

# The Hounds' Bugle





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THE HOUNDS'

BUGLE

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April 1976

Vol. II No 5

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4.

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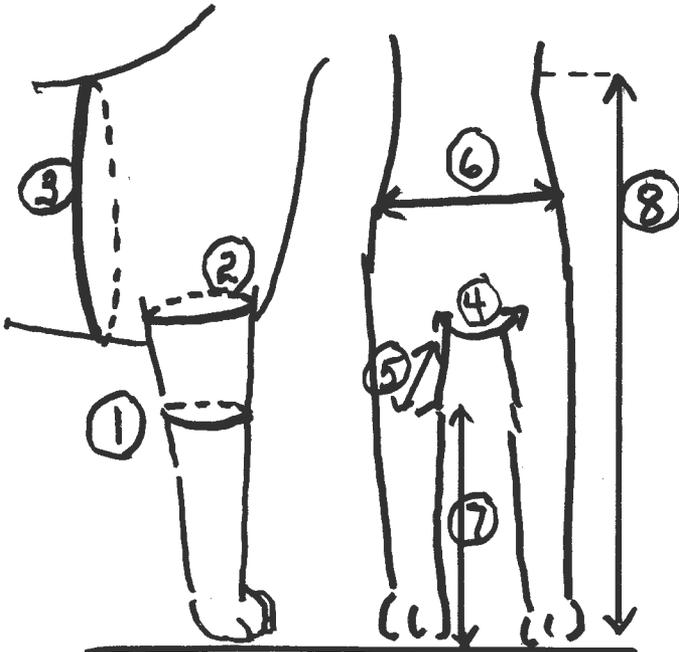
### OVERALLS

1. circumference of elbow
2. circumference of leg where it joins body
3. circumference of body
4. chest, from armpit to armpit
5. upper leg, from armpit to bend of elbow
6. chest across front at widest point
7. lower leg, from bend of elbow to ground
8. height at withers

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## LURE COURSING DATE

The NCIWC will hold a lure course for Irish Wolfhounds only on Sunday, May 9. Be sure to mark that date on your calendar and come out and join the fun. Premium lists with full information will be sent to all members.

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6.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA IRISH WOLFHOUND CLUB

BOARD MEETING HELD AT

THE MARIN COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY - MARCH 12, 1976

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Carol Gabriel. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Treasurer's report: John Hays reported that we have a balance of \$900.00.

Carol had a letter from American Dog Owners Association stating that our annual dues were due. It was decided that John would send them a check for \$25.00.

Carol reported that she had received a reply to her letter to the American Kennel Club requesting a Sanctioned Match. AKC has asked that we send a membership list with the following letter designations after each person's name:

"B" - for any member who has bred a litter of Irish Wolfhounds in the last three years and registered such with the American Kennel Club.

"E" - for any member who has exhibited Irish Wolfhounds in AKC member or licensed shows during the last two years.

"DO" - for any member who owns one or more AKC registered Irish Wolfhounds.

AKC also asked for a reply to a letter they sent to Janet Henson in March, 1975. Carol had answered that letter April 7, 1975 and will send AKC a copy of her reply along with the coded membership list. When AKC has received the above, our file will be placed on their committee's agenda and we will be hearing their decision.

We had a discussion regarding our January Match. It was decided that for our July Match we will again have a Parade of Champions. It was also agreed that our entry fee would be less than \$5.00 and that we should definitely offer trophies. It was felt that by doing these things we would attract a larger entry. The trophies don't have to be elaborate. The date for the Match could be either July 10th or 17th. According to the dog show calendar, both of these Saturday's are free.

Carol had a note from Bruce Cromer requesting Judges' names for the July Match. We decided to use the names that had been nominated along with Don Rogers for the January Match. They are as follows: 1) Donna Elzer 2) Lynn Underwood 3) Ed Ablent 4) Diana Campbell. In addition to these names, Mary Major nominated Connie Miller. Carol will mail a list of these nominees to the Board Members for a final decision on a number one choice so that an invitation can be sent.

Carol passed around a letter she had received from the Irish Wolfhound Club of America. It was a memorandum to all Irish Wolfhound Regional Organizations and included a list of all these organizations. Ron Henson suggested that Carol send a copy of the list of Editors to Barbara Shaw to start exchanging our Club Bugle with them. Carol will do this. This letter will be brought up again at the next meeting.

Carol read applications from 6 new prospective membership forms. John Hays moved we accept these new members. Seconded by Mary Major. Motion carried.

There were no committee reports at this time.

Mary Major made a motion that we adjourn the meeting. Seconded by John Hays. Meeting adjourned.

8.

We then had a very informative program presented by Joel Blumberg, D.V.M. The program was on Stomach Torsion, Gastric Dilation and Bloat. The program led to many, many questions which Dr. Blumberg answered. I'm sure we all learned a great deal and we owe thanks to Dr. Blumberg for making us more prepared and able to handle this dreaded affliction.

Because the program lasted longer than we had anticipated, we decided to hold our Auction at the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol Gabriel - Secretary

### *Sessions - Continued from page 30.*

The person who felt his female was entitled to have at least one litter should be advised that at least one of the dogs he felt she was entitled to have has laid down on the floor of a cement cage to die - unwanted, and unwanted. The parents who gave their children the benefit of seeing the miracle of birth didn't complete the lesson. Their children didn't get to see the miracle of death, and how it is slowly putting an end to this creature they caused to be brought into this world.

The parents who hoped a new puppy would teach responsibility to their child should know that the living, breathing being that they gave to their child has almost breathed his last. Yes, they should have waited until their child demonstrated his ability to assume responsibility before placing a life in his hands.

And to the limp body on that cold cement floor - what can I say to you, old fellow? What excuses can I offer for the suffering you have endured? How can I justify your existence? But it really doesn't matter to you anymore, does it? You don't even feel the ticks sucking the last vestiges of life from your veins. WE DON'T DESERVE TO BE YOUR BEST FRIEND, DO WE BOY?????? 

# OPEN FIELD COURSING NEWS

The NCIWC held its final two hunts of the 1975/76 open field coursing season in February. Although on both occasions the owners were less than delighted with the rain, the hounds enjoyed a nice cool shower.

The hunt on February 8 had a large entry of 13 IWs. It produced a truly outstanding performance by Shadow and Megan in a four-minute course ending in a take.

At the last hunt, only the most hardy souls ventured out. Stefanie and Stacey Souza deserve a big thanks for all their help.

This year produced one more wolfhound with an Award of Coursing Merit and several other are well on their way. During the summer, keep your hounds in shape for next fall and the cry of "Tally-ho."

February 8, 1976

Judge: Jane Bulman

		Points
1.	Megan                      Cromer & Rothwell	40
2.	Pegeen                      Cromer & Rothwell	30
3.	Shadow                      T & L Souza	15
3.	Rosaleen                    Cromer & Pilat	15 tie
5.	Callahan                    Rose	5

February 29, 1976

Judge: John Skalbeck

		Points
1.	Megan                      Cromer & Rothwell	24
2.	Pegeen                      Cromer & Rothwell	18
3.	Rosaleen                    Cromer & Pilat	12
4.	Shadow                      Souza	6
5.	Peregrin                    Cromer	3

TOP TEN OPEN FIELD COURSING WOLFHOUNDS

1975/76 Season

1. Ch. Viva's Pegeen O'Toole of Pern CM	Cromer & Rothwell	116
2. Viva's Megan O'Shea of Pern	Cromer & Rothwell	64
3. Callahan Moon Glampers	Rose	39
4. Shanid Rosaleen CM	Cromer & Pilat	35
5. Souza's Shadow	T & L Souza	30
6. Ch. Malachi McCourt of Dundrum	Schlexer	27
7. Ch. Canyon Creek Sorcha CM	Sweeney	24
8. The MacIntosh of Limerick	C & J Souza	4.5
9. Cushla of Aran Acres	Knipstein	4
10. Ch. Peregrin Liam O'Keane	Cromer	3

It is interesting to note that four of the listed IWs are champions and two others are pointed.

The "CM" after a name indicates that the hound has earned the Award of Coursing Merit.

OBEDIENCE DATES

11.

- March 7: Cache Creek K.C. MATCH. Priscilla Koetting  
3104 Walnut Ave., Carmichael CA 95608
- March 14: Mt. Diablo D.T.C. CHALLENGE MATCH  
Loma Hallisy, P.O. Box 517  
Crockett, CA 94525
- March 21: Oakland K.C. Show & trial, Mrs. W. A.  
Bird, 52 Garfield Lane, Napa, CA 94558
- March 27: Sun Maid K.C. Show & Trial, Jack Brad-  
shaw, 727 Venice Blvd. Los Angeles, CA  
90015.
- March 28: Kern County K.C. Show & Trial, Jack  
Bradshaw, 727 Venice Blvd. Los Angeles  
CA 90015.
- April 4 : County Wide D.T.C., Mrs. Elsie Barsuglia,  
2299 Marlowe Rd., Santa Rosa, CA 95401
- April 10: Jan Joaquin D. T. C. MATCH, Marion Vollmer  
2718 Michigan, Modesto, CA
- April 11: Sacramento K.C. SHOW, Bernice Behrendt  
470 38th Ave., San Francisco, 94121
- April 17: Marin County D.T.C. MATCH, Pam Richards  
23210 Arnold Dr., Sonoma, CA 95476
- April 18: Sir Francis Drake K.C., Show & Trial  
Jack Thomsen, P.O. Box 521, 5655 So.  
Windemere St., Littleton, CO 80120  
  
Deep Peninsula D.T.C. MATCH, Joseph  
Gilcrist, 120 West Bellevue Ave.  
San Mateo, CA 94402
- April 24: West Valley D.T.C. MATCH, Kay Harvey  
520 Fanita Way, Meno Park, CA 94025
- April 25: Mt. Diablo D.T.C. TRIAL, Dan Hallissey  
2026 Oakridge Lane, Pittsburg, 94565

12.

JUNE

- 6 Monterey Bay D.T.C. match. Luane Vidak  
22 Kenyon Ave., Watsonville CA 95076
- 13 San Mateo D.T.C. Trial. Carmel Enright  
1636-B Marina Ct., San Mateo, CA 94403
- 20 Marin County D.T.C. Trial. Jacquie Coyne  
902 Grouse Lane, Petaluma, CA 94952  
(Beverly Hills Show and IWAWC Specialty  
this week-end)

JULY

- 11 San Lorenzo D.T.C. Trial. Nancy Pollock  
25311 Bunkerhill Ct., Hayward, 94542
- 18 Santa Clara D.T.C. Trial, Olga Miramontez  
5171 Rafton Dr., San Jose, CA 95124
- 25 Fremont D.T.C. Trial. John Bradbury  
35968 Ashton Place, Fremont CA 94536  
( Channel K.C, Ventura, Santa Barbara  
this same week-end)

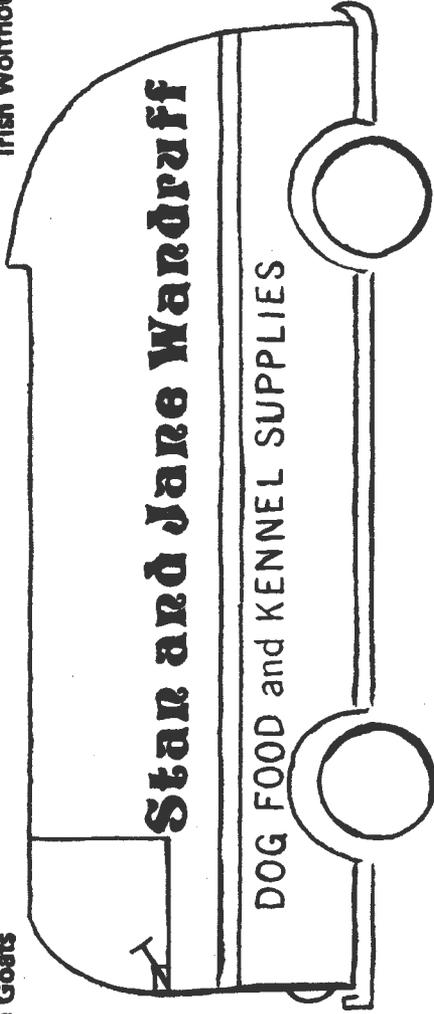
AUGUST

- 1 Eden Kennel Club Show & Trial.  
Bernice Behrendt
- 8 San Francisco D.T.C Trial. Susanna Atwell  
118 Denslowe Dr., San Francisco 94132  
Eureka K.C. Match
- 15 Santa Cruz K.C. Show & Trial. Bernice Behrendt.  
Valley Hills O.C. Trial
- 21 Davis D.T.C. Match. Don Norton  
45 Creeks Edge Rd., Davis CA 95616
- 22 Deep Peninsula D.T.C. Trial. Alvin Lee  
604 East View Way, Woodside, CA 94062
- Oregon Circuit, Anyone??????

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VERY IMPORTANT  
NOW!!!

On February 9, 1976 the U.S. House of Rep. passed by a very substantial margin a Bill known as H.R. 5808. This legislation amends the Animal Welfare Act of 1966 as ammended in 1970 and contains many excellent provisions.

Unfortunately, at some point just prior to this legislation going to the House of Representatives for a vote, a change was made which has implications you should consider. During the debate in the House an attempt was made to establish a legislative history acceptable to pet lovers. Unfortunately, the Agriculture Committee Chairman who was floor managing the Bill did not respond to questions aimed at clarification, in a manner resulting in that clarification.

Because the Senate Bill was different from the House Bill a Senate-House Conference was convened to develop a mutually acceptable Bill. Again, an informal procedure was discussed by

conferees whereby the troublesome section of the Bill would be removed. Again, for whatever reasons, it was not done.

This very brief discussion does not cover all aspects of the problem or the details of what was done to resolve the problem. It is intended to indicate that every attempt was made by interested parties in a dignified and responsible manner to eliminate a bad provision.

Within this context, the following specific information is presented. Remember this has been passed by the House of Representatives. This is not hysteria based on some Bill sitting in some Committee which Bill will nnever see the light of day. Again, it was passed by the House and is close to becoming law. According to the legislation, you will be required to have a FEDERAL LICENSE AS AN ANIMAL DEALER if you buy or sell a dog and ship that dog across a state line for some compensation or profit. This means any compensation whatsoever not just money. These are not just our words or interpretation and presented below are the exact words from the legislation.

"(f) The term "dealer"



means any person who, affecting commerce, for compensation or profit, delivers for transportation, or transports, except as a carrier, buys sells, or negotiates the purchase or sales of, (1) any dog or other animal whether alive or dead for research, teaching, exhibition, or use as a pet, or (2) any dog for hunting, security, or breeding purposes, except that this term does not include---

"(i) a retail pet store except such store which sells.....  
(This is all that was included by ADOA. Ed.)

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO YOU?

1. If you buy, sell, exchange or arrange such transaction, you would have to obtain a Federal license as an animal dealer, report all such transactions to the Federal Government, pay fees and keep all records open to inspection by Federal authorities.
2. Your home will be subject to inspection by Federal authorities.
3. You will be in violation of most local zoning laws and subject to prosecution. Can you imagine the effect of

defending yourself as a hobbyist and having to answer "yes" to the question "Do you have a Federal License as an animal dealer."

4. You could be charged with a Federal crime merely for buying a dog---let alone selling one.
5. You could be required to file Federal and State tax forms as a licensed animal dealer for your dog activities.
6. Your name will be published by the Department of Agriculture as an animal dealer. This list is available to anyone including State and local governments. Can you imagine the results?

You can stop this, but you must act now. This Bill has not been passed by the Senate.

If you object to this, telegraph your U.S. Senators. Tell them to vote NO on the House Senate Conference Report on H.R. 5808-S1941.

THE ABOVE WAS A LETTER SENT TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DOG OWNERS ASSOCIATION. Received 4/5/76.

16. **SHOW BIZ**

Santa Clara Valley K.C. 2-15-76 : T. Stevenson

BOB: Ch. Peregrin Liam O'Keane - Cromer Gr. III

BOS: Ch. Fleetwind Roise of Honor - Northcott

BOW: The Mac Intosh of himerick - Souza  
WD

WB: Denora of Tara Heights - Miller

RWD: Mailsechlann Og of Duncairn - Schlerer

RWB: Catch the Winds Minella - Tara & Flagg

Conejo K.C. 3-7-76 : Joseph Carson

BOB: Ch. Peregrin Liam O'Keane - Cromer Gr. II

BOS, BOW, WB: Keystone's Kiwi of Kingarrow - Elzer

WD: Fleetwind Clancy - Mullaney & Miller

RWD: Tamarack McMillan - Knutson

RWB: Shanid Rosaleen - Cromer & Pilat

Silver Bay Kennel Club 2-22-76 : L. Carey

BOB: Ch. Peregrin Liam O'Keane - Cromer

BOS: Ch. Major Acres Via Bantry - Greby & Major

BOW, WD: Fleetwind Clancy - Mullaney & Miller

WB: Kyle's Delyla of Gleannard - Rosenblatt

RWD: Canyon Creek Kilfane - Rosenblatt

RWB: Shanid Rosaleen - Cromer & Pilat

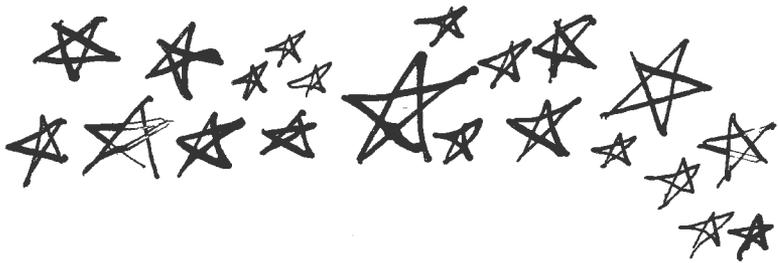
Oakland K.C. 3-21-76 : H. Martin

BOB: Ch. Timberlane Sean Colin - Turnage

BOS: Major Acres Xaeta of Bojon - Gutierrez

WB

BOW, WD: Timberlane Finnbar Uí Neill - L. & L. Moore



17.

RWD: Canyon Creek Shan - Mangus  
RWB: Major Acres Vixen - Major

Sun Maid K.C. 3-27-76 : C. Bosold

BOB: Ch. Finnian's Gold of Elean - Craig  
BOS: Cumara's Chleanna of Eagle - Elzer

WB  
BOW, WD: Canyon Creek Shan - Mangus

RWD: Keystone's Koop - Elzer

RWB: Major Acres Vixen - Major

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Special thanks to Kelly  
Cramer for always providing  
show results! In addition,  
Linda Heap deserves all  
our thanks for her su-  
perb typing of all future  
articles.

Eac

18.

Dear Coraline and Mary,

I received the Wolfhound Club application. Thanks.

You asked me to write my reaction to the Wolfhound Seminar -- here it is:

When I became interested in Wolfhounds, I read all the books and looked at all the pictures I could find. But no matter how much I read and looked, it wasn't until I went to the Wolfhound Seminar with its lectures, slides, movies, live dogs, and people, that I was really able to begin to understand what I had read. For instance, we saw the gait broken down in slow motion and stop action movies, and the points of conformation illustrated by scores of slides, and top breeders explained what they thought we should look for in the show ring. It was especially interesting to me to learn about the other breeds and what their similarities and differences to the Wolfhound were.

It was an opportunity to meet a lot of interesting people who all liked dogs.

I had a good time and would like to attend the next seminar.

See you soon,

Richard Heskett

## THE IRISH WOLFHOUND

by Mary Major

(Hound Judging Seminar, January 24, 1976)

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my desire to bring to you today, as clear a picture as possible of the ideal Irish Wolfhound.

I am going to attempt to convey to you this ideal by going through the Standard with you point by point and showing you slides and the dog in action. If our dogs are built correctly there should be no reason for them not to perform in the field. However, not many prove the Wolfhound on an Irish Elf. Be that as it may, there are other desirable qualities which hold the strong bond between a man and his hound.

It is not my intention to teach a history lesson, although ours is a very colorful one, that you can read for yourselves at leisure.

The actual written history of the Irish Wolfhound dates back into antiquity. In the year 391 AD a letter was recorded from the Roman Consul, Quintus Aurelius Symmachus to his brother, thanking him for a fine gift of seven Irish dogs, and he added that all Rome viewed them with wonder.

The original Standard was composed by Captain Augustus Graham and staff; by 1879 the first class of Irish Wolfhounds were exhibited at the Kennel Club Show in England.

The American Standard of Excellence has changed very little since that day. The first point of sequence being —

GENERAL APPEARANCE — Of great size and commanding appearance, the Irish Wolfhound is remarkable in combining power and swiftness with keen sight. The largest and tallest of the galloping hounds, in

general type he is a rough-coated, Greyhoundlike breed; very muscular, strong though gracefully built; movements easy and active; head and neck carried high, the tail carried with an upward sweep with a slight curve towards the extremity. The minimum height and weight of dogs being 32 inches and 120 pounds; of bitches, 30 inches and 105 pounds; these apply only to hounds over 18 months of age. Anything below this should be debarred from competition.

Great size, including height at shoulder and proportionate length of body, is the desideratum to be aimed at, and is desired to firmly establish a race that shall average from 32 to 34 inches in dogs, showing the requisite power, activity, courage and symmetry.

Note — Captain Graham, in his description of size said, "There is no reason why the Irish Wolfhound should not be restored to his original height of 33 - 35 inches. It would appear today that the Captain's wishes have been attained and in some instances even surpassed.

Many works of the 18th century give a height of about a yard; however these were achieved through crosses of "out" side blood (Dane and other breeds). Graham himself never used a Dane cross, quoted from Mrs. Phyliss Gardner.

Graham and others of his day used the Reinagle painting as a model, however he considered the ideal hound to be rather longer in back than is depicted here and to have more hair about the face and chin.

HEAD — Long, the frontal bones of the forehead very slightly raised and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad. Muzzle, long and moderately pointed. Ears, small and Greyhound like in carriage.

Note — Graham at one time said - "The hair on the head should be rather long and softer than on the body. Standing out boldly and over the eyes and the beard should be very marked and wiry.

Neck — Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap or loose skin about the throat."

Note — Further enlightenment on the portion of our standard again comes from Graham's original standard.

"Neck — thick in comparison to his form and very muscular, head long but not narrow, coming to a comparative point towards the nose; nose rather large, and head gradually getting broader from the same; evenly up to the back of the skull and not sharp up to the eyes, then suddenly broad and lumpy as is often the case with dogs bred between Greyhound and Mastiff."

CHEST — Very deep (reaching the point of the elbow).

BREAST — Wide (but not flat).

BACK — Rather long than short, Loins arched.

TAIL — Long and slightly curved, of moderate thickness, and well covered with hair.

Note — I would like to comment here since 'Tails' have been in the I.W. headlines since the Parent Club Specialty of 1974:

The tail is used as a rudder and quite necessary for the large hound in making quick turns when in pursuit of his game. It should be laid on low and never carried higher than the back when gaiting.

22.

The tail is also used as a means of communication; a good example would be in the case of stud dogs with a bitch in heat somewhere on the grounds, in such a case all will try to carry their tails higher than the other in order to qualify for their status or identity amongst the pack, this as you all well know is a natural and common behavioral pattern. Therefore I think we should give more consideration to the present attitude of the dog before condemning him for his tail.

BELLY — Well drawn up.

FOREQUARTERS — Shoulders muscular, giving breadth of chest, set sloping. Elbows, well under, neither turned inwards nor outwards.

LEG — Forearm muscular, and the whole leg strong and quite straight.

Note — Here I would like to interject for a minute the pastern of the I.W. should not be confused with that of the Doberman, whose foreleg is very straight from the elbow to the ground.

HINDQUARTERS — Muscular thighs and second thigh long and strong as the Greyhound. (My own description of this portion is a "good ham").

The hindquarters are responsible for about 2/3 of his movement, it should be very strong with well bent stifles particularly broad across the hips to facilitate the passage of the hind legs on the outside of the front legs in the gallop. The croup should be set at about 30° from the horizontal to allow efficient propulsion. A steep croup, short upper thigh or cow hocks can cause stifles to turn outwards.

In Hutchinson's DOG ENCYCLOPEDIA, Dalziel gives the best description of the broad-hipped dog, "With a very broad-hipped dog the stifles are generally set outwards, thus throwing the hocks nearer together."

- This formation is greatly liked by some, as it enables the dog to bring its hind legs well forward, clear of its sides, but, some wise-acres confused this with cow-hocks, which arise from legs being bowed-in at the hocks. It will be found that hounds so built gallop easily and powerfully, never tiring and jumping without effort.

HOCKS - Well let down and turning neither in nor out.

Note - I feel the necessity to mention here that it is not becoming to the I.W. to be set up for examination with his hind legs straddled far out behind him, as is done with the sporting group. It is unnatural and does not enhance his beauty.

FEET - Moderately large and round, neither turned inward nor outward. Toes - well arched, round, closed. NAILS - very strong and curved.

HAIR - Rough and hard on the body, legs and head, especially wiry and long over eyes and under jaw.

Note - It should be mentioned here that on a mature hound a soft downy undercoat is observed.

COLOUR - MARKINGS - Recognized colors being gray, brindle, red, black, white (solid) fawn or wheaten as we call it here in America, or any color that appears in the Deerhound.

AND NOW WE COME TO FAULTS -

Too light or heavy a head, too highly arched frontal bone (as in the Dane), large and hanging ears flat to the face, short neck, full dewlaps, too narrow or too broad a chest, sunken or hollow or quite straight back (as is seen in the German Shepherd), bent fore-legs, overbent fettlocks (knees), twisted feet, spreading toes, too curly a tail, weak hindquarters and general want of muscle. Too short in body, lips or nose liver colored or lacking in pigmentation.

Following our standard is the list of points in order of merit, AND beginning with the typical hound -

The word itself is a standing cause of argument. It is a subtle and illusive term just like style and quality. Its definition is extremely difficult and its acceptance by us all doubtful.

It is not to be confused with "points" or "character" though to differentiate between the latter and type is not always easy. Coat gives character though its absence does not deprive its owner of type. It may be possessed by a dog with the build and outline of a Mastiff.

Type is form, the form we are building in our mind's eye, is that of the Irish Wolfhound. If that form or type adheres to this Standard as it is written, it must therefore be sound as well as typical. Which leaves us without the age old argument of TYPE versus SOUNDNESS.

LIVE DOGS DO GO\*\*\*\*\*

Note - The Standard has a list of Points of Merit. The typical hound is rough-coated Greyhound-like breed, the tallest of the coursing hounds and remarkable in combining power and swiftness.

Note - May I again interject, to possess this speed and agility, his form (type) must have been that of a Greyhound as he was generally alluded to as the Irish Greyhound, but to possess the necessary power, his size must have been gigantic in comparison. Of this power we have documentary evidence from memoirs of Rinucini, the papal nuncio in the 17th century, and from the Rawden papers of Evelyn's Diary, we gather he was more than a match for a Mastiff.

The second point is - GREAT SIZE - and a commanding appearance. I like to believe as Captain Graham did that a dog of 34" to 35" is commanding and can easily maintain his form and type.

The third point - Next to his great size and form the most important point of merit is GAIT - easy and active.

What does this mean? The Wolfhound double tracks at a walk and single tracks at a trot when moving out sprightly in the show ring, with great reach and drive.

At the end of my lecture I would like to show you a film of the power and grace which my breed can and should always maintain.

Fourth Point - Is the head, long and level, which we have already talked about.

Fifth Point - Forelegs - heavily boned with elbows well set under.

Sixth Point - Thighs - long and muscular, second thigh well muscled, stifles nicely bent.

Note - Here again I must remind you that the repeated word "muscle" tells us quite clearly that our dogs must be sound.

26.

Seventh Point - Comes to coat - hard and rough, especially wiry and long over eyes and under jaw.

Eighth Point - Deals with body - long, well ribbed and well sprung, with great breadth across the hips (barrel ribs or slab sidedness are to be frowned upon).

Ninth Point - Takes in the loin - arched, belly well drawn up.

Tenth Point - Ears, small with Greyhound-like carriage.

Eleventh Point - Feet, moderately large and round, toes close, well arched.

Twelfth Point - Neck - long, well arched, and very strong.

Thirteenth Point - Chest - very deep, moderately broad.

Fourteenth Point - Shoulders - muscular, set sloping.

Fifteenth Point - Tail - long and slightly curved.

Sixteenth Point - Eyes - dark. You will generally find a lovely glow even in the dark eye.

The above in no way alters the Standard of Excellence, which must be in all cases rigidly adhered to.

They simply give the various points in order of merit. If in any way they appear at variance with the Standard, it is the latter which is correct.

(Film on movement)

On behalf of the Irish Wolfhound breeders and exhibitors everywhere, we who care humbly thank you for your attendance and attention to what we have to offer for your better understanding of our noble breed, the  
IRISH WOLFHOUND. 

## THE LECTURN

## Who Trains Whom?

## The Psychodynamics of Reinforced Learning

by Ian F. Dunbar, Ph.D.

Most dog owners are extraordinarily impressed by their attempts at training. However, in reality, it seems that in many cases, the dog is actually the *trainer* and the owner is the *trainee*.

Let's consider the example of the clever owner who thinks he has taught his pet to shake hands. Closer examination reveals quite a different explanation: Among dogs, paw raising, licking and tail wagging are normal behavior patterns involved with the solicitation of care and attention. As such they are some of the earliest social responses that are directed toward the mother, litter mates and other members of the pack. In the domestic situation the dog will direct these same behaviors toward its human companions. If the dog raises a paw, for example, the owner will often reciprocate in the characteristically human fashion of shaking hands. The owner is very soon impressed by this feat and frequently suffers the misapprehension that the dog has been skillfully trained to shake hands. (Oh what a clever dog; and what an even cleverer owner!) In some cases the owner is so proud that this little party trick is painstakingly demonstrated to any and every house guest. However, it is actually the dog who should be showing off the human.

Another attention-seeking behavior is "sympathy lameness." In such cases there is usually a history of pain or injury to a limb, which in the past has understandably elicited warmth and affection from the owner. A dog can get along just as well on three legs as four and may refuse to use the limb long after it has completely healed.

This condition is not serious itself, but with continued disuse the muscle tone deteriorates and a vicious cycle may develop whereby the functional atrophy of the limb may lead to further disuse, and so on.

Once it has been established that there is nothing wrong with the leg, this type of behavior is best ignored. If the dog learns that he will get no sympathy with his limp, the limp will soon disappear. In advanced cases it is a good idea to encourage the use of the leg and then reward the dog for walking on four legs instead of three.

Then there was a case of a female dachshund<sup>1</sup> who would vomit if left alone in the house, if suitcases were being packed or if anything else occurred that prevented the dog from being the center of its owner's attention. Sometimes the dog would fall on its side, extend its legs and twist its neck as though experiencing a fit. However, the vomiting and convulsive behavior would cease at once when everybody left the room: At that point the dog would get up and follow.

The explanation for this kind of behavior rests upon a physiological difference between man and dog. While vomiting may be caused by a whole variety of illnesses, dogs also have the ability to vomit voluntarily. In fact both male and female dogs can regurgitate semidigested food for their puppies. Yet when most dogs vomit, their human owners assume that the dog is seriously ill. Invariably the dog receives the owner's undivided attention and sympathy.

As a result, some dogs begin vomiting as a fool-proof means of getting attention from their human companions. In this case it is difficult to determine if the owner has conditioned the dog to vomit or if the dog has conditioned the owner to give affection.

A similar example is an otherwise healthy dog that has temporarily stopped eating for no apparent reason. This condition is known as anorexia nervosa and may arise from some aversive stimulus such as kenneling the dog or the presence of strangers in the house. It has also been suggested that this disorder occurs in dogs that are overly attached to their owners. In this case, a dog that is always fed by only one person will refuse to eat when that person is not present.

A dog which has been placed in a boarding kennel may refuse to eat. The true explanation for this behavior, however, is most likely that the dog is lacking an important positive stimulus during mealtimes — the owner — and not so much that the animal is emotionally upset because of its new quarters.

Positive stimuli in a dog's environment have produced much stranger behavior. One dog would not eat unless its owner powdered her nose at the same time. Another wouldn't touch a bite unless the lady of the house scrubbed the floor as he dined. In both cases the strange human behavior had become positive stimuli to the dog at mealtime.

The problem is made more complicated when the dog receives attention and sympathy from the owner for not eating. This complication is best avoided by showing your concern from a distance whenever your dog skips a meal. ☹

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<sup>1</sup>The Application of Behavior Studies in Small Animal Practice, by F. Brunner in Abnormal Behavior in Animals. M. W. Fox ed. Phila, W. B. Saunders, 1968.

(From DOG FANCY Magazine via HOTLINE)

The white card over the door said he was a two-year old German Shepherd, but the four legged creature occupying the cramped cage was neither noble, fearless, majestic, nor proud. He was a layer of skin draped over a skeletal frame. He hadn't even the strength to lift his head. The offer of a meat tidbit was ignored; the will to continue existence in a human world had vanished.

Although he had been placed in a row of cages marked "for adoption", officials hadn't bothered with inoculations. A dog that no longer wanted anybody, was insensitive to the flies that feasted upon his dirty body, could hardly be expected to appeal to visitors seeking dogs to adopt. He no longer cared. He had no desire to be anyone's best friend. He wasn't waiting to be claimed by anyone except death. And it seemed as if death wasn't in much of a hurry either.

I couldn't help wondering how this dog came into the world. Was he the result of someone who owned a female and felt she was "entitled" to have at least one litter? Was he the by-product of a family educational object lesson? "We felt the kids should see the miracle of birth".

Was he once someone's cute Christmas puppy that was discarded along with the tinsel and tree? Or was he a training aid, acquired to teach a child "responsibility"? Perhaps he was once a status symbol, his usefulness outmoded by changing fads.

Is he nature's result of a dog allowed to run the streets because of the mistaken philosophy that "dogs should be free and not confined"?

*Continued on page 8.*



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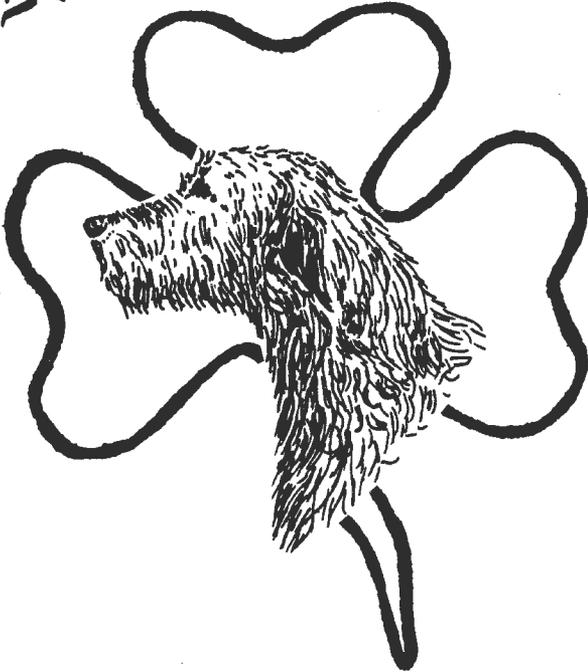
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The Hounds' Bugle

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