



THE CHATTERBOXER

Celebrating 60 years of commitment to the breed

February 2005

Member, American Boxer Club

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Our next meeting is
Tuesday, March 1, 2005
 Livonia Civic Center Library
 32777 Five Mile Road
 7:00 p.m.

NEWS YOU CAN USE

AKC to Match Canine Health Foundation Donations

As many in the fancy are aware, the American Kennel Club established the AKC Canine Health Foundation ten years ago with an original donation of \$1 million. Since its inception the Foundation – a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization – has contributed over \$12 million to help fund canine health studies. This includes research related to the sequencing of the canine genome and the health effects of dogs involved in the search and rescue efforts after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Over the past decade, the fancy – both as individuals and via AKC's national, local and all-breed clubs – have given generously to the foundation. Collectively, 250 studies have been funded. With a mission statement proclaiming “take whatever actions to protect and assure the continuation of the sport of purebred dogs,” the AKC realizes that there is little that is more important than investing in the long-term health and well being of our beloved dogs. With this in mind, it's clear that guaranteeing the successful continuation of the AKC Canine Health Foundation is crucial and in that vein the goal of building an endowment was born. An endowment ensures the financial health of an organization and allows for annual operating costs to be financed by interest as opposed to donor contributions.

In October of 2004, the AKC Board of Directors took a significant step towards making this endowment a reality by authorizing a donation of up to \$1 million to the AKC Canine Health Foundation Endowment Fund. An initial installment of \$500,000 was given outright, while an additional \$500,000 in matching funds is being made available for all new donations earmarked for the endowment through December 2005. As of this writing, the foundation has raised nearly \$170,000.

These matching funds are in addition to AKC's annual donations. The American Kennel Club is proud of our dedication and commitment to canine health. A fiscally strong AKC allows us to allocate such a considerable donation to this worthy cause. With a strengthened endowment fund, the Foundation will continue to support the research that will result in healthier and longer living dogs. We hope the fancy will help us to meet our goals on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries of this effort--our dogs. For further information visit www.akcchf.org.

MEMBER BIRTHDAYS

The Michigan Boxer Club would like to send good wishes to the following Club members who are celebrating a birthday in February:

<u>Member Name</u>	<u>Whelped On</u>
Marianne Balzer	March 7
Bill Johnson	March 10
Vicki Cope	March 13
Nicole Fisher	March 18
Cheryl Johnson	March 21
Janet Smith	March 23
Cindy Walunas	March 23
Shari Rauf	March 28
Maggie Papesh	March 31



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CONTEMPLATIONS

Perseverance is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little.

~Plutarch



Last month I wrote about evolution—of the breed, of breeders, and of the Club. This month, the prevailing thought in my head has been perseverance; not only on a personal level, but again in terms of the breed and breeders, and also in terms of legislation.

Almost all States are in legislative session right now, and we are seeing a bombardment of animal-rights-driven laws being proposed. From a reintroduction of the California ear crop ban, to breeder licensing in Vermont, to Illinois' dozen or more new or changed items of animal-related legislation—one of which changes the state's 'deeds not breeds' law so that breed specific legislation will be allowed; another which requires anyone who sells or *gives away* a pet to be licensed by the state; and another which allows state inspection of rescue workers' premises at any time (not just reasonable hours). Many of the others—I stopped counting at seven, since I need to get this CB issue out—make single "technical" changes to the bill. This sounds innocuous, until you see that the amendment is to change "the" to "the" or "and" to "and". (Those are not typos, by the way.) These are called "spot bills", and are filed now to meet the pre-action filing requirement; the actual changes to the bill will take place in Committee, so the public will not know what is really in the bill until the first Committee hearing.

We've been lucky so far in Michigan, but if these types of bills pass in one state, it will become that much easier for them to pass in other states, and Michigan will be in the line of fire at some point. Contrary to popular belief, feedback from people out-of-state can help; lawmakers do not want to get caught up in controversial legislation, and a nation-wide protest hints highly of controversy. Rest assured, the AR groups like PETA will not give up simply because they lost one fight; they will continue to lobby for legislation that brings them ever-closer to their end goal—"total animal liberation"—the end of any kind of human interaction with animals. For more information on what you can do, please visit the Pet-Law website at www.pet-law.com. There has also been an e-mail list set up specifically for Michigan pet legislation issues, at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/MIPetLaw/>

One of the tides of change I discussed last month was the revised Code of Ethics, which allows the Limited Registration of white puppies and permits breeders to charge veterinary expenses directly related to those puppies. Because of the way the revision was presented, it could not be "dropped in" to the existing document; as such, the ABC Board appointed a Committee to revise the entire Code of Ethics. The proposed revision was included in the ABC Bulletin last week, and sadly the changes approved by the membership in September were largely ignored, and in a few cases directly contradicted in this new document. Whether this was due to the perseverance of the old school of thought, or a simple oversight, remains to be seen; in the mean time, ABC members can access the proposal on the ABC website at www.americanboxerclub.org/Member/ - you do need a login and password, which can be easily obtained from the webmaster.

On a personal note, I find myself once again in the position of having a bitch whose health testing has not turned out as I'd hoped. So, it's back to the drawing board again—though this time

I do have an older co-owned bitch who has passed the first round of testing, so it's not a complete set-back at this point. I also have some options that may, in the long run, take me closer to what I'm looking for than if I tried to get it myself. One of my favorite authors, Richard Bach, in one of my favorite books, *Illusions*, writes, "There is no such thing as a problem without a gift for you in its hands." He may be right. While it doesn't ease my disappointment in the current circumstance any, I will search for the gift that this problem brings. So watch this space for an announcement of yet another new direction I'll be taking in the future.

Starting this month is a series on puppy sales contracts, written for the Newfoundland Club of Seattle but relevant to any breeder. Ironically, I've never purchased a dog on a contract, but I have used them for puppy placements, and feel they can be a very important tool. Most contracts are unenforceable, however, and so even with the advice presented in this series, it is advisable to have an attorney in your area look over the finished product. (Laws can vary by state/province, as well.)

Also in this issue is a "hot off the presses" article by Cindy Cooke, an attorney and Scottish Terrier breeder here in Michigan. Cindy is the former UKC Vice President of Dog Events and current UKC Legislative Specialist, as well as a Committee member of the (AKC) Scottish Terrier Club of America. While much of the article is related to hunting with dogs (incidentally, the "foxhunting" ban has just been passed in the UK, prohibiting the hunting of mammals with dogs), the deeper issues are relevant to any pet owner. Cindy also discusses some research taking place here in Michigan that could be important in the ongoing fight to protect the rights of dog owners.

Coming up in March are the Detroit Kennel Club benched shows at Cobo Hall. This year will be my first year as a spectator, instead of an exhibitor. As nice as it will be to arrive after 7:00 a.m. and leave before 5:00 p.m., I honestly think I'll miss the benching experience. The week before that, on March 12, is the Working Group Fun Match at Arboroad Farms. Arboroads has been quite generous to the Club in the past—not only with their support of our Boxer Rescue raffle, but also by providing ring fencing for our Spring show a few years back. This year MBC members are judging both Boxers and the Group, so come on out and show your support! Details for both events are in the "Happenings" section on page 19.

Last, but certainly not least, the AKC Board has approved the revised Boxer breed standard, which becomes effective on March 30, 2005. It is reprinted in its entirety here. I hope to have some pamphlets made up for distribution at the DKC shows, but don't hold me to that—it depends on whether tax season remains as busy as it has been these past couple of weeks! The revision reflects not only the evolution of the fancy, but also the perseverance of those who desired a choice.

Best,

Jen

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BOXER SHORTS

Submitted by Genine DeMaso, Debut Boxers

DOG SHOW DEFINITIONS

1. GREAT STUD DOG: Mounts anything that can fog a mirror.
2. EXCELS IN MOVEMENT: If he gets loose, he runs like hell.
3. PERSONALITY PLUS: Wakes up if you put liver up his nose.
4. GOOD BITE: Missed the judge.....got the Steward!!
5. LARGE BONES: Looks like a Clydesdale.
6. GOOD OBEDIENCE PROSPECT: Smart enough to come in from the rain.....but ugly.
7. QUIET AND GOOD NATURED: In his kennel.
8. EXCELS IN TYPE AND STYLE: Moves like a spider on "speed"!!
9. WON IN STIFF COMEPTITION: Beat four puppies and a nine year old novice dog.
10. MULTIPLE GROUP WINNER: At two Puppy Matches.
11. POINTED: His head is shaped like a carrot.
12. NOTED JUDGE: He put up our dog.
13. RESPECTED JUDGE: Put up our dog twice.
14. ESTEEMED JUDGE: Always puts up our breeding.
15. SPECIALTY JUDGE: Puts up anything that looks like his own breeding.
16. WON IN HEAVY COMPETITION The other dogs were revoltingly overweight.
17. SHOW SPARINGLY: Only shown when we had it in the "bag"!!
18. SHOW PROSPECT: Has 4 legs, 2 eyes, 2 years, and 1 tail!!
19. FINISHED IN FIVE SHOWS: And 89 where he failed to win a ribbon.
20. WELL BALANCED: Straight as a stick.....both front and rear.
21. HANDLED BRILLIANTLY BY: Nobody else can get near him.
22. AT STUD TO "APPROVED" BITCHES: Any bitch whose owner's check is good.
23. LINEBRED FROM FAMOUS CHAMPIONS: Ch. Whoozitz appears twice in the 6th generation.
24. TERRIFIC BROOD BITCH: Her conformation is the pits.....but she conceives BIG litters.
25. WINS ANOTHER BEST IN SHOW: His second.....under the same judge.....our uncle!!



Contracts for the Sale of the Purebred Dog

by Brian T. Hodges, Esq.

This article is being reprinted with the permission of the author. It will be presented in parts over the next few months.

In comparison with the sale price of a purebred dog, the indirect costs of producing the pedigreed dog are manifold. On a basic level, the cost of achieving a Championship on a dog can run into the thousands of dollars – campaigning that dog to the top 20 of its breed can easily run several times that amount. Add to that the cost of advertising fees, management fees, and general expenses, and it is not uncommon for an owner or breeder to spend tens of thousands of dollars on a top-winning dog in a single year.

But direct costs aside, there are also the breeder's reputation, integrity, and other personal values to take into consideration. Many of these animals represent years of careful and studied breeding programs, and the use – or misuse – of these animals can have a great impact on not only the survival and success of the kennel, but also can seriously impact a breeder's reputation among fellow fanciers – a reputation that carries a great deal of weight in these relatively small circles. To a breeder, reputation and integrity are what will determine whether their program continues as a viable enterprise.

Taking this into consideration, the simple sale of a Newfoundland puppy for \$1,500 actually represents a massive investment of tangible and intangible value by the kennel. Accordingly, a contract is a sound course of action for any person entering into an agreement concerning their rights – and the rights of another – to a purebred dog. In plain terms, a contract is an enforceable promise, which should contain all the considerations of the buyer and seller. But a contract for the sale of a purebred dog not as simple as one might think.

A contract for the sale of a pet animal is much more basic than one covering the sale of a show dog, with contingencies, breeding reservation, syndicates, and so forth. This contract, however, should contain the basic provisions that should be in all contracts concerning dogs.

This guidebook will hopefully give you an idea of the information you could include in a basic purchase and sales contract. NONE OF THE LANGUAGE IN THIS GUIDE IS MEANT TO PROVIDE YOU WITH FINAL CONTRACT WORDING OR CONTENT, NOR DOES IT PROVIDE ALL RELEVANT TERMS OR CONDITIONS YOU MAY NEED OR WANT TO INCORPORATE. This guidebook is intended only for providing a structure and suggestions to get you started. The final form of your contract will depend greatly on the exact desires and objectives of the parties.

The following discussion provides a basic outline of items you likely will want to see, or consider, in a contract. You may choose to use this as a checklist against which you can compare any existing or potential contract. It is surprising how often contract basics get lost to the more complicated and unique aspects of "animal contracts", but the details can make or break a contract.

The following presentation is framed around a standard purchase and sale agreement of a puppy. You can modify the terms and conditions, and add or delete relevant sections, for a variety of different situations concerning animals.

THE BASIC CONTRACT

SECTION I INTRODUCTION

TITLE (PURCHASE & SALE AGREEMENT)

Every contract should have a title. This allows the interpreter to understand what the document purports to be. The title can be quite simple, "Sale Agreement" or "Purchase and Sale Agreement".

INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH

The introduction should serve to define the title of the document, and identify the pertinent parties and dates. In addition, the practice of writing a preamble assists the parties, and anyone who is in the position to interpret the contract, in understanding the purpose of the contract.

EXAMPLE: The parties enter into this contract for the purchase and sale of one (1) purebred Newfoundland dog. The contract terms set forth are prepared for the benefit of each individual dog, breeder, and buyer--to prevent the exploitation of the Newfoundland breed through unselective breeding programs and practices. Without regard to the breed of dog, there is always a risk of physical problems in a giant breed of dog with even the most selective breeding practices. The parties enter into this agreement to preserve their mutual concern and respect for the Newfoundland breed. The parties further acknowledge breeder's intent to reserve breeding/stud rights on Newfoundland puppy.

PARTIES

Every contract must identify the parties. Most simply, the contract should contain name and address of the buyer and seller, and identify which party is the buyer and which is the seller. If the seller is an individual doing business under a kennel name, both should be included. If the Kennel is a registered business, then you may choose to use only the kennel name.

*This is a [Purchase & Sale Agreement] (hereinafter "Agreement"),
Between "Seller"*

*Name
Kennel name (if applicable)
Address
Phone
Email*

and "Buyer"

*Name
Kennel name (if applicable)
Address
Phone
Email*

EXAMPLE: This agreement, made this ___ day of ____, 20___, is between _____ (seller) [doing business as "Kennel Name"] located at _____ and _____ (Buyer) residing at _____.

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It is important be very clear when identifying multiple parties. Where one of the contracting parties is a couple, be sure to individually identify each person if you intend to bind both individuals.

In a contract, the “thing” being sold must be sufficiently described. If appropriate, it is good practice to identify dog as specifically as possible. “A puppy” may refer to any pup. Whereas, “Newfoundland dog from the Hansel (sire) x Gretel (dam) litter whelped January 31, 2003” would describe any one Newfoundland pup from a specific litter. Adding a name or description could serve to specify one pup: “Grimm’s Bay’s Little Bear”, “black coat with white left rear paw”, or something like that.

The following example identifies the puppy as any one puppy from a specific litter:

EXAMPLE: The Buyer agrees to purchase from seller a male/female puppy of the _____ breed from the _____ (sire) x _____ (dam) litter whelped _____, 20____, [named _____ or described as _____].

When available, the contract should also include:

- General description of dog (color, sex, ribbon color)
- General description of the “type” of dog sold (in a typical breeder’s contract, they will identify the dog as “pet” or “show” quality – this may appear elsewhere in the agreement);
- Registry number, or any other permanent identification number (microchip, tattoo, etc.)

If any of the above are unknown or unavailable, describe the parents as clearly as possible, including any individual markings or other identifying characteristics.

- Parents – sire and dam:
- Registry number, or any other permanent identification number (microchip, tattoo, etc.)
- If either of the above are unknown or unavailable, describe the parents as clearly as possible, including any individual markings or other identifying characteristics).
- Date born (if unknown, indicating an approximated age can be appropriate if desired)

EXAMPLE:

*Breed: Newfoundland, GreenBoy-Puppy #6 whelped on 01/31/2003
Registration Number: WS01593706
Color: black
Date of Birth: January 31, 2003
Sire: _____/WP555555/04
Dam: _____/WP555555/01*

PURCHASE PRICE

For a contract to be valid, it must contain some sort of value given by the buyer to the seller in consideration for the “thing” purchased. In law, this is called consideration. It can be almost anything of present value, including money, services, etc.

In this provision, you can account for any deposits made, or other services exchanged that reduces the actual amount paid for the dog.

EXAMPLE: The purchase price of the puppy is \$____ [less the deposit of \$____, or less the breeding services valued at \$____, etc.]. The balance is due _____. [You may also include shipping charges in this provision].

If you agree to any partial payment, outline the exact terms of payment (including amounts and dates), and any conditions upon which future payments may change. If payments are being made, specify the due date and any “grace” period for late payments. It is a very common error for parties to fail to adequately describe what the parties expect regarding staggered and/or conditional payments.

If compensation other than money is considered, outline the exact services expected in order to complete and fulfill the contract. In describing the obligations, err on the side of inclusion.

DATE AND SIGNATURES

While the signatures appear at the end of the contract, it is important not to forget this requirement in the details discussed below. Most simply, the parties’ signatures demonstrate that the contract is a manifestation of their intent to be bound by the terms of the agreement. All parties referred to in the contract should sign and date the agreement. If the contract is several pages, or has addenda, attachments, etc, it may be good practice for the parties to initial and date each page. One copy for each party should be filled out and signed at the same time, so that all parties have valid copies of the contract.

About the Author

Brian T. Hodges is a graduate of the University of Washington (B.A., M.A.) and Seattle University School of Law (JD). He is a judicial clerk at Division one of the Washington State Court of Appeals, and has written extensively on environmental and natural resources law.

Brian is one of the early members of the Washington State Bar’s Animal Law Section, where he focuses on contract and zoning issues affecting ownership and use of companion dogs. He also specializes in service dog law. Brian is a Newfoundland dog fancier, and shares his life (and sofa) with his two Newfies, Winnie (Winnifred McCracken Droolittle) and Maggie (Highlandlass DeS-neeuwwachter). His e-mail address is bthodges@earthlink.net

Coming next month.....”Buyer’s Obligations”

Revised Boxer Breed Standard

General Appearance

The ideal Boxer is a medium-sized, square-built dog of good substance with short back, strong limbs, and short, tight-fitting coat. His well-developed muscles are clean, hard, and appear smooth under taut skin. His movements denote energy. The gait is firm yet elastic, the stride free and ground-covering, the carriage proud. Developed to serve as guard, working, and companion dog, he combines strength and agility with elegance and style. His expression is alert and his temperament steadfast and tractable. The chiseled head imparts to the Boxer a unique individual stamp. It must be in correct proportion to the body. The broad, blunt muzzle is the distinctive feature, and great value is placed upon its being of proper form and balance with the skull. In judging the Boxer first consideration is given to general appearance and overall balance. Special attention is then devoted to the head, after which the individual body components are examined for their correct construction, and the gait evaluated for efficiency.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size: Adult males 23 to 25 inches; females 21½ to 23½ inches at the withers. Proper balance and quality in the individual should be of primary importance since there is no size disqualification.

Proportion: The body in profile is square in that a horizontal line from the front of the forechest to the rear projection of the upper thigh should equal the length of a vertical line dropped from the top of the withers to the ground.

Substance: Sturdy, with balanced musculature. Males larger boned than females.

Head

The beauty of the head depends upon the harmonious proportion of muzzle to skull. The blunt muzzle is 1/3 the length of the head from the occiput to the tip of the nose, and 2/3rds the width of the skull. The head should be clean, not showing deep wrinkles (wet). Wrinkles typically appear upon the forehead when ears are erect, and are always present from the lower edge of the stop running downward on both sides of the muzzle.

Expression: Intelligent and alert.

Eyes: Dark brown in color, frontally placed, generous, not too small, too protruding, or too deep-set. Their mood-mirroring character, combined with the wrinkling of the forehead, gives the Boxer head its unique quality of expressiveness. Third eyelids preferably have pigmented rims.

Ears: Set at the highest points of the sides of the skull, the ears are customarily cropped, cut rather long and tapering, and raised when alert. If uncropped, the ears should be of moderate size, thin, lying flat and close to the cheeks in repose, but falling forward with a definite crease when alert.

Skull: The top of the skull is slightly arched, not rounded, flat, nor noticeably broad, with the occiput not overly pronounced. The forehead shows a slight indentation between the eyes and forms a distinct stop with the topline of the muzzle. The cheeks should be relatively flat and not bulge (cheekiness), maintaining the clean lines of the skull as they taper into the muzzle in a slight, graceful curve.

Muzzle and Nose: The muzzle, proportionately developed in length, width, and depth, has a shape influenced first through the formation of both jawbones, second through the placement of the teeth, and third through the texture of the lips. The top of the muzzle should not slant down (downfaced), nor should it be concave (dishfaced); however, the tip of the nose should lie slightly higher than the root of the muzzle. The nose should be broad and black.

Bite and Jaw Structure: The Boxer bite is undershot, the lower jaw protruding beyond the upper and curving slightly upward. The incisor teeth of the lower jaw are in a straight line, with the canines preferably up front in the same line to give the jaw the greatest possible width. The upper line of the incisors is slightly convex with the corner upper incisors fitting snugly in back of the lower canine teeth on each side. Neither the teeth nor the tongue should ever show when the mouth is closed.

The upper jaw is broad where attached to the skull and maintains this breadth, except for a very slight tapering to the front. The lips, which complete the formation of the muzzle, should meet evenly in front. The upper lip is thick and padded, filling out the frontal space created by the projection of the lower jaw, and laterally is supported by the canines of the lower jaw. Therefore, these canines must stand far apart and be of good length so that the front surface of the muzzle is broad and squarish and, when viewed from the side, shows moderate layback. The chin should be perceptible from the side as well as from the front. Any suggestion of an overlip obscuring the chin should be penalized.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck: Round, of ample length, muscular and clean without excessive hanging skin (dewlap). The neck should have a distinctly arched and elegant nape blending smoothly into the withers.

Back and Topline: The back is short, straight, muscular, firm, and smooth. The topline is slightly sloping when the Boxer is at attention, leveling out when in motion.

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Body: The chest is of fair width, and the forechest well-defined and visible from the side. The brisket is deep, reaching down to the elbows; the depth of the body at the lowest point of the brisket equals half the height of the dog at the withers. The ribs, extending far to the rear, are well-arched but not barrel-shaped. The loins are short and muscular. The lower stomach line is slightly tucked up, blending into a graceful curve to the rear. The croup is slightly sloped, flat and broad. The pelvis is long, and in females especially broad. The tail is set high, docked, and carried upward. An undocked tail should be severely penalized.

Forequarters

The shoulders are long and sloping, close-lying, and not excessively covered with muscle (loaded). The upper arm is long, approaching a right angle to the shoulder blade. The elbows should not press too closely to the chest wall nor stand off visibly from it. The forelegs are long, straight, and firmly muscled, and, when viewed from the front, stand parallel to each other. The pastern is strong and distinct, slightly slanting, but standing almost perpendicular to the ground. The dewclaws may be removed. Feet should be compact, turning neither in nor out, with well-arched toes.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters are strongly muscled, with angulation in balance with that of the forequarters. The thighs are broad and curved, the breech musculature hard and strongly developed. Upper and lower thigh are long. The legs are well-angulated at the stifle, neither too steep nor over-angulated, with clearly defined, well "let down" hock joints. Viewed from behind, the hind legs should be straight, with hock joints leaning neither in nor out. From the side, the leg below the hock (metatarsus) should be almost perpendicular to the ground, with a slight slope to the rear permissible. The metatarsus should be short, clean, and strong. The Boxer has no rear dewclaws.

Coat

Short, shiny, lying smooth and tight to the body.

Color

The colors are fawn and brindle. Fawn shades vary from light tan to mahogany. The brindle ranges from sparse but clearly defined black stripes on a fawn background to such a heavy concentration of black striping that the essential fawn background color barely, although clearly, shows through (which may create the appearance of reverse brindling). White markings, if present, should be of such distribution as to enhance the dog's appearance, but may not exceed one-third of the entire coat. They are not desirable on the flanks or on the back of the torso proper. On the face, white may replace part of the otherwise essential black mask, and may extend in an upward path between the eyes, but it must not be excessive, so as to detract from true Boxer expression. The absence of white markings, the so-called "plain" fawn or brindle, is perfectly acceptable, and should not be penalized in any consideration of color.

Disqualifications: Boxers that are any color other than fawn or brindle. Boxers with a total of white markings exceeding one-third of the entire coat.

Gait

Viewed from the side, proper front and rear angulation is manifested in a smoothly efficient, level-backed, ground covering stride with a powerful drive emanating from a freely operating rear. Although the front legs do not contribute impelling power, adequate reach should be evident to prevent interference, overlap, or sidewinding (crabbing). Viewed from the front, the shoulders should remain trim and the elbows not flare out. The legs are parallel until gaitting narrows the track in proportion to increasing speed, then the legs come in under the body but should never cross. The line from the shoulder down through the leg should remain straight although not necessarily perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, a Boxer's rump should not roll. The hind feet should dig in and track relatively true with the front. Again, as speed increases, the normally broad rear track will become narrower. The Boxer's gait should always appear smooth and powerful, never stilted or inefficient.

Character and Temperament

These are of paramount importance in the Boxer. Instinctively a hearing guard dog, his bearing is alert, dignified, and self-assured. In the show ring his behavior should exhibit constrained animation. With family and friends, his temperament is fundamentally playful, yet patient and stoical with children. Deliberate and wary with strangers, he will exhibit curiosity, but, most importantly, fearless courage if threatened. However, he responds promptly to friendly overtures honestly rendered. His intelligence, loyal affection, and tractability to discipline make him a highly desirable companion. Any evidence of shyness, or lack of dignity or alertness, should be severely penalized.

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Boxer. Any deviation from the above-described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications

Boxers that are any color other than fawn or brindle. Boxers with a total of white markings exceeding one-third of the entire coat.

Effective March 30, 2005

Murder at the Dog Show—How the Media is Killing Us Slowly

By Cindy Cooke, UKC Legislative Specialist

This article originally appeared in the March 2005 issue of UKC's "Bloodlines" magazine. It is reprinted here with the permission of the author.

Last night, I watched CSI New York for the first and last time. I watched it for the same reason most other dog show people did: because the primary story took place at a dog show. I'm sure most readers are familiar with the formula followed by all the CSI shows: two murders solved by the forensics experts using highly advanced technology and Holmesian deductions. Despite my low expectations, I was appalled by what I saw. Dog show people, and the show veterinarian, were depicted as silly, corrupt people catering to inbred, high-strung, neurotic dogs who require illegal drugs to even walk around the show ring.

The internet buzzed that night with angry comments from breeders and exhibitors. Many people, however, thought we should just "get over it." As always, Walt Hutchens posted the most thoughtful response. Walt, a Whippet breeder from Virginia, has given me permission to print his reply in this article:

It is of course well to take ourselves with a grain of salt and be ready to laugh at a "Best In Show." [A movie which satirized the sport of dog shows.] Yeah, I'm not any of those people and you're probably not either, but we've all known them. And the portrayal of the dog show process and environment were accurate enough for something intended as entertainment.

While we laugh about last night's CSI-NY however, we should remember two things:

1. Among the people watching that show were some who are potentially first time buyers of purebred puppies. As a result of that show would you expect to have an easier time selling to those individuals, a harder time, or about the same?
2. Nearly all viewers are also potential voters. As we all know, our rights as breeders and owners of pets are under attack by new bad laws every day. As a result of that show would you expect the average voter to be more supportive of our right to be free of foolish and punitive regulations, about the same, or less supportive?

If you answered 'harder' and/or 'less supportive,' do you feel that the parts of the show that will make things worse for us are reasonably accurate, somewhat inaccurate, or willfully incorrect?

In my opinion it does not matter that the crates were all one color or that the grooming area was too clean; it matters a lot that show people were portrayed as weirdos and our dogs as four-legged druggies, potentially with such bad temperaments that only the individual handler could control them.

Would you buy a purebred puppy for your family from one of those idiots?

I'd guess that CBS's idea of entertainment will cost every breeder and show person in this country something like \$100 in lost sales, additional time and effort spent fighting bad laws, and the adverse consequences of the ones we don't beat. If instead of dog breeders enjoying a hobby independently, we were MacDonalds franchisees portrayed in such a carelessly inaccurate fashion, our company's law firm would have been on the phone to CBS before that show ever aired, in court instantly demanding an injunction against further showings, and talking today to CBS lawyers about appropriate compensation.

Or take another "just a hobby." Suppose that show had portrayed hunters as usually drunk, often using illegal machine-gun type weapons, and generally out there banging away without the slightest regard for animal suffering or human safety? "Hey – you see that? Looks like I just hit the window of the school. HAHahaha!" (Takes another swig from bottle of whiskey.)

You reckon the NRA might have something to say?

Some joke.

We dog owners are probably the only special interest group left in America who does not realize how television affects public perception. During the civil rights movement of the 60s, black Americans complained bitterly that blacks on television were portrayed as criminals or morons. When TV land became populated with black doctors, black judges, and black executives, those complaints died away. Blacks are still portrayed as criminals and morons, but there is a more balanced view of black America in our media.

We all laughed at the movie "Best in Show" that satirized our sport. Every exhibitor saw something of themselves in one or more of the characters. (For those of you who are familiar with the movie, I'm the lady who goes nuts because her husband forgot to bring the dog's Busy Bee toy.) But if we are going to continue to be made out to be fools and criminals, with nothing else to balance that perspective, it's time for us to start complaining.

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Despite Walt's comments, hunters are often portrayed as bloodthirsty redneck morons in the media. But they don't stand still and take it. A couple of years ago, Chrysler aired a Jeep commercial that portrayed hunters in a bad light and animal activists as the good guys. Within a single day, the hunting community generated enough heat that Chrysler withdrew the commercial.

Advertisers are the key to changing media portrayals of our sport. The next time you see a show featuring dog owners, make a list of the companies who sponsor the show. If it's offensive, put the word out on the internet and let that company know that we'll be boycotting their products. Reporters may not care what we think and networks may not care what we think, but advertisers care and they are the 500-pound gorilla of the media circus.

Just the Facts, Ma'am

Remember television's first homicide detective, Sgt. Joe Friday? He stopped chatty witnesses in their tracks by solemnly intoning, "Just the facts, ma'am." When dealing with lawmakers, nothing is more effective than having facts at hand to prove your case. In West Virginia, for example, Gary Knapp got busy and put together the following study on the economic impact of hunting with dogs in his home state of West Virginia. Now his figures are very conservative but they should make any state or local lawmaker sit up and take notice when the West Virginia Sporting Dog Association has something to say.

Economic Impact Study of Dog Hunting in West Virginia

Competition hunting. Numbers of participants include hunters participating in organized raccoon hunt competition, organized rabbit hunt competition, organized squirrel hunt competition, and organized bird dog competition. There are three major licensing bodies holding competition events in West Virginia:

- The United Kennel Club Inc, (UKC) headquarters in Kalamazoo, Michigan
- The Professional Kennel Club (PKC) headquarters in Portage, Michigan
- The American Kennel Club (AKC) headquarters in New York, NY

The figures in this economic impact study are based on the following facts.

There are 1089 licensed kennel club competition events in West Virginia each year. With an average attendance of 25 participants per event, there are 28,314 participants each year in West Virginia.

A. Entry Fees @ \$20 per entry.	\$ 566,280.00
B. Gasoline Purchased @ \$35 per entry	990,990.00
C. Food Purchased to and from events @ \$10	283,140.00
D. Motel Rooms @ \$50 (1 in 3 entries will purchase a motel room)	1,415,700.00
E. Hunting Supplies purchased at event \$10 (Incidentals such as bulbs, collars, etc.)	283,110.00
F. WV DNR. Hunt Permits @ \$5	5,445.00
Total from organized competitive hunting with dogs	\$3,544,665.00

Pleasure hunting. It is generally accepted that "pleasure hunters" outnumber competition hunters 3 to 1. There are 123 dog hunt clubs in West Virginia, with an average of 23 members per club. This would indicate that there are 18, 450 pleasure hunters using dogs in West Virginia. This would indicate a little over 335 dog hunters per county.

A. Dog Food Purchased @ \$440 per year (Average 4 dogs per participant @ \$110 per dog.)	\$8,118,000.00
B. Veterinary Care @ \$400 per year (Average 4 dogs per participant @ \$100 per dog)	7,380,000.00
C. Gasoline purchased @ \$50 per week	47,970,000.00
D. Firearms purchased @ \$60 per year (A \$300 firearm purchased every 5 yrs.)	1,107,000.00
E. Ammunition @ \$20 per year	369,000.00
F. Dog Hunting Supplies @ \$530 per year (e.g., \$200 light, \$100 Boots, \$400 Dog Transport Box every 5 years = \$80 per year; Clothing \$100; Collars, leads, other miscellaneous \$50)	9,778,500.00
Total generated by pleasure hunting with dogs	\$74,722,500.00

Murder at the Dog Show, Continued**Vehicle use and hunting licenses**

A. Vehicle use (minus gasoline) is estimated @ \$.25 per mile. The average dog hunter will travel 25 miles per week. This equals 1,300 miles per year or \$325.00 per year.	\$ 5,996,250.00
B. Hunting Licenses purchased @ \$25	\$ 6,457,500.00
Total generated by vehicle use and hunting licenses	\$74,722,500.00

Total economic impact of dog hunting in West Virginia

A. Competition Dog Hunting	\$3,544,665.00
B. Pleasure Dog Hunting	74,722,500.00
C. Vehicle Use and Hunting Licenses	6,457,500.00
D. Dog Head Tax	221,400.00
E. Tracking system and 4 collars \$875 (Buy new every 5 years = \$175 per year)	3,228,700.00
Total Economic Impact per year	\$88,174,765.00
State Sales Tax	\$ 5,222,791.00
State Gasoline Tax	\$11,512,799.00

Other important consideration: Major competitive coon hound events are a significant source of revenue for businesses in the communities where events are held. Here are two such examples:

A. **Autumn Oaks.** This is a UKC-licensed event held each Labor Day weekend in Richmond, Indiana. The event draws 600 night hunt participants and 300 bench show participants each day of the 2 day event. The Wayne County Tourism Bureau sets the economic impact at \$5 million over a 5-year period.

B. **Winter Classic.** This is a UKC-licensed event held each January in Albany, Georgia. The event draws 550 night hunt participants and 200 bench show participants. The Albany Chamber of Commerce sets the economic impact at \$1.2 million each year for the two day event.



*Study requested by West Virginia Sporting Dog Assoc. This study was compiled by and certified by:
H & K Consulting Firm of West Virginia*

Another important study has been started by Dr. Paul Bartlett, MPH, DVM, PhD, Professor, from the Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. Bartlett has completed a one-year study of pet population control in Michigan and he wants to extend the study for another two years. He estimates the cost of the study as \$2000 per year, for a total of \$4000. Michigan Purebred Dogs and Michigan Hunting Dog Federation have each donated \$500 and two all-bred clubs have already donated \$200 each. .

Dr. Bartlett's first year study is not yet published but I have had the opportunity to read it and the news is pretty good. He says that the data suggests that either progress is being made in reducing the pet overpopulation problem, or earlier estimates of pet euthanasia were overstated.

This is important to us because legislators are often convinced by animal rights organizations that there is a huge surplus population of unwanted dogs and cats. This, in turn, leads to dog limitation ordinances and breeder licenses. Having real data in our hands will be invaluable as we fight to protect our rights to breed and own dogs.

If you live in Michigan, please consider donating to the Michigan Purebred Dog Association for the purpose of supporting Dr. Bartlett's study. Checks for this purpose may be sent to Dr. Al Stinson, 1915 Epley Road, Williamston, MI 48895. If you live in another state, see if your local veterinary school would be interested in doing a similar project. This type of information is invaluable.

	
<p style="text-align: center;">Recent Wins</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Recent Losses</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show Low, AZ City Council drops proposed BSL ordinance. • House Bill 5103, introduced by Rep. John E. Piscopo, R-Thomaston, will allow Sunday bowhunting in Connecticut on private property during the regular deer bowhunting season. • University of Iowa researchers vow to continue their research despite animal rights terrorist attacks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virginia House Bill 1612, introduced by Delegate Mark Cole, R-Fredericksburg, will make it a crime to retrieve a hunting dog from private property when the land owner has not given the sportsman written permission to hunt. • Proposed San Francisco ordinance will ensure that dogs receive better care than homeless people. • Racine, WI proposes San Mateo-style breeder's licenses and litter limits. • Maple Heights, OH enacts 5-pet limit and gives residents 30 days to get rid of excess animals. Animal rights is now the leading cause of violence in the UK, surpassing IRA.

FUN FINDS

Cuz Dog Toys

Whether your dog is a little devil or an adorable angel, there's a Cuz rubber squeaky dog toy that's just right for him. These toys are fashioned of thick-walled, heavy-duty rubber and finished with a long-winded squeaker. This is the one toy that every dog in my house loves to play with. (A warning—the squeakers are loud—and the Good Cuz is much higher-pitched than the Bad Cuz.)

Available in Good Cuz (white) and Bad Cuz (red, with horns) characters in three sizes: Small is 2.5", Medium is 4", and Large is 5". We've had a Large Good Cuz and a Large Bad Cuz for four months now, and even Linus my power-chewer hasn't gotten the feet of either one. The smaller sizes seem to be less durable, based on reports of missing feet from other Boxer owners, but might be more squeakable. Only two of mine are able to get enough of the body in their mouth to do any effective squeaking, and only Linus can get the really loud squeaks.

Last Halloween there were MummyCuz and FrankenCuz available, and I've seen photos of some DinoCuz, though I don't know if they're available yet. PetsMart carries the regular Cuz toys, as do some specialty pet stores and online retailers.



The Boxers at Newcastle give the Cuz toys:

TWO PAWS UP!



California Ear Crop Ban is Back

West Hollywood Assemblymember revisiting topic

California Assembly Bill 418, introduced on February 15 by Assembly Member Paul Koretz, (D-42) of West Hollywood would prohibit performing, procuring or arranging for an ear cropping procedure on any dog within the state of California unless performed by a licensed veterinarian for a therapeutic purpose, as defined. The bill creates a new Penal Code Section 597.7 which only imposes a maximum civil penalty up to \$10,000 but (as drafted) no jail term. There is no other regulation or prohibition on owning or handling a dog with cropped ears.

Assembly Member Paul Koretz is from West Hollywood, Los Angeles County, which is currently drafting a local ordinance to prohibit a list of elective procedures for pets following its ban on cat declawing in 2003. Word of this bill surfaced in recent days through local channels. Koretz is no stranger to aggressive bills directed at animal owners and interests but has improved his track record by narrowing his target to reduce opposition. His 2001 AB 1336 as introduced would have prohibited all pet dealers from transferring intact dogs or cats and was amended over 2 years to simply require pet dealers to provide required information. His 2003 AB 588 would have prohibited all shelters from transferring any live animal to research or biomedical supply facilities (including blood banks,) and this failed entirely. His 2003 AB 342 to prohibit veterinarians from declawing all cats failed in committee but was amended, dropped and reintroduced in 2004 as AB 1857 to only prohibit declawing of non-native cats. With a narrower target, AB 1857 expanded its scope from veterinarians and the Business and Professions Code to all persons and created a new crime in the Penal Code. AB 1857 created a new Penal Code Section 597.6, following the dog basic dog fighting section 597.5, punishable by penalties of up to \$10,000 fine and/or 1 year in county jail (misdemeanor.) We believed AB 1857 would set a dangerous precedent and worked hard to oppose it - with little help except a few compound owners and veterinarians. AB 1857 finally passed the Senate by one vote at the end of August and was signed by the Governor. AB 418 now builds on this foundation.

Legislative Background: In 2004, a mid-term amendment to SB 1548 covering sunset and other provisions of the Veterinary Practice Act included a prohibition on dog ear cropping. After a flurry of nationwide lobbying, author Senator Liz Figueroa agreed to remove the ear crop provision so that the bill could proceed. In 2003, the City of Berkeley Citizens Humane Commission recommended and the City Council adopted a resolution "deploring the painful non-curative and cosmetic mutilation of any animals within the City of Berkeley." As noted, the City of West Hollywood began with a prohibition on declawing and seems to be moving toward a comprehensive prohibition despite the legal opinion of the California Department of Consumer Affairs that state law preempts local regulation of veterinary practice. We are now faced with amendment of state law itself.

Legislative process in California begins with the 31 days in print rule so that no action on the substance of a bill occurs within the first 31 days. However, bills are assigned to the Rules Committee of the house of origin for committee assignment. In 2004, AB 1857 was assigned to the Public Safety Committee as a criminal bill, whereas a veterinary bill would have gone to Business and Professions. Once assigned to a committee and after the 31 day period, a bill can be set for hearing by its first policy committee. It is assigned to a committee consultant for analysis. A written analysis listing support and opposition is prepared, and we usually try to provide input and organizational opposition. The bill may be amended before, during or after a committee hearing by either the author or committee, and many procedural rules can lead to dizzying and confusing results. Due to non-competitive legislative districting, the partisan divisions in each house tend to be stable and dictate much strategy in effective opposition to bills authored by Democrats. The 80 member California Assembly still has 48 Democrats and 32 Republicans although there are new members this year. It is imperative to reduce Democratic support for bills authored by Democrats so that the bill does not attain the number of votes needed to pass - whether in committees or in the houses. We always ask for and generally do get support from most or all Republican members but should never take this for granted. California Governor Schwarzenegger presents unique challenges - far distant for now.

CA AB 418 text as introduced follows. As noted, this bill has been drafted narrowly to eliminate some opposition arguments that were made in 2004 and adds specific provisions to motivate and expand local enforcement. More specific analysis will be forthcoming as needed:

SECTION 1. Section 597.7 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

- 597.7. (a) Any person who performs, or otherwise procures or arranges for the performance of, an ear cropping procedure on any dog within this state is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) (1) This section does not apply to a procedure performed by a licensed veterinarian solely for a therapeutic purpose.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any of the following:
- (A) Showing a dog with cropped ears in a dog show or competition.
 - (B) Owning or harboring a dog with cropped ears.
 - (C) Selling, buying, or adopting a dog with cropped ears.
- (c) A peace officer, officer of a humane society as qualified under Section 14502 or 14503 of the Corporations Code, or officer of an animal control or animal regulation department of a public agency, as qualified under Section 830.9 of the Penal Code, may enforce this chapter.

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- (d) (1) Any person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation.
 (2) The civil penalty shall be payable to the local agency initiating the proceedings to enforce this section to offset the costs to the agency related to court proceedings.
- (e) A person or entity that violates this section may be prosecuted by the district attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, or by the city attorney of the city in which the violation occurred.
- (f) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
 (1) "Ear cropping" means the surgical alteration, manipulation, or removal of any part of a dog's ear so that the ear then heals in a pointed, erect, or severed state.
 (2) "Therapeutic purpose" means a medically necessary procedure to address a disease or injury of the dog's ear or to address a condition that jeopardizes the dog's health. "Therapeutic purpose" does not include the prevention of an ear infection.

SEC. 2.

No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

The Honorable Paul Koretz
 P.O. Box 942849
 Sacramento, CA 94249-0042
 Phone: (916) 319-2042
 Fax: (916) 319-2142
Assemblymember.Koretz@assembly.ca.gov

You can subscribe to California bill information and send a message directly to the author from the bill information site, at www.leginfo.ca.gov

SHOW WINS**Royal Palms Smarty Pants—"Smarty"**

Owners: Alan & Joanna Dorfman, Boca Boxers
 Jack & Gloria Bower, Royal Palms Boxers
Breeders: Jack & Gloria Bower
Handler: Guy Fisher, Murbe Boxers

Am.Can. CH. Karizma Backatcha Touchstone
 x Royal Palms Gucci Gucci

Winners Bitch, Best of Winners

Southeast Arkansas Kennel Club—2/5/05
 Judge: Mr. Robert Sharp

Winners Bitch—1 point

Southeast Arkansas Kennel Club—2/6/05
 Judge: Mr. George J. Heitzman

Winners Bitch—1 point

Olean Kennel Club, Inc.—2/20/05
 Judge: Mr. Robert C. Thomas

Debut's Run Little Sheba—"Sheba"

Owners: Carol Johnson & Genine DeMaso
Breeder: Terry & Genine DeMaso, Debut Boxers
Handler: Genine DeMaso

By Ch. Debut's Renegaed x Firerose of Brilliant Dog Star

Winners Bitch—3 point Major

Sandusky Kennel Club—11/22/04
 Judge - Mrs. Judith Goodin

**Please Mail, Fax or E-Mail Show Wins and
 Litter Announcements to:**

Jennifer Walker
 28423 Kendallwood Drive
 Farmington Hills, MI 48334
 Phone: 248-489-1963
 Fax: 248-489-1720
secretary@michiganboxerclub.com

ABC National Specialty Advertising

Deadline March 7

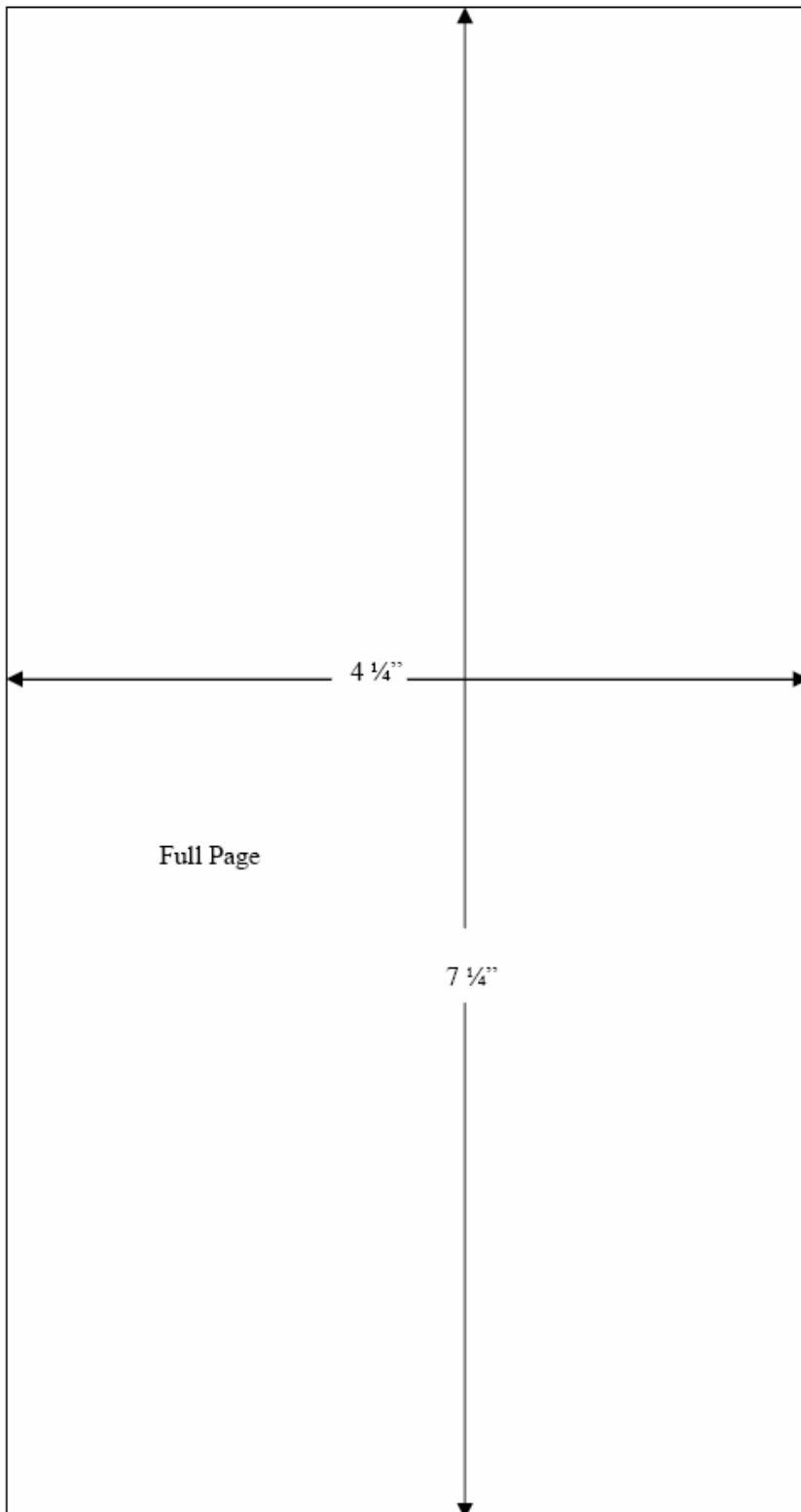
Advertising Form for the 2005 American Boxer Club Specialty Show

It is being held in Ft Mitchell, Kentucky on May 7 – May 13 at the Drawbridge Inn & Convention Center.

The **DEADLINES** are **March 7, 2005** for early bird discounts and the final cutoff date is **March 21, 2005**.

Packages must be **received by** the deadline date; the postmark date is not applicable for the discount price or the final deadline.

Mark all express Deliveries "No Signatures Required"



All prices are for 1 page (except 1/2, 1/4 pages and business card)

	<u>Early Bird</u>	<u>After 3/07</u>
() Full Page – no photo	\$51	\$61
() Half Page – no photo	\$33	\$37
() Add to above for each photo	\$13	\$13
() Quarter Page	\$22	\$25
() Business Card	\$19	\$21

FEATURE SECTIONS

() Rising Stars Includes one photo	\$48	\$58
() Down Memory Lane Deceased – Includes one photo	\$48	\$58
() Kennel Showcase 4 or more pages – includes One Photo per page. Must have the same kennel name on all 4 (min) pages.	\$53/pg	\$63/pg
() New Titles Includes one photo per page	\$54	\$64
() Business Card and Marked Catalog	\$32	\$35

MARKED CATALOGS () USA \$26 () Foreign \$30

Check enclosed payable to ABC

\$ _____
US Dollars Only

All Photos must be labeled on back with dog and owner's name and address. Catalog is printed offset.
Do not send cuts or electromats.

★★ Payments must Accompany Ad ★★

Mail Ads with Payment to:

Laura Cuthbert
22 Chandler Street
Watertown, MA 02472
Phone: 617-484-6572

Be sure to include:

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone # () _____

February 2005

DOGS ON THE AIR

Showdog Moms & Dads

Premieres Wednesday, March 30
10:00 p.m. on Bravo



Bravo turns its behind-the-scenes eye on the competitive, quirky world of show dogs in the new, original docu-series Showdog Moms & Dads, a follow-up to last year's engrossing hit series Showbiz Moms & Dads.

For millions of dog owners nationwide, competing in dog shows is a labor of love... love of a particular dog, love of building a better breed and love of beating the competition. "Showdog Moms & Dads" reveals the struggles, the sacrifices, the thrills of victory and disappointment of defeat the owners and their dogs face each weekend as they compete in shows across the country. With dogged determination, owners juggle careers, family and bank accounts to see their pooch crowned top dog.

HAPPENINGS

Working Group Fun Match

March 12, 2005

Beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Group Prizes 1-4, separate puppy and adult competition

Boxer Judge: Alan Dorfman

Working Group Judge: H. Medley Small

There will also be a raffle to benefit Michigan Boxer Rescue

Classes

Puppy: 3-6, 6-9, 9-12

Adult: Am. Bred and Open

Finished champions welcome, non-competition only

Fees

\$7.00 first entry, \$4.00 each additional entry same owner

Entries taken from 9:30 a.m. until breed judging

Facility opens at 9:00 a.m.

Arboroads Farm is located at 3660 S. Maple Road in Ann Arbor I-94 to exit 175 (Saline-Ann Arbor Road). South about 3/4 mile to light at S. Maple. Turn into second drive on the right. Drive back to large building.

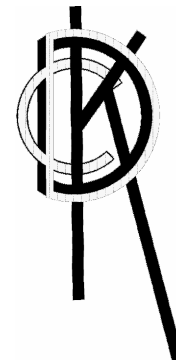


For more information:
734-662-6518
arboroads@aol.com or
www.arboroads.com

Detroit Kennel Club Dog Shows

March 19-20, 2005

Cobo Hall



Hours

9AM to 5PM on Saturday

9AM to 4PM on Sunday

Ticket Prices

Adult tickets: \$12

Children under twelve & seniors: \$8

Family packs, two adults and three children: \$35.

In 2005, tickets will only be available at the door.

In addition to Breed judging, don't miss these Special Events:

American Kennel Club Agility Trials • American Red Cross Pet First Aid • Iditarod Demonstration • Terrier Racing • Detroit Police Department Canine Unit • Michigan Technical Rescue Operations Team • Field Training • Obedience Competition • Retriever Training • Herding Demonstration • Pro Plan Performance Team by Purina • Sportsmen's Dog Training Club of Detroit Flyball Demonstration • Obedience Competition

"Meet the Breed" Seminars

2005 seminars will tentatively include Rottweilers, Lhasa Apso, Australian Shepherds, Boston Terriers, West Highland White Terriers, Vizslas, Beagles and Dachshunds.

Dues Reminder

Just a reminder that MBC dues for 2005 must be **received** (not postmarked) on or before our first meeting on February 1, 2005. After February 1, a \$10 late fee will be required to renew your membership, as stated in the MBC Constitution. The \$10 late fee can be paid up to March 31, 2005. After March 31, members who have not paid yearly dues must apply for new membership.

Remember, we have had a change in Officers - membership dues should now be mailed to:

Mary Lou Bumpus, Treasurer
Michigan Boxer Club
7784 Wild Wings Court
Brighton, MI 48116
810-231-1416

2005 Committees

Show	Lori Francis Alan Dorfman, Co-Chair	Goodwill	Charlie Beauchamp
Advertising	Steve Francis	Specialty Judge Nominating	Dick Johnson Alan Dorfman Ginger Johnson
Awards	Joan Johnson Alan Dorfman	ChatterBoxer	Jennifer Walker
Trophies	Liz Bistline Joanna Dorfman	Puppy Coordinator	Marilyn Stark
Rescue	Ginger Johnson	Banquet	Ginger Johnson
Membership	Dick Johnson	Hospitality	Sue Stevens-Schultz Jeff Schultz
Education	Barry Wyerman		

MICHIGAN BOXER CLUB

2005 Officers

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734-427-9781

Vice President

Alan Dorfman
35965 Scone
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734-464-3927

Secretary

Jennifer Walker
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7784 Wild Wings Court
Brighton, MI 48116
810-231-1416

www.michiganboxerclub.com

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