

KORTHALS GRIFFON CLUB OF AMERICA

Welcome to the New Club!



Formed to preserve the
Authentic Korthals Griffon!

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Issue #4 November 2013

Officers



President:
Carol Ptak



Vice President:
Katherine March



Secretary/Treasurer:
Barbara Young



What is a Purebred Dog?

“It is commonly accepted that a purebred dog is a dog with known and documented ancestry from a breed’s foundation stock. A hybrid is not considered purebred, although crossbreds from the same two breeds of purebreds can have “identical qualities”. The difference is that hybrids do not breed true (meaning that progeny will show consistent,

replicable and predictable characteristics), and can only be reproduced by returning to the original two purebred breeds. Only documentation of the ancestry from a breed’s foundation stock determines whether or not a dog is a purebred member of a breed.”

Source: Wikipedia

So, what is old??

In Washington State our hunting season is off to a full start. Ducks, geese, pheasants and quail are now all fair game. At our ranch on the west side, wave after wave of geese fly overhead calling to each other. Last week, we had the opportunity to pack up the three dogs and head to the east side of the mountains where quail and pheasant are found. I am self-employed so my schedule is far more flexible than my husband who is a pastor. Getting away for more than one or two days takes a great deal of planning. On this trip we had the luxury of being gone five full days thanks to the wonderful services of our ranch sitter who comes in to feed and care for the rest of the animals. Off to the Walla Walla area of Washington we went on our sojourn.

For us a hunting day is a big breakfast followed by several hours in the field, then a quick sandwich and then several more hours in the field. The dogs work hard and on this trip the weather was quite warm. We carried big bottles of water and looked for ponds and streams where the dogs could get cool. Friends had just moved to Walla Walla and there were a couple of spots they wanted us to try. On one morning getting out of the truck to try the second spot for the day we greeted a couple other hunters just packing up to go home. Of course we had to chat for a few minutes and then they loaded up their dogs but seemed to dawdle about leaving. It dawned on us that they were waiting to see what kind of dogs we had so we turned the pack loose. Korthals Griffons were about the last thing I think they expected to see. They had to see more of the dogs and of course the dogs were very happy to oblige – you know they get no attention or petting from us (and if you believe that I have some ocean front property in Arizona for sale!). We got asked the traditional questions like what they were, what they were like to hunt over and how old they were. We have two males and one female - Sara. Of course our Sara is smaller than the boys so when they asked how old she was and we said 10 they thought she was a 10 month old puppy and not full grown yet. We had to explain that Sara was 10 years old and had 4 legs of her AKC master hunter title, a retired brood bitch that had delivered 44 total puppies over 4 different litters and not 10 months old. The response was a knowing nod with the comment that she was good for maybe an hour in the field then she would be on the couch for a week. Boy they sure didn't know this girl. We explained that this was her third day out and she had already logged about 9 hours of hunting over the past few days and we expected she would hunt that day and the next until we drove home. To say they were surprised is a big understatement.

That started me thinking as we began to search the area for birds behind our little Sara that the definition of old sure has changed since I first got into the breed. I just received my copy of the top titled griffons book from the AWPGA and looking through it took me back to my early days in the breed. I am relatively young to the breed with my first griffon only 12 years ago. We did lose him very young but to a bad vaccine that gave him distemper not genetic defect. As we walked I thought about all the griffons that we are now learning about with long flowing soft coats, tooth issues, cancers, thyroid issues, tumors, epilepsy, diabetes, dysplasia, heart issues and other things that are cutting lives and functionality short. Each time one of these incidents is reported for my own education I look at the pedigree and yep – the dog is a hybrid. "Old" is 6 instead of 16 like it was only a few years ago. The AWPGA did a health survey about 10 years ago and it showed that the griffon was one of the most healthy breeds with a very low incidence of disease. As the hybrid griffons continue to be bred to each other the other genes that came in with the tan point gene are being reinforced and we are now seeing the full impact of that outcross. A quick look at the OFA records shows a dramatic increase. Anecdotal data reinforces the published data.

President's Message – Continued

Is this what we want for our griffons? For me, it is a clear NO! This is why we started the KGCA – to educate and inform breeders and buyers alike about griffon lines and litters that are still unaffected by that outcross. Please pass this newsletter around – forward it to your friends that are interested in griffons. Encourage them to join the KGCA. We must educate the buyer so they will ask for a true authentic Korthals griffon. Help make breeders aware of the consequences of continuing to breed the hybrid lines. Having a dog drop dead at 5 or 6 years old due to a heart issue is preventable! If you are a breeder, please post your authentic Korthals griffon litter on the website. List your authentic breeding stock. Link your site to the KGCA site to help education the buying public. Hunters are looking for dogs that they can hunt behind – until they and the dog are both old. As I mentioned in the last President's message, while our griffons may be able to do many other things, their primary purpose is a foot hunting companion. Working together we can save this breed for generations to come.

So back to our Sara. Did I mention it was her 10th birthday? Yes, we had a great day hunting that day. Yes, she found a rooster pheasant and once again reinforced the time we had spent training. We love hunting over fully steady dogs. The rooster was down deep in some brush under a Russian olive tree. By the time we located the bird, the second griffon we were hunting with had checked in and honored Sara's point. Sara held, the honoring dog held, bird flew, I missed (like usual) but thankfully my husband is a much better shot and the bird crumpled and fell. After a lovely retrieve the bird was in hand and everyone was smiling. The day was hot and dry and if you look closely at the picture you will see that Sara is absolutely covered with burrs.

These were those sand burrs with razor sharp points. Sara had hunted for quite some time with her coat full of these sharp burrs but never gave up until she had her bird. Sara's coat was cleaned of these miserable stowaways with a simple comb and about 5 minutes of work because she has a proper griffon coat – even though it is much softer now because she is spayed. My fingers were dripping blood because they were so sharp but they came right out of her coat with little work. Old? Made me ponder that question again. After 5 days of hunting, it was me that was sleeping on the couch. Sara was outside running and playing with the boys.



New Club Tax Information

On October 28, 2013 the Korthals Griffon Club of America received approval on our application for tax-exempt status.

The club is now officially a 501 (c) (6)

Vice President's Message

Winter is officially upon us here in central Washington, and at Latitude 47 it already seems to be dark all the time, as the daylight gets shorter every day for about another 10 weeks. Chukar seem to have moved around due to this summer's wild fires, giving some old folks a chance at them without risking the heart attack associated with climbing up those foothills. Our dogs love the snow, but except for that old, compact snow (thank you, snowmobiles) the "toeballs" will build up fast, causing pain enough to even distract a Korthals griffon. Keep some dog boots in your car/truck all the time, and be sure to have extras to replace those your dog leaves in the deep snow. Look forward to one of the great pleasures of exercising your dog: the wonderful tired dog, lying at your feet in the evening. To paraphrase one of my favorite poems "...all I ask is a merry yawn from my happy fellow rover, and a quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trek's over". ("Sea Fever", John Masefield)



PLAY WITH YOUR AGILE GRIFFON

The dogs that are not fortunate enough to run a household of retired folks may only get a chance to hunt or hike on weekends. We must avoid the "weekend warrior" syndrome that may put the dog at risk of injury by running too hard after 5+ days off, and without enough daylight how do you keep your dog from climbing the walls after lying around for days? **AGILITY**. Physically, your dog is made for it with his speed and athleticism. Mentally, the dog learns very quickly to partner with his handler, with the thrill of jumping, weaving, climbing, tunneling, and running over the teeter totter. The excitement of flying through a course, and working together as a

team will build on the relationship you establish with the outdoor training, playing and hunting. The handler will hone body language to a level beyond his/her wildest dreams in the field. Many agility dogs train only on the flat in an arena. A field dog is very impressive with collection over jumps, tight corners, precision and boldness. In areas where weather prevents outdoor training, serious trainers will have equipment and lessons indoors. Ask around about kennel clubs or agility clubs in your area. Watch an agility trial, and talk with competitors about a trainer. You'll be hooked. Don't start your dog too young, use positive reinforcement only, and don't drill him. Be sure to remember that if you and your dog are not having fun you are not doing it right. You might also remember to appreciate the hunting instincts when your dog stops during an agility run to hunt the pigeons and geese that use the ring too.



Training Column: So when are you done with a Training Session?



In the last newsletter we looked at the process of getting a dog to point. There is nothing prettier than seeing your dog on point. The day that my heart does not do a full flip flop when I come around a corner to discover a dog standing or watching that incredible instant stop when hitting a scent cone – well I quit! When our dog starts pointing we want to see it point over and over. However, remember that you are training and it is so important to know when to stop a training session. I have learned this lesson the hard way so many times. We accomplish what we set out to do in that training session and then we push for “just one more time” and everything crashes and now we have to start over, ending the training session behind where we started.

This is where having a plan for your training session is so important. As the old saying goes – plan the work and work the plan! It takes time to plan the work. Develop a written training plan. What are the skills you want to develop in your dog? Is your goal the NAVHDA invitational? Then you need to start training those foundational skills right from the beginning. What is your goal for your dog? Are you going to test and compete? Did you want a well behaved hunting companion? People ask me all the time if I hunt my dogs steady and the answer is absolutely yes. This is for safety. When you are hunting with other people, even people you may think you know very well, you just don’t know what they will do when they see their first bird after what could be hours of walking. Having a dog bust a bird is a great way to get a dog shot accidentally. Whatever your goal is for your dog is a perfect goal.

Now, let’s use the example of getting a dog to point. As I mentioned earlier we use traps to launch the bird if the dog takes a step towards the trap. Once the bird is in the air, then the handler stops the dog. Pretty quick the dog realizes that their movement is making the bird go away. Then they will stop and point. This can be an easy or difficult thing to accomplish depending on the dog. When they do stop and point our desire is to go to the next bird in the next trap and do it again and again until all the planted birds have been flushed. If your lesson plan for the day is to get the dog to point then when the dog points – STOP! This is really tough for people to understand when they may have driven several hours to get there and then on the second bird out the dog points and you tell them they are done. Remember the goal is to train not just spend time training. It is better to put the dog up with a great experience and wanting more than to keep drilling the dog until they are bored simply because you had to drive hours to get there. Just because there are more birds in the field doesn’t mean you have to work them!

We are very fortunate that in our area there is a group of people who train together. This allows us to help each other and solve problems. It also allows us to put a dog away when that dog is done for that exercise but the person can still learn what the next step is. When a dog is just starting to point we may put that dog back on the stakeout chain after one point with lots of praise and leave the dog wanting more. This is so much better than drilling on bird after bird until they get bored of pigeons and start flagging or blinking a bird. Flagging is when the dog wags its tail while pointing a bird. Blinking a bird is where the dog looks everywhere other than where the bird is located. Both behaviors are directly related to the dog feeling pressure while the bird scent is in its nose. Both behaviors are highly undesirable. Continued page 8

Treasurers/Secretary Report

GotoMeeting
Board Meeting 11-4-2013
Time 7:00 pm

President Carol Ptak called the meeting to order at 7:00pm with all Board and Officers in attendance.

Agenda

1. Newsletter- Timing of the next newsletter in November was discussed with a timetable for articles to be submitted. A call will go out to members to serve on the coming years officer slate and Committees. We urge everyone to volunteer when called upon. Action item: Barbara
2. Membership Drive- Our membership has grown but we will need to get the word out about the difference between the pure KG and the effects of the hybrid cross. It was decided to make a concentrated effort to increase our links on web sites for gundogs, reach out to Gundog Breeders and list breeders on our website. Action item: Carol
3. Breed standard- a breed standard has been proposed which is taken from historical information and other breed standards. This will need membership approval after a comment/change period in January. Action item: Barbara with newsletter.
4. Constitution- a generic Constitution for the KGCA has been developed. This will now go to the membership for comment/change prior to membership approval. Action item: Barbara with Newsletter
5. IRS- The KGCA has received IRS approval for Federal Income tax-exempt status. The KGCA is now an Official 501 (c) (6). Notice to be included with Newsletter for membership. Action item: Barbara
6. Health Survey- Katherine March would like to arrange a health survey for the KGCA. A format and suggestions of what to cover was discussed. Action item: Katherine
7. Web site- there was a discussion on broadening the range of the KGCA web page. Carol will reach out on establishing links, following up on a Logo design, and looking for new ways to establish our online presence. Action item Carol.
8. Club Logo- The board has discussed several club logo designs. Action item: Carol.
9. Treasurers Report: Current balance in Checking is \$224.00
10. Upcoming Election of Board and Officers will take place in Jan. along with approval of the Club Constitution and Breed Standard. Action item: Barbara to include with Newsletter.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:01pm with all members' approval.

Hypothermia



If your Korthal's griffon were an expensive down jacket, it might come with a label of -10 °F at least. We don't often test that, but even that down can let you down at times. Our dogs are "cold weather dogs", handling cold better than heat, but even they have their limits. Hypothermia can kill your dog by shutting down the internal systems. Prevention, recognition and treatment are essential to the health of your partner in the field, whether it is hunting or hiking.

By far the best approach to hypothermia is prevention: On the trips to and from your destination keep the dog warm. If the cab of the truck or car is not an option, and you don't have a canopy, use an insulated crate cover. Before the dog goes into a crate, dry him off as much as possible, and provide towels or blankets that will absorb moisture. Provide plenty of water. Your dog will be more eager to drink water that is not freezing cold, and will appreciate a little extra food, as a hungry dog has to work harder to stay warm. Waterfowl hunting presents the biggest risk of hypothermia. Do not allow a wet dog to stand in cold air for long, and keep him out of the wind. If you have a blind, keep the dog moving a bit in order to generate body heat that will keep him warm. Minimize the amount of time your dog spends in cold water. Never let your dog walk out on ice to get a bird. That is a big risk for both of you.

In the early stages of hypothermia a dog will show uncontrollable shivering, but after that will lose the ability to shiver as the ability to thermoregulate shuts down. Closely monitoring your dog in cold weather or cold water will allow you to detect hypothermia in the early stage, and removing the cold source should allow the body to recover. Remove the dog from the cold source and into a warm environment, insulate from the ground, and cover at least the head and neck. Other treatments only recommended for early stage are warm water baths, heating pad, blankets, and radiant heaters. Avoid placing hot objects directly on the skin, and avoid use of pressure.

You will need to get your dog to a veterinarian to treat the later stages of hypothermia. At these stages pulse and respiration will be low, you may see staggering, disorientation, or the condition may progress to unconsciousness. More complex treatments by a veterinarian may be the only option.

Do your best to learn more about this preventable condition, as this is only the basics of hypothermia. Be prepared with your first aid kit, a canine first aid manual, and the equipment necessary to keep you and your dog safe.



Have a great winter!

Training Column: So when are you done with a Training Session? Continued

For a griffon this is especially true since they are so incredibly smart. They will try to figure out what you want and then when they understand it, they don't understand why you keep making them do it over and over again so they offer you a different behavior to see if that is what you want. If you think you won the battle – you may have lost the war. Griffons are incredibly smart.

I made this mistake so many times with my first griffon. We had to drive hours to get to available training grounds and then purchase birds on the way. We had no way to store birds so doggone it we were going to use all of them! I shudder now to think what I used to do to that poor dog in the name of "training". Before I got my first griffon, we had Labs. Labs are a wonderful breed because they are just as happy the 100th time you send them for a bumper as they were the first time. Griffons – well, not so much. Now that I have the pleasure of working with many people with continental breeds I have discovered this is true across these breeds. They can truly outsmart you!

Develop a skills plan for your final goals and objectives and make sure to work on those things that may not be your favorite thing to do. We had a Drent (Dutch Partridge dog) training with our group that loved to retrieve as much as any Lab so we did his retrieving exercises last as a reward. He tended to be soft on his birds so we did those first. Most griffons are the opposite. We start with the retrieving lesson and then end up on birds. We do the retrieving lesson by the trucks and never in the field. Those skills are kept separate until both skills are solid. Knowing when to stop is a key training tool for success. It is far better to stop sooner on a success than to continue to push it until you hit total failure. I have dug many a training hole for myself this way because I was in the mood to train that day and the dog learned the lesson more quickly than I thought. It is always better to stop with the dog wanting more. Just watch your dog when you pull out the training equipment – is he excited and jumping around or does he hide. That will give you good feedback if possibly you are training too long or too many repetitions. It is far better to train shorter durations more frequently than it is to train long hours. Sure an older dog can usually take more pressure but still the goal for every dog is to have all the intensity and all the control at the same time. It should be fun for you and for the dog! Plan the work and work the plan.



The next training column will be about now that your dog points, how do you steady the dog without yelling "whoa".

Happy Hunting!!

Tall Tail

A study published last month finds that dogs respond to the direction of a tail wag. This study, which is not anecdotal, but published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal ([Current Biology](#), Vallortigara et. al, 31 Oct 2013) finds that dogs that see wagging to the right are more relaxed, whereas they become more stressed when seeing wagging to the left. The researchers intended to see if the dog's brain is lateralized (as in humans), and the results support the hypothesis. Further studies will look at more precise measurement of tail wagging, and the interpretation of that. This writer would certainly appreciate that work in order to understand the up and down and around movement of one dog's tail.



Seeing Left- or Right-Asymmetric Tail Wagging Produces Different Emotional Responses in Dogs-

Marcello Siniscalchi¹, Rita Lusito¹, Giorgio Vallortigara², and Angelo Quaranta¹

- Left-right asymmetries in behavior associated with asymmetries in the brain are widespread in the animal kingdom [1], and the hypothesis has been put forward that they may be linked to animals' social behavior [2, 3, 2, 3]. Dogs show asymmetric tail-wagging responses to different emotive stimuli [4]—the outcome of different activation of left and right brain structures controlling tail movements to the right and left side of the body. A crucial question, however, is whether or not dogs detect this asymmetry. Here we report that dogs looking at moving video images of conspecifics exhibiting prevalent left- or right-asymmetric tail wagging showed higher cardiac activity and higher scores of anxious behavior when observing left- rather than right-biased tail wagging. The finding that dogs are sensitive to the asymmetric tail expressions of other dogs supports the hypothesis of a link between brain asymmetry and social behavior and may prove useful to canine animal welfare theory and practice.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF K9 TERMINOLOGY

by [Edward Gilbert, Jr & Patricia Gilbert](#) (See other books by author)



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Ships the next business day.

[Click here to get the Ebook version](#)

Summary: Have you ever been stumped trying to understand what a judge, breeder or dog fancier is saying about a dog? Or been utterly confused when reading a Breed Standard? What is meant by “butterfly nose,” “fish hook front” or “crabbing?” *Encyclopedia of K-9 Terminology* to the rescue! Veteran AKC judges and breeders Ed Gilbert and his wife Pat Gilbert have pulled together every conceivable term applied to dogs to aid experts and amateurs alike to help all understand and correctly use the language of the sport. And weighing in at 4 pounds with over 800 pages you will have a lot of information at your fingertips!

3 Versions of the Breed Standard

(1) From the French book -Le Griffon Korthals by J. Castaing

In defining the Breed standard for the Korthals Griffon many things were considered. The standard was adopted by 16 breeders gathered together on November 15th 1887. These items were discussed in detail in Le Griffon D'Arret A Poil Dur Korthals written by Jean Castaing. They are detailed below with an explanation in the book typed in red.

Head- Large, long, with rough tufted hair, thick but not too long, very pronounced moustache and eyebrows, skull not too wide, long and square muzzle, slightly hooked nasal bridge, facial angle, not too pronounced.

Skull commentary: also includes slightly rounded from front to back and skull as wide as it is long, this is taken as skull must not be exaggerated and that it would not be wider than long. The occipital bone must not be very pronounced. Muzzle-the square excludes snippy muzzles but includes width to facilitate gripping of prey. The length of the muzzle must be the same as the length of the skull. Nasal bridge-was described as facial angle-slightly divergence for a Stop. Hair: The hair, without being soft, is not as rough as the hair on the back. Tufted meaning density, and shortness of coat, also described as an extension of the undercoat.

Ears- medium size, lying flat not curling, not set too low, covered by short hair intermixed with long hair. Almost the same form (shape) as the Pointer's. It is slightly more rounded and slightly shorter and attached at the height of the eye-line for the Griffon. Hair covering the ear is fairly short and soft, more than that of the face, mixed with longer hair that is much less wiry than the body hair.

Eyes- large, not covered by the eyebrows, have a very intelligent expression, either brown or yellow.

Large discussion on eye color. Expression must not be hard, but gentle, confident, and affectionate. Eyes big, well open, more or less round, and of intelligent expression. Color to be brown or dark yellow without the conjunctiva showing and that they must not have a globular aspect (toad, or protruding eyes).

Nose- Always brown.

Nostrils must be well open with no trace of butterfly or spotting.

Neck-Fairly long, there must be no dewlap.

Distinct withers with a well held head, slightly arched neck.

Chest-Deep, not too broad.

Ribs are only slightly convex, thus a not too wide chest, which does not mean thin or narrow. Not too broad like a bulldog.

Size-Height: males about 22-24 inches, females 20-22 inches.

The French club accepts a tolerance of $\frac{3}{4}$ " more or less.

Shoulders-Fairly long very oblique.

Shoulder described as from withers to point of shoulder.

Ribs-Slightly convex.

Forelegs-Straight, strong, supple at the shoulders, with tufted hair.

Vertical with less coarse hair, but not woolly, must not form a fringe behind the leg; this hair is denser and shorter than the body.

Back-Strong, the small of the back stoutly formed.

The back proper goes from the withers to the small of the back and to the rump and is designated as the top-line.

The standard says strong, the small of the back stoutly formed, this excludes hollow back, sway backed and long soft backs.

Hind legs-Tufted hair, long and well-muscled thighs, the hocks are well bent, not at 90 degrees.

This is poorly explained other than the hind legs must not be vertical like a terrier or exaggerated like a setter.

Feet-Round, solid, webbed with close toes.

Cat's foot

Tail-Held horizontally or with the tip slightly raised, tufted hair but without a plume, must be shortened, generally by a third or a fourth. It must not be shortened too much.

Color-Preferably steel-grey with brown markings or uniformly brown, frequently chestnut brown or roan. White and brown, and white and orange are also acceptable.

The preferred color is steel-grey, not too light with brown markings. Brown can range from light brown to dark brown, but very light-brown approaching beige is not sought. White is not sought after because it often accompanied by orange markings and it is preferable to avoid this color. As to fire color (red), as markings or as a trace, it is prohibited, for it also indicates a misalliance.

Coat-Hard and coarse, reminiscent of the coat of a boar, never curly or woolly. Under the long and coarse coat is a thick undercoat of fine hair.

In general: a rectangular dog (10 to 9), not square, measured from the shoulder to the point of the rump and at the height of the withers to the ground.

3 Versions of the Breed Standard

(2) FCI Standard WIRE-HAIRED POINTING GRIFFON KORTHALS (Griffon d'arrêt à poil dur Korthals)

TRANSLATION: Mrs. Renée Sporre Willes and Mr. Raymond Triquet. **ORIGIN:** France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 06.05.1964.

UTILIZATION: Essentially a versatile pointing dog. Also used for tracking wounded large game.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.: Group 7 Pointing Dogs. Section 1.3 Continental Pointing Dogs, « Griffon » type.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Already mentioned by Xenophon, used as « oysel dog » widespread in the whole of Europe under different names. The breed was renewed and improved by inbreeding, selection and training without any addition of foreign blood by E.K. Korthals during the second half of the 19th century. Since, the different national clubs have remained faithful to its precepts.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Vigorous dog, rustic of medium size. Longer than tall. The skull is not too broad. The muzzle is long and square. The eyes, dark yellow or brown are surmounted but not covered by bushy eyebrows and well developed moustaches and beard give him a characteristic expression and express firmness and assurance.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Gentle and proud, excellent hunter, very attached to his master and his territory which he guards with vigilance. Very gentle with children.

HEAD: Big and long, with harsh hair, thick but not too long; moustache, beard and eyebrows well developed.

CRANIAL REGION: Skull: Not too broad. The upper lines of the skull and the muzzle are parallel.

Stop: Not too pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Always brown.

Muzzle: Long and square, of the same length as the skull, bridge of the nose slightly convex.

Eyes: Dark yellow or brown, large, rounded surmounted but not covered by the eyebrows, very intelligent expression.

Ears: Of medium size, not curled inwards, flat, set on level line with the eyes, the short hair which covers them is more or less mixed with longer hairs.

NECK: Moderately long, without dewlap.

BODY: Its length is markedly greater than the height at the withers (from 1/20th to 1/10th).

Back: Strong.

Loin: Well developed.

Chest: Deep, not too wide, ribs slightly sprung.

TAIL: Carried horizontally or with the tip slightly raised, covered with thick hair but without fringing, generally should be docked by a third or a quarter. If it were not shortened, it would be carried horizontally with its tip slightly raised.

LIMBS FOREQUARTERS: Straight, vigorous, with thick hair. In action, the forelegs are perfectly parallel.

Shoulders: Well set on, rather long, very oblique. **HINDQUARTERS:** Covered with thick hair.

Thighs: Long and well-muscled. **Hocks:** Well angulated. **FEET:** Round, strong, toes tight and arched.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: The hunting gait is the gallop, punctuated by periods of trot. The trot is extended. Catlike movement when walking up game. **COAT HAIR:** Harsh and coarse, reminding of the touch of a wild boar's bristles. Never curly or woolly. Under the harsh top coat is a fine dense undercoat.

COLOUR : Preferably steel grey shade with brown (liver) patches or self-coloured brown (liver) coat. Frequently liver-roan or a close mixture of brown (liver) and white hairs. Equally permissible white and brown and white and orange coats.

SIZE: About 55 to 60 cm for males and 50 to 55 cm for females.

FAULTS: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

N.B.: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

3 Versions of the Breed Standard

(3) AKC (American Kennel Club) Breed Standard

General Appearance □ Medium sized, with a noble, square-shaped head, strong of limb, bred to cover all terrain encountered by the walking hunter. Movement showing an easy cat like gracefulness. Excels equally as a pointer in the field, or a retriever in the water. Coat is hard and coarse, never curly or woolly, with a thick undercoat of fine hair, giving an unkempt appearance. His easy trainability, devotion to family, and friendly temperament endear him to all. The nickname of "supreme gundog" is well earned.

Size, Proportion, Substance □ **Size**--22 to 24 inches for males, 20 to 22 inches for females. Correct size is important. Oversize to be *severely penalized*. **Proportion**--Slightly longer than tall, in a ratio of 10 to 9. Height from withers to ground; length from point of shoulder to point of buttocks. The Griffon must not evolve towards a square conformation. **Substance** medium, reflecting his work as an all-terrain hunting dog. **Head** □ The **head** is to be in proportion to the overall dog. The **skull** is of medium width with equal length from nose to stop and from stop to occiput. The skull is slightly rounded on top, but from the side the **muzzle** and head are square. The **stop** and **occiput** are only slightly pronounced. The required abundant mustache and eyebrows contribute to the friendly **expression**. The **eyes** are large and well open, more rounded than elliptical. They have an alert, friendly, and intelligent expression. Eye color ranges in all shades of yellow and brown. Haws should not show nor should there be protruding eyes. The **ears** should be of medium size, lying flat and close to the head, set high, at the height of the eye line. **Nose**--Well open nostrils are essential. Nose color is always brown. Any other color is a *disqualification*. **Bite** scissors. Overshot or undershot bite is a *serious fault*. **Neck, Topline, Body** □ **Neck**-- rather long, slightly arched, no dewlap. **Topline**-- The back is strong and firm, descending in a gentle slope from the slightly higher withers to the base of the tail. **Body-Chest**-- The **chest** must descend to the level of the elbow, with a moderate spring of rib. The chest must neither be too wide nor too narrow, but of medium width to allow freedom of movement. The **loin** is strong and well developed, being of medium length. The croup and rump are stoutly made with adequate length to favor speed. The **tail** extends from the back in a continuation of the topline. It may be carried straight or raised slightly. It is docked by one-third to one-half length.

Forequarters □ **Shoulders** are long, with good angulation, and well laid back. The **forelegs** are straight and vertical from the front and set well under the shoulder from the side. **Pasterns** are slightly sloping. Dewclaws should be removed. **Feet** are round, firm, with tightly closed webbed toes. Pads are thick. **Hindquarters** □ The **thighs** are long and well muscled. Angulation in balance with the front. The **legs** are vertical with the hocks turning neither in nor out. The **stifle** and **hock joints** are strong and well angulated. **Feet** as in front. **Coat** □ The coat is one of the distinguishing features of the breed. It is a double coat. The outer coat is medium length, straight and wiry, never curly or woolly. The harsh texture provides protection in rough cover. The obligatory undercoat consists of a fine, thick down, which provides insulation as well as water resistance. The undercoat is more or less abundant, depending upon the season, climate, and hormone cycle of the dog. It is usually lighter in color. The head is furnished with a prominent mustache and eyebrows. These required features are extensions of the undercoat, which gives the Griffon a somewhat untidy appearance. The hair covering the ears is fairly short and soft, mixed with longer harsh hair from the coat. The overall feel is much less wiry than the body. The legs, both front and rear, are covered with denser, shorter, and less coarse hair. The coat on the tail is the same as the body; any type of plume is prohibited. The breed should be exhibited in full body coat, not stripped short in pattern. Trimming and stripping are only allowed around the ears, top of head, cheeks and feet. **Color** □ Preferably steel gray with brown markings, frequently chestnut brown, or roan, white and brown; white and orange also acceptable. A uniformly brown coat, all white coat, or white and orange are less desirable. A black coat *disqualifies*. **Gait** □ Although close working, the Griffon should cover ground in an efficient, tireless manner. He is a medium-speed dog with perfect coordination between front and rear legs. At a trot, both front and rear legs tend to converge toward the center line of gravity. He shows good extension both front and rear. Viewed from the side, the topline is firm and parallel to the line of motion. A smooth, powerful ground-covering ability can be seen. **Temperament** □ The Griffon has a quick and intelligent mind and is easily trained. He is

outgoing, shows a tremendous willingness to please and is trustworthy. He makes an excellent family dog as well as a meticulous hunting companion.

Disqualifications □Nose any color other than brown. □Black coat. **Approved October 8, 1991** □Effective **November 28, 1991**

Proposed KGCA standard

*A breed standard represents the blueprint for breeders in their breeding programs as well as a document for judges in the judging process. The current terminology defined in The **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF K9 TERMINOLOGY** is used in the preparation of this proposed standard. This is a proposed wording on the KGCA to show the differences between purebred vs hybrid in what has become a separate look and to emphasize the importance in desirable characteristics for the authentic Korthals Griffon.*

PROPOSED KORTHALS GRIFFON BREED STANDARD-11/2013

Brief Historical Summary

It is generally accepted the breed type was fixed with the breeding program of Edward Korthals. This was established with the agreement of 16 breeders who signed and published the breed standard on November 15, 1887. The first studbook (Griffon Hunde Stammbuch) was published in 1889. Finally, in order to assure the organizations continuance, the first International Griffon Club was established with Griffon breeders from all countries. Soon followed were the creation of clubs in Germany 1895, Belgium in 1895, and France in 1901.

The Korthals Griffon Club of America was established in the United States 2013 to insure the continuance of the authentic purebred Korthals Griffon. Its Breed Standard is based upon the original document established on November 15, 1887 along with the explanation of the standard by Jean Castaing in his historical book "Le Griffon D'Arrét A Poil Dur Korthals". The updated terminology on anatomy was taken from the book, "The Encyclopedia of K-9 Terminology" by Edward M. Gilbert & Patricia Gilbert.

-General Appearance

The profile of the breed is that of a medium sized dog, slightly longer than tall as in 10 to 9 with good substance. A medium length hard, coarse coat with a softer undercoat provides protection in field and water. The skull is not as wide as long but equal in length to the muzzle. The muzzle & head are each square in profile. The eye is well open and more round than elliptical, brown or dark yellow framed by eyebrows and a well-developed moustache and beard. He has a gentle, confident and intelligent expression. It has been written in historical documents that: "the Griffon is intelligent and can be described as a tenacious dog, resistant but not sensitive to intemperate conditions, courageous and very resourceful."

-Males 22-24 inches, Females 20-22 inches. A tolerance of ½ inch is allowed. Males over 24 1/2 and females under 19 1/2 will be disqualified. **Proportion**- Slightly longer than tall with good substance. The height measured from the top of the withers to the ground and the length measured from the point of shoulder to the point of rump.

-Head

The Skull is long and large without being too wide, slightly rounded on the edges without a prominent occiput. One must not exaggerate the length of the head and 25 cm or 10 inches in a male of maximum size constitutes a limit in balance. The muzzle is square and of equal length to the skull. The skull and muzzle are balanced with parallel planes and a moderate stop. The nasal bridge - the topside of the muzzle, can show an enlargement of the nasal chamber, which enhances scenting ability. From the side, the square muzzle should have both depth and width to facilitate gripping of prey. A narrow under jaw is a major fault. **Teeth**: A full set of 42 permanent teeth are preferred forming a scissor bite. A level bite is acceptable but not preferred. Missing more than 2 teeth is to be so severely penalized as to eliminate it from competition. The head hair, without being soft, is not as rough as the hair on the back. It is described as an extension of the undercoat and forms the very pronounced beard and eyebrow.

-Ears

A natural drop ear of medium sized, lying flat and not curling. Set on level or slightly above the line with the eyes. The hair, which covers the ear, is of a softer texture intermixed with longer hairs.

-Nose

Always brown. Nostrils must be square and well open with no trace of butterfly or spotting. A black nose disqualifies.

-Neck

Fairly long devoid of dewlap. The neck is slightly arched. A low held head or short neck resulting from an upright shoulder and a front placed too far forward is a major fault.

-Chest

Deep, descending to the elbow but not too wide. This does not mean thin or narrow. Ribs are slightly sprung.

-Shoulder

Shoulders fairly long and well laid back. A prominent posternum is evident.

-Forelegs

Straight and vertical in order to support the weight of the body, sitting well under with the elbow directly under the line of the withers. The leg hair is less coarse, denser and shorter than the body hair. Hind legs balance front.

-Back

The back in general terms go from the withers, to the loin and to the croup to form the topline. It is stoutly formed and broad. The loin, extending from the end of the rib cage to the start of the pelvis is strong and well muscled. The Croup is stoutly made. The Griffon must not evolve towards the "cob type" which is short bodied and compact. The back angle or top line can be level or very slightly sloping.

-Feet

Round, compact foot with well-arched, tightly bunched webbed toes. Pads thick and well cushioned. Thin or flesh colored pads are not resistant to fatigue and working on hard ground and are considered a fault. Feet should turn neither in nor out. Dewclaws may be removed.

-Tail

Set follows the line of the croup and is carried horizontally or with the tip slightly raised. Tail is docked to avoid damage due to the environment in the hunting field. Removal of 1/4 to 1/3 of the total length helps prevent damage to the tail in the field. It must not be shorted too much. The hair on the tail is the same as the limbs. Any type of plume is prohibited and can only be an indication of a crossbreeding. **The club will have to decide whether to allow un-docked tails.**

-Color

The preferred color is steel-grey with brown markings. The brown can range from light brown to dark brown, but very light brown, approaching beige, is not to be desired. Uniformly brown or chestnut brown are also acceptable. White and brown or white and chestnut are also acceptable. White when accompanied by orange markings is not desirable. Any markings of red, tan, or yellow points found over the eyebrows, muzzle and cheeks, inside the ears and under the tail, on the lower legs are a disqualification. Black is a disqualification.

-Coat

A double coat with the outer coat being hard, straight and coarse. The coat is never curly or wooly. Under the harsh outer coat is a fine dense softer undercoat, which may be slightly lighter in color. It may vary in density with seasonal temperature changes. Length of the body coat should not exceed 4 inches. A body coat in excess of this is to be so severely penalized as to eliminate it from competition.

-Faults

Any departure from the forgoing points should be considered a fault.

Should have: In males should have two apparently normal testicles, which are fully descended into the scrotum.

Acceptable: Level bite.

Prohibited: Any type tail Plume.

Must be: nose square and well open.

Must Not: evolve towards the "cob type"

Never: curly or wooly coat.

Eliminate from competition: Dogs with more than 2 missing teeth.

Eliminate from competition: Body coat of more than 4 inches.

Disqualify: Black nose

Disqualify: Any markings of red, tan, or yellow points found over the eyebrows, muzzle and cheeks, inside the ears, under the tail, on the lower legs are a disqualification.

Disqualification: Black

Disqualification: Males over 24 1/2 and females under 19 1/2

Revised 11/21/13

Members: Please return a copy with suggested changes to the Secretary – Barbara at grifhh@yahoo.com prior to January 1st.

Important- Please return this!
Please vote to determine the future standard for our breed!

These are specific items that must be voted upon that could change the meaning of the Breed Standard. They affect how the dog will be bred and judged. Please select ONE of the items listed in section A, B and C.

A. Tail description: (vote for one) Choose the wording you prefer for the standard.

1. Must be docked _____
2. Undocked Tail allowable _____

Background and the terminology regarding the tail :

1. The European countries (FCI) describe this portion of the standard as: Carried horizontally or with the tip slightly raised, covered with thick hair but without fringing, generally should be docked by a third or a quarter. If it were not shortened it would be carried horizontally with its tip slightly raised.
2. The practice of docking the tail is long standing because of the injury to the tail in the field. Most countries have condoned the docking of tail until recently with the Animal Rights agenda. Currently docking is banned in many European Countries but still legal in the USA & Canada.

B. Size (vote for one) Choose the wording you prefer for the standard.

1. 21 ½" to 23 ½" for males (55-60cm) & Females 19 ½"-21 ½" (50-55 cm) _____

2. 22"-24" for males, 20"-22" for females with a tolerance of ½" _____

C. Size (vote for one) Choose the wording you would like in the standard.

1. Should dogs be **disqualified** for being over or under the allowable height. _____

2. Should dogs be **penalized so as to eliminate it from competition** for being over or under the allowable height for the breed. _____

This discussion is on how exact should the penalty be on size. The European countries use the word about 55-60 cm or 50-55 cm without disqualification. Should we be more strict in allowing only certain sizes and disqualify those that are not of the stipulated size?

This is the proposed basic constitution prepared by the Board for the KGCA. It has been taken from a basic pamphlet available through the American Kennel Club for the formation of Clubs. Many of the Sections are fairly generic and some have been changed to adapt to the KGCA. A form has been provided to suggest changes. Please mail any proposed changes to the Secretary before Jan. 1, 2014. A membership vote will be taken on the document in January 2014.

Proposed Constitution

SECTION 1: The Name of the club shall be the Korthals Griffon Club of America.

SECTION 2: The Objects of the Club shall be:

- (a) to encourage and promote quality in the breeding of purebred Korthals Griffons and to do all possible to bring their natural qualities to perfection;
- (b) to urge members and breeders to accept the approved KGCA standard of the breed as the only standard of excellence by which the Korthals Griffon shall be judged;
- (c) to do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed by encouraging sportsmanlike competition at all events which the breed may qualify for.

Proposed Bylaws

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Eligibility. There shall be four (4) types of membership open to all persons 18 years of age and older who subscribe to the purpose of this Club.

Regular (Individual) — Enjoys all club privileges including the right to vote and hold office.

Household — Two (2) adult members residing in the same household, each eligible to vote and hold office.

Foreign — for those individuals who are not U.S. residents (or its territories and possessions). Shall be entitled to all club privileges except voting and office holding.

Life — For those individuals who have been members for a long period of time (20+ years); Life members pay no dues but are eligible to vote and hold office.

SECTION 2. Dues: Membership dues shall not exceed \$50.00 per year, payable on or before the 1st day of January per year. No member may vote whose dues are not paid for the current year. During the month of December the Treasurer shall send to each member a statement of dues for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. *Election to Membership*. Each applicant for membership shall apply on a form as approved by the board of directors and which shall provide that the applicant agrees to abide by the constitution and bylaws of the Korthals Griffon Club of America. The application shall state the name, address, and occupation of the applicant and it shall carry the endorsement of two

members in good standing. Accompanying the application, the prospective member shall submit dues payment for the current year.

All applications are to be filed with the Secretary and each application will be published in the newsletter. Any member having an objection to the proposed membership has 30 days after the newsletter publication to make the reason known to the President. The board shall then decide on the membership.

Applicants for membership who have been rejected by the club may not reapply within six months after such rejection.

SECTION 4. *Termination of Membership.* Memberships may be terminated:

(a) *by resignation.* Any member in good standing may resign from the club upon written notice to the Secretary, but no member may resign when in debt to the club. Obligations other than dues are considered a debt to the club and must be paid in full prior to resignation.

(b) *by lapsing.* A membership will be considered as lapsed and automatically terminated if such member's dues remain unpaid 30 days after the first day of the fiscal year; however, the board may grant an additional 30 days of grace to such delinquent members in meritorious cases. In no case may a person be entitled to vote at any club meeting whose dues are unpaid as of the date of that meeting.

(c) *by expulsion.* A membership may be terminated by expulsion as provided in Article VI of these bylaws.

ARTICLE II - Meetings and Voting

SECTION 1. *Club Meeting.* The club will meet once annually between the months of May or June as determined by the Board and approved by the majority of the membership. Meetings may be electronically at such hour and place as may be designated by the board of directors. Written notice of each such meeting shall be sent by the Secretary at least 10 days prior to the date of the meeting. The quorum for such meetings shall be 20 percent of the members in good standing.

SECTION 2. *Special Club Meetings.* Special club meetings may be called by the President, or by a majority vote of the members of the board who are present and voting at any regular or special meeting of the board; and shall be called by the Secretary upon receipt of a petition signed by five members of the club who are in good standing. Such special meetings shall be held at such place, date and hour as may be designated by the person or persons authorized herein to call such meetings. Written notice of such a meeting shall be sent by the Secretary at least five days and not more than 15 days prior to the date of the meeting, and said notice shall state the purpose of the meeting, and no other club business may be transacted thereat. The quorum for such a meeting shall be 20 percent of the members in good standing.

SECTION 3. *Board Meetings.* Meetings of the board of directors shall be held bi-monthly via telephone conference call or via video conference at such hour and place as may be designated by the board. Written notice of each such meeting shall be mailed by the Secretary at least five days prior to the date of the meeting. The quorum for such a meeting shall be a majority of the board.

SECTION 4. Special Board Meetings. Special meetings of the board may be called by the President; and shall be called by the Secretary upon receipt of a written request signed by at least three members of the board. Such special meetings shall be held at such place, date, and hour as may be designated by the person authorized herein to call such meeting. Written notice of such meeting shall be sent by the Secretary at least five days and not more than 10 days prior to the date of the meeting. Any such notice shall state the purpose of the meeting and no other business shall be transacted thereat. The quorum for such a meeting shall be a majority of the board.

SECTION 5. Voting. Each member in good standing whose dues are paid for the current year shall be entitled to one vote at any meeting of the club at which he is present. Proxy voting will not be permitted at any club meeting or election.

ARTICLE III - Directors and Officers

SECTION 1. Board of Directors. The board shall be comprised of the officers and three (3) other persons, all of whom shall be members in good standing and all of whom shall be elected for two-year terms at the club's annual meeting as provided in Article IV and shall serve until their successors are elected. General management of the club's affairs shall be entrusted to the board of directors. Election of the President, Treasurer, and 2 board members will be held on even numbered years, with the VP, Secretary and one Board Member elected on odd numbered years.

SECTION 2. Officers. The club's officers, consisting of the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall serve in their respective capacities both with regard to the club and its meetings and the board and its meetings.

- (a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the club and of the board, and shall have the duties and powers normally appurtenant to the office of President in addition to those particularly specified in these bylaws.
- (b) The Vice President shall have the duties and exercise the powers of the President in case of the President's death, absence or incapacity.
- (c) The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the club and of the board and of all matters of which a record shall be ordered by the club; have charge of the correspondence, notify members of meetings, notify new members of their election to membership, notify officers and directors of their election to office, keep a roll of the members of the club with their addresses, which shall be sent to any member in good standing, upon written request, not more than once every club year, and carry out such other duties as are prescribed in these bylaws.
- (d) The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due or belonging to the club. Moneys shall be deposited in a bank designated by the board, in the name of the club. The books shall at all times be open to inspection by the board and a report shall be given at every meeting on the condition of the club's finances and every item of receipt or payment not before reported; and at the annual meeting an accounting shall be rendered of all moneys received and expended during the previous fiscal year. The Treasurer shall be bonded in such amount as the board of directors shall determine.
- (e) The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

SECTION 3. Vacancies. Any vacancies occurring on the board or among the offices during the year shall be filled until the next annual election by a majority vote of the members of the board

at its first regular meeting following the creation of such vacancy, or at a special board meeting called for that purpose; except that a vacancy in the office of President shall be filled automatically by the Vice President and the resulting vacancy in the office of Vice President shall be filled by board election.

ARTICLE IV - The Club Year, Annual Meeting, Elections

SECTION 1. Club Year. The club's fiscal year shall begin on the first day of January and end on the last day of December. The club's official year shall begin immediately at the conclusion of the election at the annual meeting and shall continue through the election at the next annual meeting.

SECTION 2. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting shall be held during the months of May or June at which officers and directors for the ensuing year shall be elected by secret ballot from among those nominated in accordance with Section 4 of this Article. They shall take office immediately upon the conclusion of the election and each retiring officer shall turn over to the successor in office all properties and records relating to that office within 30 days after the election.

SECTION 3. Elections. The nominated candidate receiving the greatest number of votes for each office shall be declared elected.

SECTION 4. Nominations. No person may be a candidate in a club election who has not been nominated. During the month two months prior to the scheduled annual meeting, the board shall select a Nominating Committee consisting of three members and two alternates, not more than one of whom may be a member of the board. The Secretary shall immediately notify the committeemen and alternates of their selection. The board shall name a chairman for the committee and it shall be such person's duty to call a committee meeting, which shall be held on or before one month prior the scheduled annual meeting.

(a) The committee shall nominate one candidate for each office and positions on the board and, after securing the consent of each person so nominated, shall immediately report their nominations to the Secretary in writing or electronic mail.

(b) Upon receipt of the Nominating Committee's report, the Secretary shall, at least two weeks before the annual scheduled meeting, notify each member in writing of the candidates so nominated. This notification can be accomplished via e-mail.

(c) Additional nominations may be made at the scheduled annual meeting by any member in attendance, provided that the person so nominated does not decline when their name is proposed, and provided further that if the proposed candidate is not in attendance at this meeting, the proposer shall present to the Secretary a written statement from the proposed candidate signifying willingness to be a candidate. No person may be a candidate for more than one position.

(d) Nominations cannot be made at the annual meeting or in any manner other than as provided in this Section.

ARTICLE V - Committees

SECTION 1. The board may each year appoint standing committees to advance the work of the club in such matters as competition events, trophies, annual prizes, membership, and other fields which may well be served by committees. Such committees shall always be subject to the final authority of the board. Special committees may also be appointed by the board to aid it on particular projects.

SECTION 2. Any committee appointment may be terminated by a majority vote of the full membership of the board upon written notice to the appointee; and the board may appoint successors to those persons whose services have been terminated.

ARTICLE VI - Discipline

SECTION 1. American Kennel Club Suspension. Any member who is suspended from all the privileges of The American Kennel Club automatically shall be suspended from the privileges of this club for a like period.

SECTION 2. Violation of the Objects of the Club. Any member who violates the Objects of the club shall be suspended from the privileges of the club.

SECTION 3. Charges. An individual member may prefer charges against another individual member for alleged misconduct prejudicial to the best interests of the club or the breed. Written charges with specifications must be filed in duplicate with the Secretary together with a deposit of \$500, which shall be forfeited if such charges are not sustained by the board following a hearing. The Secretary shall promptly send a copy of the charges to each member of the board or present them at a board meeting, and the board shall first consider whether the actions alleged in the charges, if proven, might constitute conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the club or the breed. If the board considers that the charges do not allege conduct, which would be prejudicial to the best interests of the club, it may refuse to entertain jurisdiction. If the board entertains jurisdiction of the charges, it shall fix a date for a hearing by the board not less than three weeks nor more than six weeks thereafter. The Secretary shall promptly send one copy of the charges and the specifications to the accused member by registered mail together with a notice of the hearing and an assurance that the defendant may personally appear in his own defense and bring witnesses if he/she wishes.

SECTION 4. Board Hearing. The board shall have complete authority to decide whether counsel may attend the hearing, but both complainant and defendant shall be treated uniformly in that regard. Should the charges be sustained after hearing all the evidence and testimony presented by complainant and defendant, the board may by a majority vote of those present reprimand or suspend the defendant from all privileges of the club for not more than six months from the date of the hearing. And, if it deems that punishment insufficient, it may also recommend to the membership that the penalty be expulsion. In such case, the suspension shall not restrict the defendant's right to appear before his fellow members at the ensuing club meeting which considers the board's recommendation. Immediately after the board has reached a decision, it's finding shall be put in written form and filed with the Secretary. The Secretary, in turn, shall notify each of the parties of the board's decision and penalty, if any.

SECTION 5. Expulsion. Expulsion of a member from the club may be accomplished only at a meeting of the club following a board hearing and upon the board's recommendation as provided in Section 3 of this Article. Such proceedings may occur at a regular or special meeting of the club to be held within 60 days but not earlier than 30 days after the date of the board's recommendation of expulsion. The defendant shall have the privilege of appearing in his own behalf, though no evidence shall be taken at this meeting. The President shall read the charges and the board's finding and recommendation, and shall invite the defendant, if present, to speak in his own behalf if he wishes. The members shall then vote by secret ballot on the proposed expulsion. A 2/3 vote of those present and voting at the meeting shall be necessary for expulsion. If expulsion is not so voted, the board's suspension shall stand.

ARTICLE VII - Amendments

SECTION 1. Amendments to the constitution and bylaws may be proposed by the board of directors or by written petition addressed to the Secretary signed by 20 percent of the membership in good standing. Amendments proposed by such petition shall be promptly considered by the board of directors and must be submitted to the members with recommendations of the board by the Secretary for a vote within three months of the date when the petition was received by the Secretary.

SECTION 2. The constitution and bylaws may be amended by a 2/3 secret vote of the members present and voting at any regular or special meeting called for the purpose, provided the proposed the meeting and mailed to each member at least two weeks prior to the date of the meeting.

ARTICLE VIII - Dissolution

SECTION 1. The club may be dissolved at any time by the written consent of not less than 2/3 of the members in good standing. In the event of the dissolution of the club other than for purposes of reorganization whether voluntary or involuntary or by operation of law, none of the property of the club nor any proceeds thereof nor any assets of the club shall be distributed to any members of the club, but after payment of the debts of the club its property and assets shall be given to a charitable organization for the benefit of dogs selected by the board of directors.

ARTICLE IX - Order of Business

SECTION 1. At meetings of the club, the order of business, so far as the character and nature of the meeting may permit, shall be as follows:

- Roll Call
- Minutes of last meeting
- Report of President
- Report of Secretary
- Report of Treasurer
- Reports of committees
- Election of officers and board (at annual meeting)
- Election of new members
- Unfinished business
- New business

Adjournment

SECTION 2. At meetings of the board, the order of business, unless otherwise directed by majority vote of those present, shall be as follows:

Reading of minutes of last meeting

Report of Secretary

Report of Treasurer

Reports of committees

Unfinished business

New business

Adjournment

ARTICLE X - Parliamentary Authority

SECTION 1. The rules contained in the current edition of “Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised,” shall govern the club in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these bylaws and any other special rules of order the club may adopt.

Constitution Revision Suggestions

Member's Name:

Return this form to: Barbara Young at grifhh@yahoo.com

Constitution

Section 1:

Section 2:

Bylaws

Article I: Membership

Section 1 Eligibility

Section 2: Dues

Section 3: Election to Membership

Section 4: Termination of Membership

Article II: Meetings and Voting

Section 1: Club Meeting

Section 2: Special Club Meetings

Section 3: Board Meetings

Section 4: Special Board Meetings

Section 5: Voting

Article III: Directors and Officers

Section 1: Board of Directors

Section 2: Officers

Section 3: Vacancies

Article IV: The Club Year, Annual Meeting, Elections

Section 1: Club Year

Section 2: Annual Meeting

Section 3: Elections

Section 4: Nominations

Article V –Committees

Section 1:

Section 2:

Article VI Discipline

Section 1:

Section 2:

Section 3:

Section 4:

Section 5:

Article VII Amendments

Section 1:

Section 2:

Article VII: Dissolution

Section 1:

Article IX-Order of Business

Section 1:

Section 2:

Article X Parliamentary Authority

Section 1:

Nomination for Officers and Board 2014

I nominate the following individual(s) for the office(s) listed:

Signed: _____

President: _____

Vice President: _____

Secretary: _____

Treasurer: _____

Board Member #1 _____

Board Member #2 _____

Board Member #3 _____

I would like to serve the KGCA in the following position:

Newsletter Editor: _____

Field Committee: _____

Ways & Means Committee: _____

Other: _____

This is a small club so we need everyone's assistance in establishing a presence for the purebred Korthals Griffon. This is the breed we all love. A few people cannot ensure the success of saving this breed. Your help is essential!