, and provide information & news for publication on Juniors handling Briards.

JUMP HEIGHTS
Pat Morale - Special Committee to assist BCA in the matter of jump heights.

OFA DELEGATE
Susan McCormick - To keep records and make reports for publication on OFA registrations as information becomes available.

MEDICAL
Linda Knoll - To provide information on medical problems relating to the Briard, for publication after obtaining veterinarian review and approval of reports.

MEDICAL SURVEY
Andrea Fochios, D.V.M. - To solicit and compile information for a Medical Profile of the Breed.

NOVELTY SHOP
Barbara Lynch - To maintain inventory, accounts, and to operate Novelty Shop.

OBEDIENCE
Jerry Katz - To provide articles and helpful information for publication on the sport of Obedience.

PUBLICATIONS
Diane McLeroth - Editor in charge of all publications.

RESCUE
Mary Bloom - To coordinate an aid and rescue program on a national basis.

SPECIALTY '86
Barbara Lynch - To plan and coordinate activities for the '86 National Specialty.

SPECIALTY '87
NO CHAIRMAN AS YET - Volunteers interested should contact the Secretary.

STATISTICIAN
Barbara Lynch - To compile and keep a record of current statistical information on Briards.

SYMPOSIUMS
Stephanie Katz - To assist B.C.A. and local Briard clubs in planning educational events for Briard owners.

TEMPERAMENT TEST
Cheryl Foote - To provide information for publication and to keep records on temperament testing of Briards.

TRACKING
David Behrens - To provide articles and information for publication on Tracking with Briards.

FALL 1985