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THE SAMOYED

Welcome to THE SAMOYED

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THANKS

To all you Sammie folk in New Zealand, Australia, USA, England, France, Switzerland and Finland who so generously gave of your time to write articles and signed those cheques in advertising support — our sincere thanks.

As we sit here in Wellington with our Sammies hiving off with botched up print-outs, trying to calculate when the in-season bitch should be tried again with the dog, fortified with chocolate biscuits and dark coffee, exhausted and ecstatic, we know we are putting together one of the biggest and well supported breed supplements in NZKC history. Great Stuff !!!

Sandra Stewart
Lauren James



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Judy Pooley with Australasia's 1st Sammie Guide Dog, Teddy



Page 1 – Head Study of Ch Kalina Smirnoff (Imp Aust), one of New Zealand's top studs.

EARLY DAYS

BY VAL AUCKRAM,
co-author of **THE SAMOYED (NEW ZEALAND)**
still the breed bible 27 years after publication

The Samoyed breed is one of the very early species of the Canis Familiaris Intermedius Group, said to date back to about 6000 B.C.

The specific area of origin will probably be forever in conjecture, some assigning it to the territory from the White Sea to the Yenisey River, others to the tundra region between the White Sea and the Kara Sea.

The nomadic Samoyede people were a large unit of clans who lived by hunting and fishing, inter-married, shared hunting rights, pastures and livestock. For the greater part of the year they were scattered singly or in small groups, coming together in the summer. Their dogs were used mainly for reindeer herding and Polar bear hunting, were very domesticated and lived closely with the people. Their mouthing coats were a valuable contribution towards warm clothing, and at times they were used to eke out the food supply.

Samoyeds are known to have been used as sled dogs in Siberia as early as 1870 by Nordenskiöld, and on Arctic Expeditions by Nansen (1893-94), Jackson Harmsworth (1894) and later the Duke of Abruzzi and others. It is recorded that over a 100 miles have been covered in one day by three dogs with full sledge — an astonishing record when the rough state of the going is considered, for snow does not lie like smooth hard icing.

In 1889 Mr Kilburn-Scott, a passenger on the SS Sunlight loading timber at Archangel on the White Sea, visited, with a Russian friend, a Samoyede encampment on the nearby tundra. Many dogs were running about and Mr Kilburn-Scott picked up a particularly attractive and intelligent looking plump puppy and asked if he might buy it to take back as a present for his wife. This was agreed to with pleasure.

"Sabarka" was exhibited in 1894 at Birmingham in the Foreign Dog Class. He aroused keen interest and eventually Mr Kilburn-Scott, no doubt tired of being asked "What breed is he?" decided that Sabarka should adopt the name of his people.

Later Mr Kilburn-Scott imported "Whitey Petchora" from a ship trading in the White Sea, and further dogs were imported by others or taken back to England by subsequent expeditions.

Books on the early history of the Samoyed in England are peppered with the names of aristocracy — Duchesses, Countesses, the Honorable Mrs This, the Lady That, Captains, Majors, Colonels. And in 1902 the 'pure white' "Jacko" was presented to Queen Alexandra by Major Jackson.

In 1906 the first Samoyed in the United States, the white "Moustan", was registered. Moustan had been a gift from the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia to the Princess de Monyglyon — born a Belgian Countess, a Duchess by marriage, mother of a Marquis, herself a hereditary Princess of the Holy Roman Empire — and married to a lion tamer!

By today's standards, although still obviously an aristocratic dog, the breed seems to have slid somewhat down the social scale!

There was considerable variety of colour in the early imports. Authorities maintain that white dogs procured from Northern Siberia between the White and Kara Seas were the "true Samoyed" and that those introduced from Russia were mostly coloured or, if themselves white, produced coloureds. It seems that dogs from several areas were imported into England and the combination caused problems in breeding the white, cream or biscuit preferred both by breeders and the general public.

In 1909 Mr Kilburn-Scott founded the Samoyede Club and a Breed Standard was drawn up. In drafting the original Standard, officials of the Samoyede Club took into consideration direct imports and also those resulting from generations of English-bred dogs.

Meanwhile, back in New Zealand, coincidentally, the breed was also being established — not by expending time, effort and money, but because Samoyeds virtually arrived at our back door and demanded to be let in!

In his book "To the South Polar Regions" Louis Bernacchi covers the 1899-1900 Newnes-Borchgrevink Expedition in the SS Southern Cross: "The sickness was aggravated by the intense heat and the appalling effluvia arising from the ninety Siberian sledge-dogs we had on deck. These dogs were procured from the Samoyedes in the North of Siberia and were the first dogs ever introduced in Antarctic exploration."

C.E. Borchgrevink's book, "First on the Antarctic Continent," refers to the return trip of that expedition:

"Later we steamed round Halfmoon Bay, where a little settlement of houses is situated called Oban. During our stay there I made arrangements for landing the sledge-dogs on Native Island, a small island adjacent to Stewart Island, providing I should obtain the necessary permission from the New Zealand Government."

That permission was granted by the Honourable Mr Ward, later Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, but then Minister of Internal Affairs. A breeding pair of Samoyeds was given to Mr Ward by Captain Robert Scott about 1901 and in 1902 he became the first registered breeder of "Esquimaux" — an early name for the breed in this country.

During 1965 I had personal correspondence with the son of the Island Warden, Mr A.W. Traill, who had cared for the dogs off-loaded from the 1899-1900 expedition. Mr R.H. Traill wrote me that although he was only eight years of age at the time, he remembered the Southern Cross anchoring off Ringaringa Point opposite their house and Mr Borchgrevink catching the sailing oyster cutter, Ruruahu, to Bluff to send word of the Expedition's re-



Samoyed dog imported from Western Siberia by Capt. Labourn Popham in 1894. Unfortunately never welded into the breed, note how closely he matches today's breed Standard.

The hand-written comment on the photo is: "The type I want."

turn, while the sailing master, Captain Yensen, and some of the officers, including the Lapland handlers of the sledge-dog teams, spent an evening at the Traill home.

Mr R.H. Traill wrote: "Because of quarantine regulations the sledge dogs were to be destroyed. My father was so appalled at this he got permission to have them landed on Native Island and undertook to look after them until they could be used by some future expedition.... Later they were brought to Ringaringa and enclosed in yards. We used them to sledge firewood and they enjoyed the exercise."

At a later stage Mr Traill Snr bred from the white Samoyeds and sold some pups. Some of these were registered with the New Zealand Kennel Club and used for breeding. Other dogs were later collected and taken South by Shackleton's Expedition.

"The Heart of the Antarctic" written by E.H. Shackleton, refers to these dogs in connection with his 1907-09 Expedition: "I knew that a breeder in Stewart Island, New Zealand, had dogs descended from the Siberian dogs used on the Newnes-Borchgrevink Expedition and I cabled him to supply as many as he could, up to forty. He was only able to let me have nine, but this team proved quite sufficient for the purposes of the expedition, as the arrival of pups brought the number up to twenty-two during the course of the work in the South."

Between these two Expeditions, Captain Robert F Scott also tripped South (1901-03) with twenty dogs obtained from the Samoyede tribes in Northern Siberia. At one point in his book "The Voyage of the Discovery" he refers to "Vincka, Armitage's pet Samoyede" having a month old litter of four.

From this Expedition Captain Scott presented three female and two male Samoyeds to the Wellington Zoo



The black Samoyed 'Pedro', owned by Mrs Cammack. A son of Peter the Great, he was bred with the early Kilburn-Scott bitches.

and later the Zoo imported further Samoyeds from Denmark (1911) and England (1915 and later), making the last importation in 1934. In December 1941, after the last Zoo-bred litter had been whelped, the Samoyed section was closed and young dogs and puppies sold to the public. Although none had been registered with the NZKC, a few of these dogs were later used for breeding.

Herbert G. Ponting's book "The Great White South" covers the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913. He mentions the fact that "someone in England" — in fact it was Mr and Mrs Kilburn-Scott — "had presented Captain Scott with three English-bred Samoyedes, who felt that these pretty exotics were quite unfitted for such arduous work as lay ahead." One of the Samoyeds died on the journey and several puppies they had produced were given away to friends of Captain Scott in Christchurch.

So there we were in the lucky seat again — this time reaping the benefits of English breeders (unknown to them) — and the dogs a gift to boot! One of these bitches arrived with the name of "Nova" and appears in New Zealand pedigrees, and another "Lady Scott" was also bred from several times.

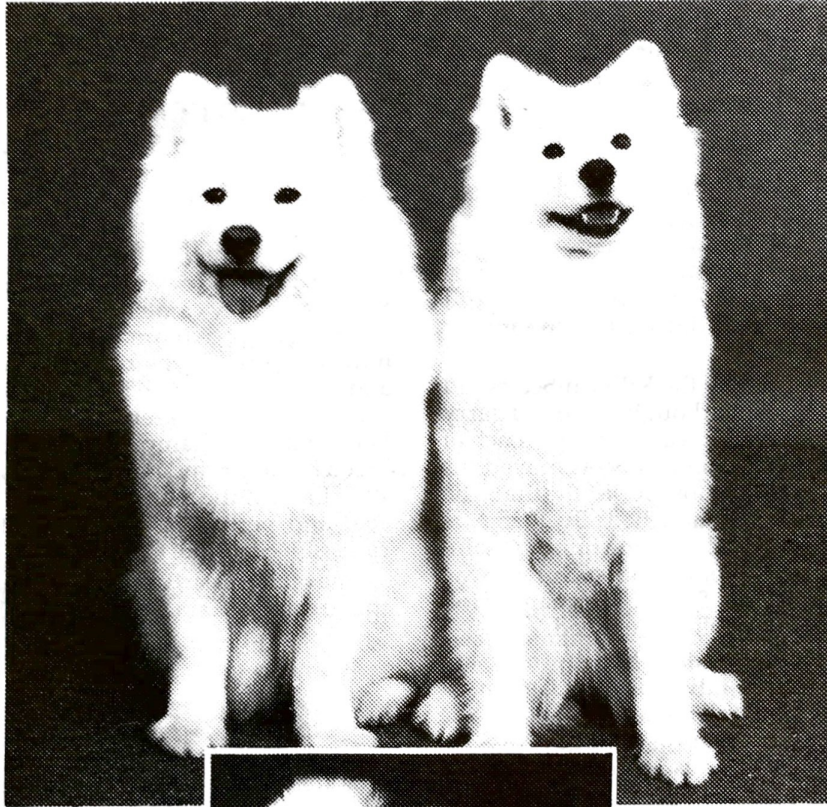
Admiral Richard E. Byrd was the last Antarctic Explorer to be connected with the Samoyed breed and is also the registered breeder of "Snow Queen", whelped in 1947, left in this country and registered with the NZKC in 1953.

From the first registration in 1903 the breed was known as "Esquimaux" and this intermingled with "Eskimos" and "Samoyede" for many years. But by 1924 the name "Samoyed" seems to have become firmly established.

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STRAINS OF INFLUENCE

by Lauren V de C James

THE ENGLISH CONNECTION

Charting the development of the breed from its beginnings to the present day is a fascinating and time-consuming exercise. Our present day Samoyeds represent the sum of many generations of handwork by a small group of pioneering and resourceful breeders.

Unquestionably it was Mr and Mrs Ernest Kilburn-Scott and their daughters, particularly Ivy, who were the architects of the breed. The family developed and guided the breed in Britain for nearly fifty years through the sorts of trials and tribulations which would daunt even the most stout-hearted. But thankfully difficulties such as finding food during the first and second World Wars and devastating losses from distemper did not deter the breed's founders.

In the early days stock bred by the Kilburn-Scotts did not bear a distinguishing name though some did carry the names of Antarctic or Polar. It was at the approach of the first World War when Mr Kilburn-Scott moved his family and dogs to Farningham in Kent that the Farningham kennel name was launched. By 1925 Mrs Kilburn-Scott had bred or owned 13 of the first 30 Champions and dogs were being exported to such far away countries as America, Canada, France, Germany, Holland and Spain, helping to establish the breed.

Several other prominent breeders had by now appeared on the scene, e.g. Mrs Edwards, Mrs Cammack and perhaps most important of all for her influence on the breed - carrying on for many years as a judge - Miss J V Thomson-Glover. The most famous Samoyed of that era was Ch Kara Sea bred and owned by Mrs Edwards. Born in 1924 Ch Kara Sea amassed a total of 21 CC's, a record which was to remain until the 1950's. An outstanding stud dog of his era he sired five Champions, also a record at that time. His photograph can be found in many canine books of the period. Most Samoyed portraits show the typical Samoyed "smile" but all photos of Kara Sea show a very serious Samoyed - perhaps his importance both as a sire and show winner was responsible for his imposing demeanour.

By the time of Mrs Kilburn-Scott's death in 1944 a triumvirate of great kennels was thoroughly established - Arctic (Miss Marion Keyte-Perry), Kobe (Mrs Dorothy L Perry) and Snowland (Mrs Ada Westcott). Between 1926 and 1959, 57 of the 89 Champions made up were owned or bore the kennel name of one of these kennels - 32 Kobe, 19 Arctic and 6 Snowland. These three ladies were to evolve strains so recognisable that during these years one could say with authority, "That's an Arctic", "That's a Kobe" or "That's a Snowland", thus a relative general uniformity of type was obtained.

The breed's link with the Kilburn-Scott family continues today with Mrs Enid Bronson (nee Kilburn-Scott), a Vice President of the Samoyed Association. Mrs Ivy Kilburn-Morris (nee Kilburn-Scott), who died recently, was also a Vice-President of the Samoyed Association.

Both Arctic and Kobe were dominant from the late twenties and both owners were to become the doyenne of a breed club. Miss Keyte-Perry's long-term presidency of

the British Samoyed Club as opposed to Mrs Perry's support of the Samoyed Association emphasized the rivalry in the breed. The owner's surnames were coincidental. They were not related.

THE ARCTIC KENNEL

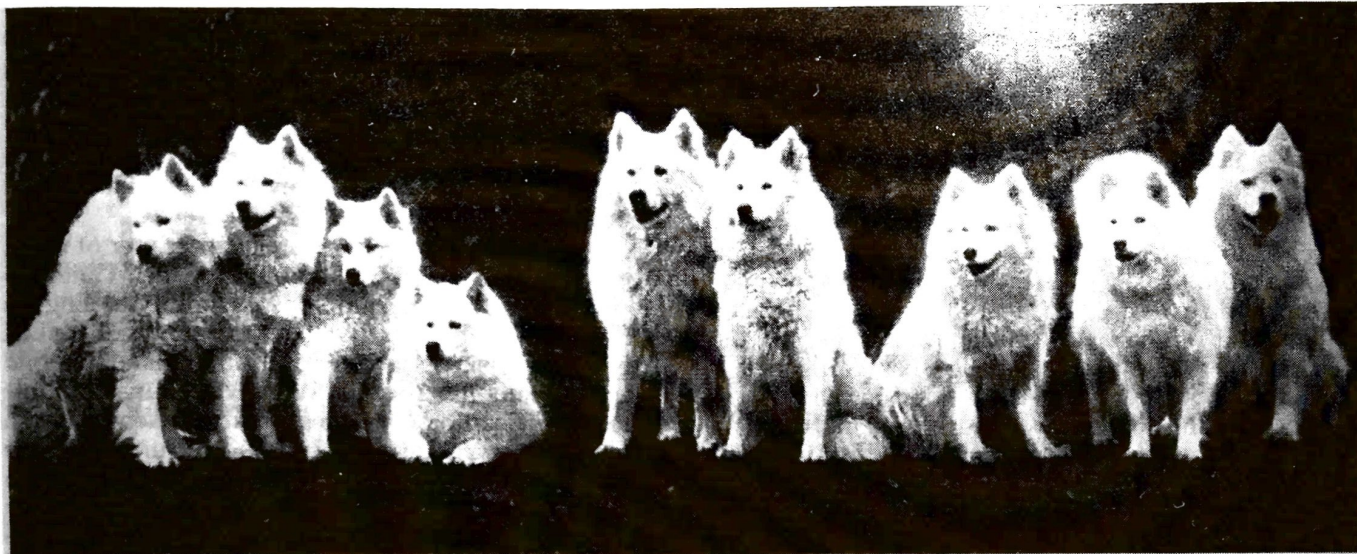
The Arctics came into being in October 1924 when Miss Keyte-Perry was given a puppy as a birthday gift. Named Fram of the Arctic this puppy was the impetus behind a kennel which was to function for 35 years.

The first seven champions from this kennel were produced by other very well known breeders. Bought mainly as puppies they came from the very best available stock but there was no common line in their breeding. They did however provide their owner with almost all the lines and families on which the breed was founded in Britain. This can clearly be seen in the photograph of Miss Keyte-Perry with ten champions taken in 1935. In the words of breed historian and long-time Association secretary, Mr. W.E. Lloyd, "the main common factor was a profusion of coat and perhaps a bluntness of muzzle leading to a rather un-Sam-like expression".

One of those early puppy purchases was a daughter of the great Ch Kara Sea. Born in 1927 and named Kara



Eng & NZ Ch Rex of the Arctic (Imp.UK) - NZ's first All Breeds Best In Show winning Samoyed - with the spoils of 12 months showing by owners, Mr & Mrs Woodhouse's 'Aurora' team.



Photos., Thos Fall.

ALL CHAMPIONS.

L. to R.: Snow Chief, Leader, Arctic Dawn, Kara Queen (20 C.C.'s), Surf (5 C.C.'s) and Riga (8 C.C.'s) (litter brother and sister), Winter (8 C.C.'s), Greta, and Loga (6 C.C.'s).

Miss Keyte-Perry's famous ARTIC champions

Queen this bitch soon gained her title. Following in her sire's pawsteps she proceeded to collect further CC's, eventually overtaking him. Her tally of 23 CC's is a record for her sex which still stands some 65 years later.

Two of the first seven Champions were littermates. Bred by Mrs Edwards in 1928 they were named respectively Riga and Surf of the Arctic. Interestingly, the litter contained a third Champion in Kosca of Kobe owned by Mrs Perry. Only one Champion was bought in by Miss Keyte-Perry and that was Ch. Tchita. All others were shown to their titles in Arctic ownership.

Many winners in those days possessed no distinguishing kennel or family name and Miss Keyte-Perry set out to popularise the registration of kennel names and registered "of the Arctic" as her kennel suffix.

The first champion bred at Arctic was Ch White Rover of the Arctic. Born in 1929 he was sired by Ch Loga of the Arctic ex Ch Winter. Although the kennel did not produce an outstanding stud force, foundation stock was exported to many countries including Australia and New Zealand. Indeed, the second English champion of any breed to be exported to New Zealand was bred by Miss Keyte-Perry, namely Eng & NZ Ch Rex of the Arctic. The breed reached new heights in New Zealand through Ch Rex's showring exploits - see **EARLY SHOW DAYS**.

Most of the Arctic Champions are to be found in later pedigrees and on a number of occasions, when mated to outcrosses to Kobe or Snowland, produced either directly, or as grandsires or granddams, such Champions as White Fang and White Imp of Kobe, Snowland Dorva and one very outstanding dog - some say a certain multiple Champion but for the war - Don Kos by Peter of Kobe out of Ch Joy of the Arctic.

Other Arctics were exported to New Zealand helping found such kennels as Aurora, Ice reef, Maoribank and Monckcliffs whilst across the Tasman the Northern Lights, Viking and Zahmah kennels prospered through their Arctic imports.

Arctic apparently specialised in coat because of its contribution to the highly pointed general appearance. Miss Keyte-Perry maintained that there were three shades of white - the gleaming white (pristine whiteness, to use

her own phrase), cream and ivory. Apparently she was not too keen on biscuit! The kennel was managed for many years by Miss Lurcock (later Mrs Smith) who set a new standard for both handling and preparation.

During its heyday the kennel boasted forty dogs and bitches but by 1946 when Miss Keyte-Perry retired from her school, because of ill health, the numbers had dwindled. Further litters were bred and it was the last litter to bear the famous suffix which was destined to have the greatest impact on the breed half a world away.

On 13.04.59 Anna of the Arctic whelped 6 puppies to Pilgrim of the Arctic and a male, named Viking of the Arctic, was subsequently bought by Mr and Mrs H B Charles. Viking travelled out to New Zealand with his owners and was used at stud by New Zealand breeders on several occasions siring a brace of Champions to Ch White Crystal of Kinnoul in Ch Norseman of Athlor and Ch Lindi of Athlor - see the **NATIONAL RESULTS**. But his greatest claim to fame is as sire of New Zealand's top winning Samoyed, the 12 times Best in Show winner, Ch Ruski of Tsilma. See **RUSKI — The Ultimate Showman**.

Miss Keyte-Perry had a particular interest in the geographical background of the breed and in popularising it at home and abroad. This interest resulted in the publication of her book, "The Samoyed: Survey from Ancient History to the Present Day", in 1963.

Though breeding ceased Miss Keyte-Perry was to remain active in the canine world through her services as Chairman of the Ladies' Branch of the Kennel Club in the fifties and sixties and as President of the British Samoyed Club up to the time of her death in January 1967.

THE MAGIC OF KOBE

"I know she's a Kobe, but which one?" asked Mr W G Siggers after judging the breed at New Zealand's National show in 1965. This question, put to the handler of the bitch CC winner, Mr & Mrs N K Fraser's Aust and NZ Ch Tatina of Kobe (Imp UK) proved undeniably how the kennel had stamped its type, a type which was instantly recognisable halfway round the world from the kennel's home in Kent, England.

Delving into the past ... Mrs Perry's husband introduced her to the breed in 1926. At the "material" time

they had one Pekingese bitch so that the kennel name chosen, "Kobe", was something of a misnomer when applied to first the Pekingese and then the Samoyed. Kobe - it is TWOSYLLABLES - is of course a city in Japan. The kennel was later to concentrate on Samoyeds though there was a brief foray into the Bernese Mountain Dog prior to World War 2.

As Mrs Perry was to later write she was very lucky in her beginnings. Her husband learned of two large, white dogs offered for sale and as luck would have it the pair just happened to be bred by Mrs Kilburn-Scott. The male named Polki was later lost through distemper but the bitch Chia ("of Kobe" was later added) has the distinction of producing the very first Kobe litter on 7th January 1928. A very auspicious day indeed! Sired by Nadir, all ten lively puppies were successfully reared and included Nadine of Kobe, dam of the famed sire Peter of Kobe, and Pro Tem of Kobe.

The first Champion to bear the name of Kobe was Ch Kosca of Kobe mentioned previously. Though not bred at Kobe he was to sire Ch Dimitri of Kobe, one of a long line of outstanding stud dogs to appear bearing the Kobe name. Many famous stud dogs were produced and their names literally roll off the tongue, names such as Ch Magnus, Ch White Fang, Ch Prince Bado, Ch Ivanoff (sire of Kalina's Aust Ch Sarya of Kobe - see THE KALINA STORY), Eng & USA Ch Americ, Ch Sleigh King, and so on.

Equally illustrious were the many beautiful Kobe dams such as Ch Karabelle, Ch Zeeta, Ch Tanarka (dam of Kalina's Aust & NZ Ch Tatina of Kobe) and so on, though probably the most famous brood bearing the Kobe name would be Aust Ch Icemist Beauty of Kobe (Imp UK) who did so much for the breed in Australasia, not only in the show ring but as the dam of so many Kalina champions.

(see **TOP BROODS**)

Even England's top ranking brood, Ch Silver Jewel of Sword dale, is just three generations away from a Kobe bred bitch, Countess of Kobe.

Undoubtedly the most successful showring star owned by the kennel was Eng & Irish Ch Gogolev Corbesky - winner of 34 CC's and in the last four for Best in Show at Crufts in 1955 as a veteran at ten years of age. No Samoyed has achieved a higher placing at this prestigious show. Though he did not carry the Kobe name he was sired by Ch Whitestar of Kobe (sire of five English champions) and out of a maternal granddaughter of Ch Karabelle of Kobe.

In 1949 Mrs Perry was elected President of the Samoyed Association completing a term of fourteen years in that position until her resignation in 1963. In 1965 her daughter Mrs Irene Ashfield was elected Association President remaining in that post until 1971 when she declined re-election.

Kobe specialised, above all, on the beautiful head and expression, and this can be traced back to the beautifully headed prepotent stud dog Peter of Kobe. His pedigree was based on the Thomson-Glover development of Farningham breeding and he appears in the pedigrees of all but the first two Kobe Champions - often on both sides of the pedigree as well as in Arctic and Snowland pedigrees. Head, conformation and temperament were handed down and maintained by careful selective breeding. The same classical head type can be seen in Aust Ch Sarya of Kobe, born some 28 years after Peter.

It was a litter born at Kobe in 1958 which was to have a most profound effect on the breed both in England and

Australasia. Sired by Ch Sleigh King of Kobe and out of Ch Tanarka of Kobe, no less than three of those four puppies were to go on to produce outstanding winners and producers. Though she produced only the one litter, the name of Sleigh Imp of Kobe can be found in many pedigrees throughout Australasia via her son Eng & Aust Ch Imperial Rebel of Kobe, yet another of Kalina's famed imports.

One of Sleigh Imp's brothers, Sleigh Leader of Kobe, was to become the foundation sire of the Whitewisp Kennels siring three Champions including the Eng Ch Whitewisp Sleigh Lad. Prior to his export Ch Sleigh Lad sired the very successful, and indeed England's second ranking champion sire, Ch Whitewisp Lunar Module (sire of 10 Champions). A lesser known son of Sleigh Leader's was Whitewisp Odin who in turn sired one Champion as well as the male Whitewisp Arrogance. In 1980 Novaskaya Tsarina Lafay was exported to New Zealand in whelp to Arrogance and whelped, in quarantine, Kimchatka's most successful "A" litter. Thus Sleigh Leader's name can be found in the pedigrees of stock from many English, Australian and New Zealand kennels as well as other countries.

However, it is the third of the trio whose name lives on in most Samoyed pedigrees throughout the world and that dog's name is Ch Sleigh Monarch of Kobe. Not only did he sire England's top champion producing sire in Ch Silver Sabre of Sword dale (sire of 12 Champions) but he also sired England's youngest Samoyed champion, Eng & Aust Ch Darryl of Tamitsa. Exported to Kalina Kennels in Australia Ch Darryl proceeded to emulate his half brother, siring Champion after Champion, and he now ranks as Australia's No. 1 Samoyed sire. It is hardly surprising then that New Zealand's top sire is a Ch Darryl son, Ch Kalina Smirnoff (Imp Aust). It is fitting too that England's top brood is also sired by a Kobe male, Eng & Can Ch Demitrio of Kobe.

While the currently successful English Fairvilla kennel was not founded on Kobe bred stock some of their successful stud dogs in the 1970's had as their sires Kobe dogs. For instance Ch Fairvilla Emperor was sired by Gilroy of Kobe and Emperor descendants can be found Australia and New Zealand wide through his son, Fairvilla Tsarovitch, who was exported to Kalina. The most notable Tsarovitch son would be Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Major Module.

It was most appropriate that the first Samoyed to win Best in Show at an all breed championship show in England bore the magic Kobe name. Ch Snoscene Kalindi of Kobe (sired by Fairvilla White Chief ex Carron of Kobe) is the only Samoyed bitch to have achieved this award. And just to show it was no fluke she collected the same award two years later in 1974. Ch Kalindi's CC tally of 18 places her second in ranking order.

A total of 43 Samoyeds carrying the Kobe name achieved their English crowns and some went on to found successful English kennels, including Snowpack, Sword dale and Annecy. Many were exported to very many countries becoming champions and very often the foundation stones of new kennels.

The Kobe strain has been the backbone of many successful kennels the world over. Just take a look at your dog's pedigree and extend it about 8 generations, then look at the proportion of times the word "Kobe" appears.

In many cases this will be very high indeed and shows far more than mere words the debt which so many present-day owners owe to the Kobe kennels.

Certainly the 47 years of highly successful breeding and showing attained by the kennel is most unlikely to be emulated by any English kennel in the near future though Australia's Kalina kennel, built of course with Kobe stock, is now only seven years away from achieving the same span.

Prior to Mrs Perry's death in 1970, ownership was transferred to her daughter who kept the kennel going until 1974. Mrs Ashfield remained active in dogdom until her death in May 1983.

The name of Kobe is synonymous with quality Samoyeds the world over and it behoves us all to cherish and protect the great heritage handed down to us.

THE SNOWLAND INFLUENCE

Mrs Westcott founded her kennel in 1933 with the acquisition of the bitch Christiana Marie. The family had lost their first pet Samoyed "Joan" to distemper and Marie was given to Mrs Westcott after her invalid son died. Sired by Ch Kosca of Kobe and out of Stella Maris Marie was thus well bred.

In due course she was mated to Taz, owned by the local doctor's wife, and whelped the first Snowland litter on 26.11.34. The litter included two champions, the kennel's own Ch Bettina Marie and the French Ch Julian Jim, owned by the Count de Savignac, who was awarded the title of World Champion in 1936.

The Snowland name was not used for that first litter but later litters were to bear the prefix.

Taz was later acquired by Mrs Westcott and mated to Miss Keyte-Perry's Ch Glacier of the Glacier, he sired the Champion littermates, Dawn and Wings of the Arctic.

Mrs Westcott was a Devonian of farming stock with a very great knowledge of pedigrees and breeding and apparently preferred that aspect of the dog game to showing. Main lines were based on the Farningham stock with the famous Mustan very evident but Mrs Westcott also introduced two or three less known specimens which were imported into the West Country.

Snowland placed great emphasis on coat quality, opting for the very dense and harsh coat, and produced the notable coloured Samoyed, Ch Snowland Marda (9CC's) who went on to found the Snowcryst Kennel. Of course conformation and adherence to the standard were not overlooked. When commenting on the breed in the 1980's Mrs Westcott believed back action had improved, through the hip dysplasia programme, but that coat quality had been lost with coats tending to be softer and shaggy in comparison with the off-standing spikey coat carried by the original Samoyeds.

The Snowlands were not exhibited as widely as the Arctics or Kobes the reason being the geographic location of the kennel (Martingate) which was not an easy starting point. In those days exhibitors were much more dependent on public transport.

The kennel numbers were less than those of either Arctic or Kobe with Mrs Westcott keeping only eight or ten and concentrating on bitches. She only kept one male at a time in case of fights but was able to breed right through the war years. This was possible because of her country base and being close to registered slaughter houses.

Over the years many dogs were exported to Australia, Canada, France, Norway, South Africa and the USA. Mrs Westcott considered USA Ch Martingate Snowland Taz her most successful export. The last of Ch Bettina Marie's puppies, Taz sired Ch Snowland Canras prior to his

export to the USA. Because there was already a Snowland kennel in the USA the name "Martingate" was added to his name to distinguish the two kennels. Ch Taz had a very successful show career and went on to sire 27 USA Champions.

Over its 30 year span Snowland produced nine English champions and stock went on to found such notable English kennels as Jan Mayen, Snowcryst and Tundras. The Snowland name can be found in the pedigrees of many well known champions including Ch Sunnistar of Kobe, Eng & Can Ch Demitrio of Kobe, Eng & Aust Ch Darryl of Tamitsa (Imp UK) and Ch Silver Sabre of Sword dale. The first in a string of Champions to come from the Fairvilla Kennel, Ch Fairvilla Snow Imp, was sired by Garin of Snowland.

Another example of the intertwining of the strains is demonstrated by Eng & Am Ch Princess Silvertips of Kobe (by Ch Whitestar of Kobe ex Snowland Jenetta) and it is interesting to note that Silvertips first American litter, which incidentally produced five American champions, was sired by Am Ch Martingate Snowland Taz.

Many Australian and New Zealand Samoyed kennels retain links with the Snowland strain through English exports to these shores. Probably the closest in direct descent would be the three exports from the Samovar kennel, all of whom arrived in New Zealand during the 1980's.

Mrs Westcott too was active as a championship show judge and judged the breed at Cruft's in 1955. The last Snowland to be registered was born in June 1963. Mrs Westcott remained active long after she retired from breeding, still visiting shows in her eighties. She died in 1980 at the great age of 91.

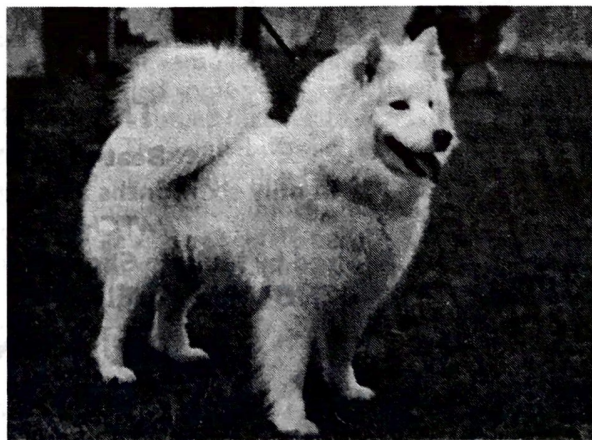
THE END OF AN ERA

Nineteen years have elapsed since the closure of Kobe, the last and indubitably the greatest of these three major kennels.

In this article I have endeavoured to highlight the dogs which have had a direct bearing on the breed in Australasia.

Breeders in Australia and New Zealand enjoy very close ties so that inevitably dogs exported from England to either country very soon have descendants in both countries.

Nowadays kennels tend to be much smaller and more numerous but all three strains can be found in varying degrees behind present-day kennels the world over.



Ch Tanarka of Kobe

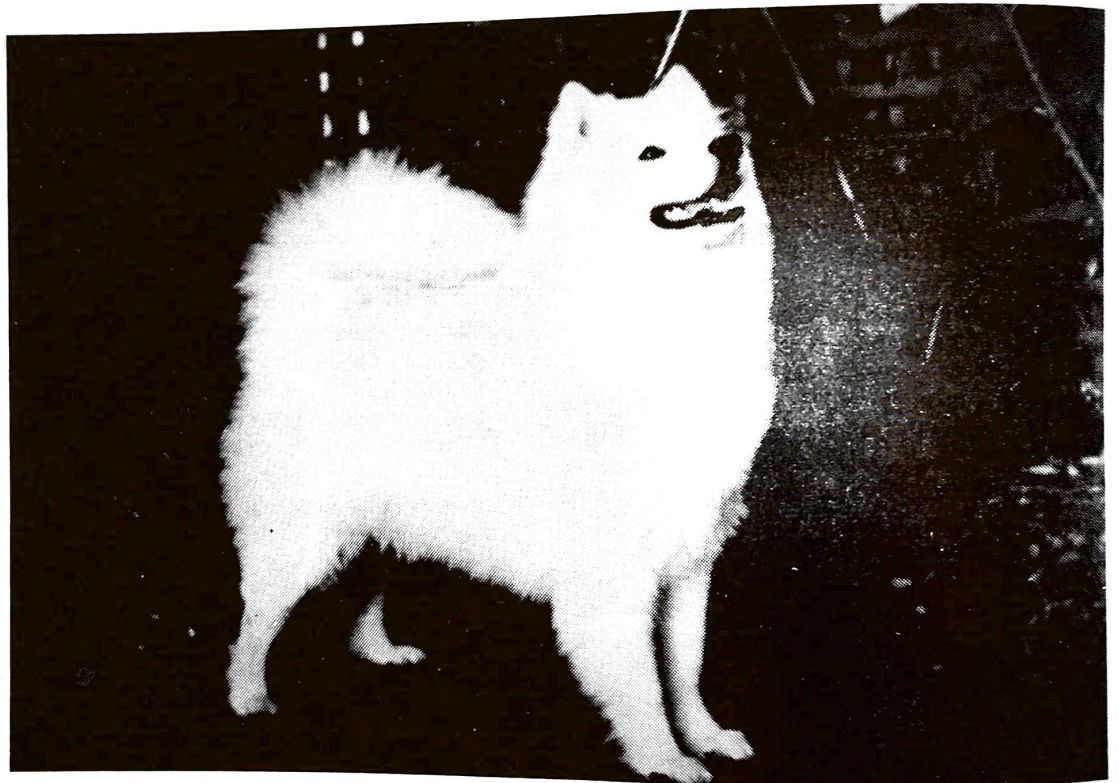
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THE KALINA STORY

More than forty years and 250 litters.

The oldest active Samoyed kennel in the world, Kalina has dominated the breed in Australasia with exports to Scandinavia, Holland, Canada, USA, Asia and New Zealand. An international judge since 1965 and the only Australasian breed specialist to judge Samoyeds at Crufts, Yvonne Sydenham-Clarke comments on the dog which has dominated her life

It was in 1953 that the Samoyed first became established in our family. We had been in Australia for almost two years having arrived here from England with our young children and set up home in Croydon, Victoria.

We had first seen the breed on the top of a mountain in Switzerland where they were being used as a tourist attraction in a sled team. I was fascinated with the lovely white dogs and although the team master cautioned me not to pat them I did so and soon made friends. Between giving sled rides to the eager tourists the master of the team carved animals and birds from balsa wood. I asked him to carve me a Samoyed which he did and I have this small souvenir today.

However we were soon to leave for our new country and so thoughts of dogs were set aside for the time being. After we had settled in Australia and the children had gone off to school and so forth, I realised I missed my dogs terribly. We had rehomed my husband's Shepherds and my Boxers before leaving the United Kingdom. After some discussion the interest in the Samoyed breed came up and we decided to investigate the possibility of acquiring some in Australia. There were very few. Eventually we bought a three year old female and a baby male from local kennels. We bred a litter from the bitch but the choice of sire for her was very limited and we finally used her half brother. The young male became a Champion with very little opposition.

To further my knowledge in the breed I wrote to England for books and after some further investigations in 1954 we imported from England what was to become our foundation bitch, Icemist Beauty of Kobe (later Australian Champion) from the famous Kobe Kennels. She was soon followed by the great Starya of Kobe (later Australian Champion), whose picture hangs in the hall of honour in the Sydney Showgrounds. He qualified for this by winning Best Exhibit in the Sydney Royal Show 1960.

After these two some 17 other imports have followed, all with the same solid Kobe bloodlines. International Champion Darryl of Tamitsa became one of the top sires in the breed.

In 1965 I was honoured by being asked to judge the Championship Show of the Samoyed Association in Great Britain and it was at this show in London that I judged the beautiful Champion Imperial Rebel of Kobe and was thrilled to be able to have him join our kennel in Australia where he gained his Australian Championship. He gave us our second Royal Show Best Exhibit at the Adelaide Royal Show. Then later on our third Best Exhibit at a Royal was achieved by our home bred Australian and New Zealand Champion Kalina Major Module - this time at the Perth Royal in 1977. Melbourne Royal is evasive for wins in our breed. It is held in spring time and coats seem

to go off at that time of the year, especially for the imports. However, Rebel did make group at one Melbourne Royal.

The imports take a terribly long time to acclimatise to the turn about calendar and grow their coats around Christmas for the northern winter.

We at Kalina have bred about 250 litters to date. This sounds a lot until you realise our involvement in the breed now spans 40 years. From these litters Champions have been made up in many countries throughout the world, Canada, USA, Scandinavia, New Zealand, Holland and all over Australia, also one or two in Asia but I do not advise our puppies going to the latter and only allowed these to go because I personally knew the new owners and they could provide air conditioning in the hot weather. We were particularly pleased with our Kalinas which went to Scandinavia. After judging there some years ago I was somewhat disappointed with those exhibited. Again last year I judged Samoyeds in the northern countries and was very pleased with the improvement in type. The breeders are to be congratulated for the way they have put true type back in around eight years.

After some years at Croydon and Lilydale we moved to our present address in North Ringwood in 1963 and built kennels to suit our breeding program. These have stood me in good stead for the last 30 years, having accommodation for some 10 to 12 adults, along with areas for whelping, rearing and running on puppies. So many of our dogs have been born here and have lived their whole lives with our family. My children have grown up and have children of their own and the Samoyeds just keep going on. My youngest daughter Jane, is my greatest help with my dogs. Her knowledge of all that goes on at Kalina is possibly more than my own as she manages it all when I go off on my overseas judging trips.

I have seen our breed all over the world frequently and know that the wonderful solid bloodlines I acquired from Kobe must be protected and never diluted if we are to maintain true type from the small gene pool that has produced our Samoyeds in the western world. Sadly Mrs D L Perry died some years ago after having guided and protected our breed for over 40 years in her Kobe Kennels in the UK. The kennel was sold off and it is now almost impossible to acquire that blood anywhere in the world.

Some thoughtful Samoyed breeders in other parts of the world are very keen to get stock from our undiluted blood lines. Kobe was able to package the right genes into their stock to reproduce true type and that is what it is all about.

Overseas judges have been very impressed with our Samoyeds in Australia and as long as we do not dilute our genes or breed inferior animals together we should be able to continue that correct type. I have selected every import to provide strength in particular areas in which I



"Kalina Jane" - Jane Sydenham-Clarke at the Adelaide Royal with Eng & Aust Ch Imperial Rebel of Kobe (Imp.UK).

have felt it was needed and have found it is possible to correct weakened departments, whether it be pigmentation, bone, eye shape etc etc, no one stud dog can do it all. It is important to recognise a need and be able to use a prepotent animal who will correct a fault.

I have always found that the best Samoyeds are in the UK. They do have type. Faults as well naturally. In a normal show entry of about 130, it is possible to have several dogs and bitches to choose from for top honours and it makes a judge's task difficult to separate these exhibits.

Last year I was greatly honoured by judging our breed at the largest dog show in the world ... England's Crufts. This was a very special assignment, certainly for one from Australia. I had some 240 of our breed and it took me about seven hours to sort them out. A great experience. My Best of Breed was a bitch. Best Dog was a beautiful English Champion but the bitch outshone him in the end and took 'Best'. She was truly lovely and completed her title a few weeks later and has since produced a litter. I am looking forward to seeing some of her offspring next year when I am due to go back to the UK on another judging trip.

It is of great value to me as a breed specialist to be able to know what is going on with our breed around the world. One knows where our breed value is to be found and who has the future of our breed safely in their kennels.

It becomes more difficult to buy through the post these days - there are so many small breeders and so few large established kennels. Costs and kennel staff are prohibitive now in most places in the world. It is a matter of difficulty searching to find that special Samoyed with pedigree and appearance to match and then be allowed to buy. Then comes the transporting and in the case of Australia, quarantine. Apart from the dollars what could have happened to the temperament by now?

My last one cost me almost \$8,000 and I lost him with a snake bite after only a few months ... heartbreaking. It has not all been easy but as a life's interest I would not alter my choice. I have been asked many times which of my dogs, imports etc were the best and produced the best. To this I try to explain that it is never one animal that does it

all. They must complement one another and the breeder must be able to recognise and correct faults as they occur.

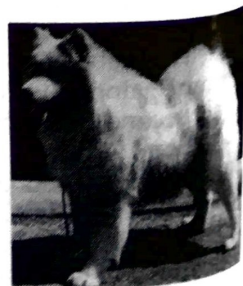
We in Australia are so fortunate in having many sires and dams introduced into this country from that solid blood line in the UK where the breed was so carefully developed from the very small numbers originally brought from Siberia. We must hold type and not dilute the blood.



Yve Sydenham-Clarke with one of the breed's top Australasian producers, Aust Ch Starya of Kobe (Imp.UK), born January 10 1956.

In Victoria we have a very active breed Club and have produced the Pedigree Book which tells the history of Samoyeds in this part of the world and charts the pedigrees of many Champions and all imports back to the pedigree books of the Samoyed Association in the UK, which in turn goes back to the first imports. We also have a National Samoyed Breed Association in Australia which gives us an official opportunity to be heard in any world conference where our breed is to be discussed. I am proud to say I bred Best Exhibit at our first Australian National Show.

Highs and lows are many in any breeder's life. My dogs have been an enormous interest in my life and it is impossible to imagine living without them. They are my friends and I respect them enormously. Whelping a beautiful litter, even if it is in the middle of the night is a great joy and watching those whelps develop never loses its magic. Everyone has a personality of its own. Keeping in touch with its future whether here or across the world keeps that interest alive for years. Every facet of my involvement with this breed has enriched my life and I hope my input has benefited the breed in this and other parts of the world, and with even a few dedicated people the breed cannot fail to progress.



Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Major Module, Best Exhibit Perth Royal 1977.

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NEW ZEALAND'S BREED CLUBS

by Sandra Stewart

The Southern Cross Samoyed Club, formed in Wellington in the 1930's, was New Zealand's first Samoyed breed club.

Sadly this club faded away during the early years of World War 2.

However the ice was broken — excuse the pun — for a breed particularly well served in this country by a network of specialist clubs.

The Auckland Samoyed Club was formed in 1949 as the breed grew in popularity among fanciers, followed in 1957 by the Dominion Samoyed Club, which held its inaugural meeting in a boatshed in Heretaunga.

The aim of the DSC, like the breed clubs which followed, was to promote the Samoyed and advise and help owners and those interested in the welfare of the breed. It remains the driving force behind the three breed clubs today, all running rescue and new home placement services for needy Sams.

Two of the DSC's early members, Mrs Val Auckram and Mrs Pearl Wilson, took the task of promoting the breed very much to heart and between them wrote the "The Samoyed (New Zealand)", which while now long out of print, still remains the "breed bible" in this country. The book is available for inspection at both the New Zealand Kennel Club library and the Wellington General Assembly Library.

It remains one of the most prized possessions in the reference library of those New Zealand Samoyed breeders lucky enough to have secured a copy.

The book's two published editions, the first in 1961, the second in 1966, gave advice on rearing, care and breeding — helpful to the new owner and experienced breeder alike. Its pedigree section traces the breed to the first Samoyeds to arrive in New Zealand. Appropriately Mrs Auckram, who retains an active interest in the breed, is a Life Member of both the Dominion Samoyed Club and the Auckland Provincial Samoyed Association.

The Dominion Samoyed Club had its home in Wellington for only five years and in 1963 shifted base to Christchurch where it has thrived for the past 30 years. Membership peaked in the late 1980s with about 150 members and is now steady about the 120 mark.

The DSC's first function, a Ribbon Parade, was held in Wellington on December 1 1962 and six years later the club held its first Championship Show drawing 53 entries.

This year, the DSC holds its 25th Championship Show, celebrating the anniversary with its fourth English specialist judge, Mrs Betty Moody.

All the country's Samoyed clubs have been commendably active in securing specialist judges from overseas and within New Zealand for both Open and Championship Shows, often working with each other and Australian clubs.

Originally a "dominion-wide" Club, hence its name, the DSC's zone of influence is the South Island. Life Members are Mrs Auckram, Mrs Neilmar Fraser, Mrs Elma Todd, Messers Ross Rusbridge and Des Renner.

The Auckland Provincial Samoyed Association was incorporated in 1966, and affiliated to the New Zealand Kennel Club in 1969, about the time the Auckland Samoyed Club, changed its name to the Samoyed Club Incorporated and shifted its base to Ngaruawahia. Its zone of influence is north of Mercer.

From 1969 to 1987 the APSA went from strength to strength, its annual membership topping the 200 mark three times between 1980 and 1984.

From its first Christmas party held in 1966 in a Patricia Road, Avondale, factory, the APSA grew to be the biggest Samoyed club in New Zealand, holding two Open Shows annually and twice during the 1980's two Championship Shows a year. Its first Championship show in 1972 drew 56 entries.

In 1978 at its seventh Championship Show, Judge D Van Ommen Kloeck drew a New Zealand record entry of 109 Samoyeds.

In 1987 crisis overtook the APSA in a wrangle over the Samoyed Standard, and it lost its Championship show status. The NZKC moved to oversee APSA administration for a period. In 1989 the APSA held an Open Show and in 1990 regained its Championship Show status. In 1991 the APSA celebrated its 25th year and last year held its 21st Championship Show. This year the APSA also welcomes English specialist Mrs Betty Moody to judge its Championship Show.

A series of enthusiastic APSA committees have done much to publicise the Samoyed and foster the motto "For the Betterment of the Breed." Life Members are Mrs Auckram, Mrs Margaret Renneberg, Mrs Judi McCormick, Mrs Eleanor Maitland and Mr George Wilkinson.

The Samoyed Club Incorporated was based in Ngaruawahia under the presidency of one of the breed doyennes in New Zealand, the late Kay O'Connor of Rydal Mount kennels.

The SCI has the honour of holding the first specialist Samoyed championship show in New Zealand. In 1962 an entry of 28 Samoyeds was judged in Auckland — of whom eludes our research so far. However Best In Show was Major of Rydal Mount, bred by Mrs O'Connor and owned by V.M. Williams. Pup In Show was Beau of Rydal Mount, owned and bred by Mrs O'Connor. Both dogs were sired by Mrs O'Connor's record making Ch Tamara of Rydal Mount, the first Samoyed to notch up a century of challenge certificates.

In 1976, in another wrangle with members, the base of the SCI moved to Wellington, home to the club for the past 17 years. The Club's zone of influence stretches from Wellington to Mercer.

Membership is steady at about 100 members. The SCI's Life Member of the Samoyed Club Incorporated is Mrs Una Gibson.

The Waikato and Districts Samoyed Club enjoyed the briefest of breed club lives, born from a band of enthusiasts

astic Samoyed exhibitors in 1980 and shutting up shop in 1986. Earning just Open Show status, Waikato and Districts however held some of the most well patronised Open Shows in breed history and toted up a sizeable list of members.

All three clubs produce magazines for their members, typically featuring articles of interest to Samoyed owners, breeders and show exhibitors. In 1988 the Dominion Samoyed Club scored a unique double winning the Rover Supreme Contest for New Zealand's Best Dog Magazine and Best Dog Show Catalogue, both edited by yours truly.

The DSC had earlier that year won Best Dog Club Stall both days at the Southern Classic Show.

CLUB CONTACTS

DOMINION SAMOYED CLUB

President Mary Wells
Secretary Barbara Badcock
PO Box 90
Lyttelton
PH : 03 328 8068

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL SAMOYED ASSN

President Karen Bell
Secretary Colleen Ryan
7/42 Wintere Road
Papatoetoe
PH : 09 278 7017

THE SAMOYED CLUB

President Gary Carleton
Secretary Anita Shugg
23 Sunshine Ave
Paraparaumu
PH : 04 297 0766



Auckland Provincial Samoyed Association's April 1978 Championship Show winners - Best In Show Ch Kuhlman Calm & Noeline Chambers & Reserve Best, Ch Kirim of Rydal Mount & Kay O'Connor. The show judged by Dr Van Ommen Kloek drew a record entry of 109 Samoyeds.

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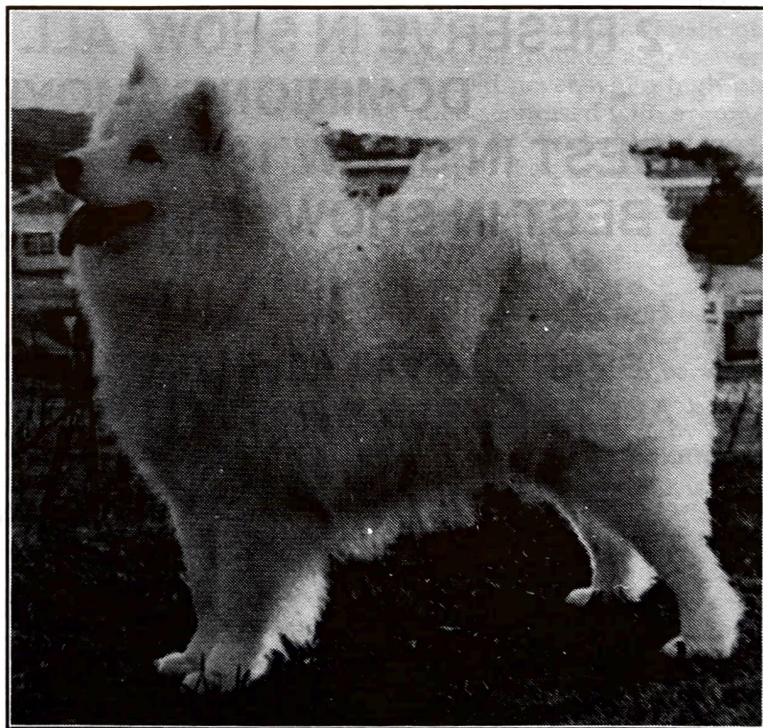
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THE SAMOYED STANDARD

The first Standard of the Samoyed breed was drawn up by English breed pioneer, Ernest Kilburn-Scott, in the early 1900's. His guidelines were followed closely in the first official English Standard adopted in 1909.

This first Standard had several interesting points particularly on colour "pure white; white, with slight lemon markings; brown and white; black and white," size "Dogs 19 to 21.5 inches at shoulder, bitches 18 to 19.5 inches at shoulder" and weight "about 40 lbs."

The second English Standard, in essence the one to which the breed is judged today, was adopted in 1920. It too had its points of interest.

This Standard introduced a "Scale of Points" against which the breed was evaluated. Colour too had undergone significant alteration to "Pure white, white and biscuit, cream", while size and weight had increased

"Dogs, 20 to 22 inches at shoulder, 45 to 55 lb. Bitches, 18 to 20 inches, 36 to 45 lb."

The English Standard was used as an official judging guide in New Zealand, Australia, the United States and Canada from the earliest days.

Minor alterations have occasionally been made for clarification and the English Standard was itself revised in 1967, shedding the breed points scale. This revision was adopted in full by New Zealand and Australian kennel clubs.

Canada did go further than England in its revision. While holding to the English height guidelines, Canadian authorities added a more descriptive and comprehensive section on general appearance, gait and head type.

Following constant complaints about poor judging in the United States, authorities there, in 1945, moved to revise the American Samoyed Standard — seen then by breeders as inadequate, in parts unwieldy, and too flexible for uniform judging. In an 11 year revision, which aimed at shedding the indefinite phrases in the Standard for more explicit ones, the Americans prescribed percentages, angles and ratios, also raising the height specifications by one inch for bitches and 1.5 inches for dogs. Their new Standard was adopted in 1957, with a final alteration approved in 1963.

After much debate a third revision of the English Standard was adopted by the English Kennel Club in 1987.

This has also been adopted by Australian authorities. However in New Zealand the Samoyed is still judged to the Standard adopted back in 1967.

It is interesting to note that back in 1928, after what must have been a stream of correspondence on the issue of breed Standards, the English Kennel Club stated that this was not the function of the governing body. Rather it was one for the specialist clubs themselves.

The Standards adopted in New Zealand have been those issued by the recognised specialist breed clubs in England.

THE SAMOYED STANDARD

The official New Zealand Kennel Club Standard

The commentary comes from The Samoyed Association's book "The Samoyed."

CHARACTERISTICS:

The Samoyed is intelligent, alert, full of action but above all displaying affection towards all mankind.

Living as they did in the tents of the Samoyede people for many centuries, the dogs have developed a wonderful relationship with human beings. They are intelligent and independent giving and expecting affection to a high degree. To be starved of human contact is intolerable to this breed, and therefore, while they can be kept quite satisfactorily in kennels, they need daily attention and occasional longer periods of close relationship with people. After centuries of sleeping in native "chooms" can you deny them the occasional night on your bed?

A snappy, ill-tempered Samoyed is extremely rare if he has been treated correctly from puppyhood, for it is most unnatural to see a healthy puppy shy away from human affection. It is a mistake to underestimate the effect which environment has upon Samoyeds. Where an adult dog does develop ill temper despite good handling it is a real disservice to the breed to perpetuate that line.

The disposition is so important that it is quoted in the first sentence of the Standard as the characteristic of the breed. A dog which shows unprovoked aggressiveness to humans in the ring should never win a high place. However, this should not be confused with arguments among the dogs themselves — particularly stud dogs, for remember that the instinct of the pack is still near the surface.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Samoyed being essentially a working dog, should be strong and active and graceful, and as his work lies in cold climates, his coat should be heavy and weather-resisting. He should not be too long in back, as a weak back would make him practically useless for his legitimate work; but at the same time a cobby body, such as a Chow's would also place him at a great disadvantage as a draught dog. Breeders should aim for the happy medium, viz. a body not long, but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest and well sprung ribs, strong neck proudly arched, straight front and exceptionally strong loins. Both dogs and bitches should give the appearance of being capable of great endurance but should be free from coarseness. A full grown dog should stand about 53.34 cm (21 in) at the shoulder. On account of the depth of the chest required the legs should be moderately long, a very short-legged dog is to be deprecated. Hindquarters should be particularly well developed, stifles well angulated, and any suggestion of unsound stifles or cow hocks severely penalised.

Strong — active — graceful these qualities are absolutely basic to the breed and every breeder and judge should have them in the forefront of their consciousness when considering their dogs. The strength comes from good bone and muscle development, but this must be allied to action and grace of movement. A typical Samoyed is rarely still when standing — he is poised and ready for instant action upon the slightest pretext: it is this reason, linked to their independence of character, which makes most of them unsuitable subjects for the rigid discipline of the obedience ring.

Length of back is well described in the Standard, but it should be remembered that a bitch's back needs to be slightly longer than that of a dog if she is to whelp easily. Furthermore, their legitimate work was a mixture of hunting, herding and sledge pulling, and thus the strength of body needed must not be achieved at the expense of excessive weight, for an unduly heavy dog would soon become useless.

The dog's height is measured at the shoulder. This may be found by feeling two bones which are close together on the back almost directly above the front legs. These bones correspond to the shoulder-blades in the human being. To determine the height accurately the dog should be measured when out of coat with the same kind of device as is used for humans. A rough guide can be achieved against a wall with the dog standing upon a firm surface, and placing a guide across its back at the correct point. In the interests of reasonable accuracy it is best if this guide incorporates a spirit level.

Here it must be pointed out that the British Standard gives 21 inches as the average height, with an inch of tolerance upon either side. In the United States of America slightly larger dogs are permitted.

Viewed from the rear the legs should be perfectly straight in the standing position. An unsound stifle is one in which the stifle joint is loose. This can be felt, and even more readily seen when the dog moves, for a loose joint here produces a sloppy lower leg movement.

HEAD AND SKULL:

Head powerful and wedge-shaped with a broad, flat skull, muzzle of medium length, a tapering foreface not too sharply defined. Lips black. Hair short and smooth before the ears. Nose black for preference, but may be brown or flesh-coloured. Strong jaws.

The correct head comes from a broad skull allied to a medium "stop". It is a mistake to imagine that the stop must be very pronounced to give a powerful head, for if this is too deep the face becomes too much like that of a Chow. On the other hand, little or no stop certainly produces a plain face, and thus, as in many other features, what is ideal is the "happy medium".

The wedge described in the Standard is seen when the face is viewed from above and the face fringes are pushed back. It begins below the ears and finishes at the nose.

The black nose is preferred, but lighter colours are permitted because many dogs lose pigment to some degree during the winter.

EYES:

Almond shaped, medium to dark brown in colour, set well apart with alert and intelligent expression. Eyerims should be black and unbroken.

The almond-shaped eye should be set so that the tapering end points towards the base of the ear, and this correct set

of eye can easily be seen in a puppy. Good width between the eyes is essential to balance the required width of skull and to preserve to proportion of the wedge-shaped head. The colour range cannot be emphasised too strongly - medium to dark brown. The really expressive eye is brown, and eyes which are too light or too dark detract from this important aspect of the Samoyed expression. It must be remembered, however, that a puppy with very dark eyes will probably change as it gets older, obtaining the correct shade of brown at about two years of age.

EARS:

Thick, not too long and slightly rounded at the tips, set well apart and well covered inside with hair. The ears should be fully erect in the grown dog.

The thick, well-furred ears of a Samoyed are delightful and are a most distinctive feature of the breed. As suggested in the Standard, the length should be medium, precisely what is acceptable in an individual dog or bitch depends upon the all-important aspect of balance of the whole face. A well-coated, mature dog can carry slightly longer ears than a more petite bitch.

MOUTH:

Upper teeth should just overlap the underteeth in a scissor bite.

The correct placement of teeth can be seen easily by turning back the lips immediately under the nose. Just as the blades of scissors close one behind the other but in very close contact, so the teeth should do the same, with the upper teeth overlapping the lower.

NECK:

Proudly arched.

Surely self-evident in the stance or the photograph of any dog which really possesses this feature.

FOREQUARTERS:

Legs straight and muscular with good bone.

Viewed from the front the legs should be set reasonably well apart if the chest is well developed, but not too far to give the impression of a "barrel" chest. A dog with this fault will roll as he moves and the front legs will be thrown slightly outwards instead of moving directly forward. When standing the front legs should appear parallel throughout their length. Good bone is essential, but must be in relation to the size of the dog.

BODY:

Back medium in length, broad and very muscular. Chest broad and deep, ribs well sprung, giving plenty of heart and lung room.

The back is that part of the back line composed of the five vertebrae between the withers and the loin - the ninth to the thirteenth vertebrae inclusive.

A Samoyed's body can only be appreciated by feeling it, and what a delight it is to do so when all these points are present to the right degree! The fact that the ringsider cannot feel exhibits often causes surprise at a judge's placings at shows, yet the body is a most important part of the assessment of the whole dog. The spring of ribs likewise can only be felt - there must be adequate room; they must not be heavily covered with fat, neither should it be possible to count every rib, which would suggest insufficient feeding.

HINDQUARTERS:

Very muscular, stifles well angulated; cow hocks or straight stifles very objectionable.

Apart from the comments given after "General Appearance", note how once again the emphasis is upon good muscle. The stifles should make an angle of 45 degrees with the ground.

FEET:

Long, flattish and slightly spread out. Soles well cushioned with hair.

Another typical feature of the Samoyed. The front feet are not quite so long as the rear ones, but the front legs have the intermediate pastern between leg and foot. In a well-exercised dog the pastern makes an angle of 60-70 degrees with the ground. The featherings on the top of the feet extending forward and to the sides are as important as the cushioning of the pads in dense hair underneath.

GAIT/MOVEMENT:

Should move freely with a strong agile drive showing power and elegance.

Gait is not easy to assess and ability to appreciate it comes only from prolonged observation. Power comes from the back legs and they should give the impression that as the dog moves he is trying to push something away behind him from under his feet. The correct gait is not simply an easy swinging movement! Viewed from the rear the back legs should move forward in a straight line from the hips downwards without any deviation whatsoever. Any lateral movement from side to side when seen from the rear suggests poor hips and/or poor muscle. The elegance is seen to best advantage from the side when the dog is trotting; the whole carriage becomes erect and the movement should appear easy, neat and controlled.

**** Here we include an excerpt from the American Samoyed Standard****

"THE SAMOYED SHOULD TROT NOT PACE. HE SHOULD MOVE WITH A QUICK AGILE STRIDE THAT IS WELL TIMED. THE GAIT SHOULD BE FREE, BALANCED AND VIGOROUS, WITH GOOD REACH IN THE FOREQUARTERS AND GOOD DRIVING POWER IN THE HINDQUARTERS. WHEN TROTTING THERE SHOULD BE STRONG REAR ACTION DRIVE. MOVING AT A SLOW WALK OR TROT, THEY WILL NOT SINGLE TRACK, BUT AS SPEED INCREASES, THE LEGS GRADUALLY ANGLE INWARDS UNTIL THE PADS ARE FINALLY FALLING ON A LINE DIRECTLY UNDER THE LONGITUDINAL CENTRE OF THE BODY. AS THE PAD MARKS CONVERGE, THE FORE LEGS AND THE HIND LEGS ARE CARRIED STRAIGHT FORWARD IN TRAVELLING, THE STIFLES NOT TURNED OUT OR IN. THE BACK SHOULD REMAIN STRONG, FIRM AND LEVEL. A CHOPPY OR STILTED GAIT SHOULD BE PENALISED".

TAIL:

Long and profuse, carried over the back when alert; sometimes dropped when at rest.

The plume is one of the crowning glories of the dog, and the best set tail is the one which is carried over and close to the back, with the long fur dropping to one side. Individuals vary in dropping the tail - some drop it even

when obviously interested! However, since it is such an important part of the outline, it should normally be seen over the back. Young bitches tend to drop the tail when near to their season, especially if prospective boy friends appear!

COAT:

The body should be well covered with a thick, close, soft and short undercoat, with harsh hair growing through it, forming the outer coat, which should stand straight away from the body and be free from curl.

The double coat is most important in the Samoyed, but the dogs carry a rather longer outer coat than do the bitches, though the latter should not just have a dense single coat. The long coat in the dog should not be so long as to become flowing - it should be harsh and off-standing, while the bitch's is usually slightly softer in texture. When the coat is cast, it is mainly the undercoat which comes away, and which may be spun; the outer coat is useless for this purpose.

COLOUR:

Pure white; white and biscuit; cream.

Although the pure white coat is the most popular, most Samoyed owners of long standing accept the particular beauty and quality of a delicately shaded dog. Usually a shaded coat is harsher in texture, and if a line is developing very soft coats it may be useful to introduce a slightly coloured line. Many dogs develop some biscuit shading as they grow older. Where colour appears on the face, however, it is important that it should not produce an unpleasant expression, such as "spectacle" rings around the eyes. Little spots of colour on the foreface are referred to as "tea stains" and are quite acceptable if not unpleasantly obtrusive.

WEIGHT AND SIZE:

Dogs - 50.80 - 55.88 cm (20 - 22 inches) at the shoulder.
Bitches - 45.72 - 55.80 cm (18 - 20 inches) at the shoulder.
Weight in proportion to size.

There is considerable variation between 18 and 22 inches - a point which is not always remembered in the show ring, for both ends of the scale should be acceptable. An 18-inch high bitch should be neat and petite in appearance, and while in her native home she would not have been used for draught work, nevertheless she could easily make an excellent herder and hunter. Conversely, a 22-inch high dog needs very good bone and muscle combined with a very firm body; such a dog would be capable of any type of work which came his way. Those who use such Samoyeds for sledge work report that although they do not break any speed records, nevertheless they are capable of covering long distances without showing the signs of fatigue which soon become apparent with larger dogs.

FAULTS:

Big ears with little feathering. Drop ears. Narrow width between ears. Long foreface. Blue or very light eyes. A bull neck. A long body. A soft coat; a wavy coat; absence of undercoat. Slack tail carriage; should be carried well over the back, though it may drop when the dog is at rest. Absence of feathering. Round, cat-like feet. Black or black spots. Severe unprovoked aggressiveness. Any sign of unsound movement.

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

Most of these faults are self-explanatory. It may be useful to point out, however, that no mention of movement appeared in the Standard until the latest revision. It must be emphasised, therefore, that unsound movement is now a fault, and if both breeders and judges alike take note of this, bad movement should gradually become a thing of the past.

(NB The Standard referred to here is the English Standard. The revision is the 1967 English revision.)

Finally, it should be obvious that the essence of the Standard is concerned with the medium, well-balanced dog. Extremes should be avoided, but good power and muscle are essential - in proportion to body size. If this is remembered the Samoyed will remain true to his ancestry and we as owners will have the satisfaction of knowing that our dogs are as nature intended them to be.

The photographs and captions with this article are taken from the Samoyed Association's book "The Samoyed".



A good head showing correct proportions and the essential "smile". It is powerful without a vestige of coarseness. The dog here is PETER OF KOBE, born about 1930, and sire of several English champions.



The correct almond shaped eyes, set correctly with the slight Mongolian slant.

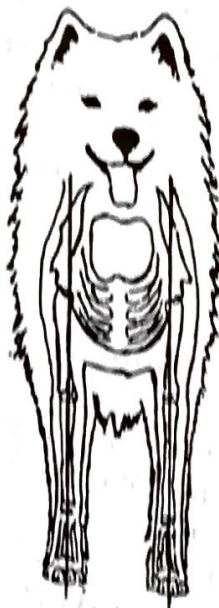


Wrong eyes -- circular, set facing directly forward. These are also rather light, as can be seen from the circles around the eyes. Nose pigment also appears lacking.

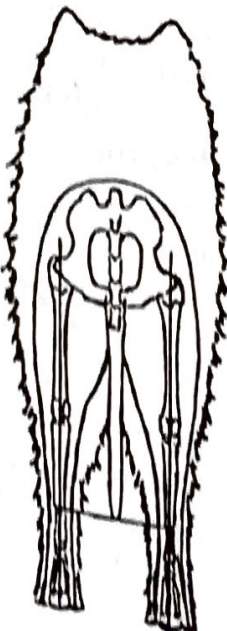


Correct ears.

FRONT VIEW



REAR VIEW

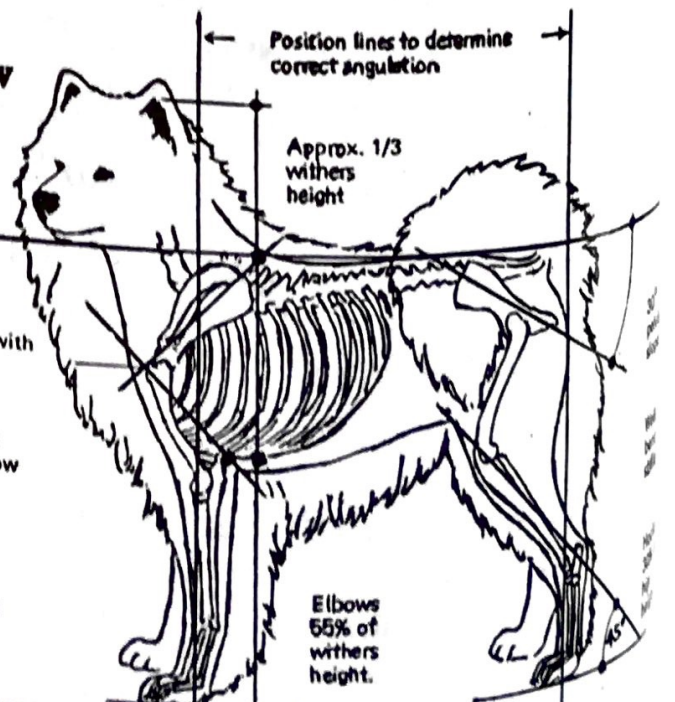


Shoulder & hip width approx. 1/3 body height at withers.
Chest deep - ribs well sprung - not barrel chested.

Upper thighs well developed
Tail terminates approx. at hocks when down.
Large harefoot, toes arched, pads thick and tough.

Taken from the Illustrated Samoyed Standard (USA) by Gertrude Adams.

SIDE VIEW



Position lines to determine correct angulation

Approx. 1/3 withers height

Chin above back line

Shoulders set with 45° layback

Bottom of ribs approx. at elbow

Pasterns strong but flexible. Set at 10-15°

Elbows 65% of withers height.

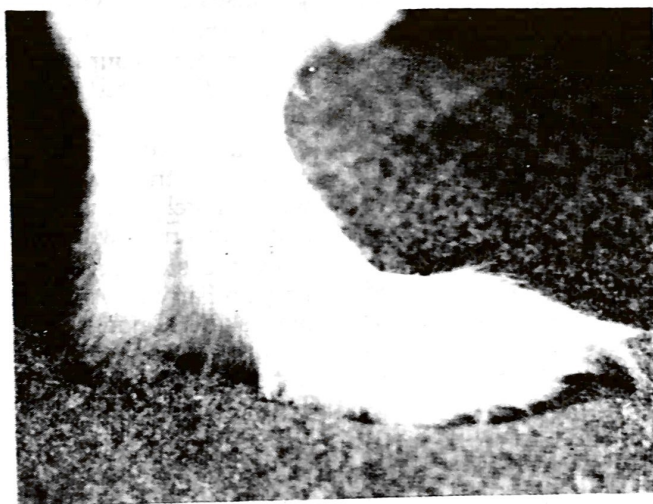
BONE STRUCTURE, BODY & COAT



An incorrect front -- the "Barrel Chest" which being too heavy, forces the front legs outwards at the shoulders.



A correct front -- a good width of chest with strong parallel legs.



A well-feathered foot.



CH SLEIGH MONARCH OF KOBE, born 1958, Ch Sleigh King of Kobe ex Ch Tanarka of Kobe. Bred by Mrs Dorothy Perry of the famous KOBE Kennels and owned by Mrs M M Ross of SWORDDALE Kennels. This beautiful dog is the illustration of the breed standard in The Samoyed Association's book "The Samoyed".



A head which is quite untypical of the Samoyed, showing inadequate width between the ears which are out of proportion to the face. The jaws are too heavy and jowlish.

THE HAIR OF THE DOG

by Sandra Stewart

The Samoyed coat has long been labelled the breed's crowning glory. And certainly there is nothing quite so breathtaking as a beautifully groomed biscuit or white Samoyed in full coat. For the groomer and bather too it's undoubtedly been somewhat of a breathtaking task for there's no escaping preparing this breed for the show ring takes time and effort.

However nothing quite matches a Sam in full feathers and a ring full of immaculately prepared dogs is a magnificent sight.

The first 1909 Samoyed Standard allowed the parti-coloured dog. "Black and white, brown and white, as well as pure white and white with slight lemon markings" were the first words on colour. A study of the early dogs reveals both black like Mrs Cammack's Pedro, and the "deep biscuit" - read dark brown - Sabarka used at stud.

It was not until 1920, when the second Standard was adopted in England, that the parti-coloured dog was excluded and the "pure white, white and biscuit, and cream" becoming the standard colours for the breed.

Probably then too the debate on colour began. And still continues off and on today. The public, most judges and some breeders prefer the pure white. So breed whites and penalise the colour?

But there's the rub. For undoubtedly the better textured coat is one with some colour in it, or on a dog with colour in parents or close ancestry. The breed standard wants the harsh textured, stand-offish, weather resistant outer coat and dense woolly undercoat.

But how often these days do we see a Sammie coat collapse and part showing the skin when a bit of drizzle falls? Too often I contend.

Dominion Samoyed Club patron and vice president Elma Todd of Tilenka Samoyeds has been a long time fan of the coloured coat, breeding particularly for it in the litter which produced one of New Zealand most biscuit Samoyeds, Ch Marusja Arova of Tilenka.

The very white coat certainly seemed to be the soft one in her kennels, more often than not on a dog with lighter pigment and sometimes lighter eye colour, she says.

"I remember trying to show Pumpkin (Ch Marusja). She was peaches and cream, a lovely overall apricot colour with deeper tinges on her ears.

"I remember arriving at a show and being told to take her home and wash it out. It was a disqualification I was told."

People even questioned whether she was a Samoyed or not.

It took the local judge, David Fifield to give her her first CC and Best Non Sporting.

"There were gasps all round the ring - but she didn't look back.

"She had tremendous coat texture and just as well because you couldn't dry clean her. She had to be bathed before each show."

If you bathed a white dog the day before a show, the coat would flop all over the place. Bath Pumpkin the day before and you'd still have a stand-off coat.

"She had beautiful pigment and her eyes were a lovely rich brown. She had a dense black lipline, black roof to the mouth, the only part of the mouth with any pink was the pink line just above her teeth. And her tongue of course. She had black toenails and magnificent foot feathering. The whole picture was one of rich colour."

Elma Todd laments the fact that more coloured dogs are not in the showring. But it's still the case that judges penalise it, she says.

"I've heard a lot of different opinions. The late Claude Naylor said colour in the Samoyed was only all right if evenly distributed through the coat. Patches weren't allowed."

"I don't know where people get this from. There's certainly nothing written about it and the original Samoyeds were a patched multi-coloured lot. Perhaps people are just confusing it with other breed Standards."

Another stunning coloured Samoyed bitch was the late Eng Ch Fairvilla Anastasia, owned by Betty Moody of Novaskaya Kennels. One of the few Samoyeds registered as "biscuit", Ana won her first CC at 7 months and her last, with BOB at 11 years of age. She also took Best in Show at the Samoyed Owners and Breeders League Show at 14 1/2 years of age. A deep orange-apricot with lighter shaded tail and trousers, this bitch was literally a show stopper, reputedly halting the class at Crufts while her owner discussed her colour with spectators.

While the coloured coat may have its detractors in the showring, in Samoyed fibre garments the delicately shaded colour of coloured coat certainly comes into its own. It's easier to spin as well.

Helen Roberts a keen fibre spinner had her introduction to the breed through her two coloured Sammie girls. While she rates herself as an enthusiastic amateur, several Canterbury spinners have won Quality Mark Certificates and national spinning prizes with Samoyed fibres and wool garments.

"I started when Freya was a pup - that's 12 years ago. I couldn't get anyone to spin it, so I thought I'd do it myself. It was trial and error to start with. And then I joined the Spinners and Weavers' Guild. When all else fails - read the instructions."

Helen's first effort resulted in the gorgeous jersey she's wearing in the photo - lovely to look at but not practical to wear.

"I wanted a Samoyed jersey but didn't realise how much it would fluff up and shed with washing. It still has no value and is a great talking point. But it's much better than anything else I have something you can wear."

The jersey was spun on a mill spun single thread, with the Samoyed fibre plied onto the thread, giving a very high Sammie fibre content.

"When you shake it bits fly everywhere. It's like a jolly snowstorm."

Helen now uses one ply wool and one ply Samoyed or better still hand blends at around 75 per cent wool, 25 per cent dog. A little bit of silk adds luxury and a tad of Angora adds softness and makes the garment that bit different, she says.

Samoyed fibre needs wool. The fibre does not have the scales which hold a thread of wool together and the 75:25 mix gives a wearable garment. Plus it doesn't shed with washing.

You collect the soft undercoat from the adult Samoyed, a puppy coat is too short. You don't have to card it as collecting it by combing the soft undercoat out of the dog, the fibre has already effectively been carded.

Helen spins the fibre "straight from the dog".

She also finds fibre from bitches easier to spin than from males and the texture of the biscuit coloured coats making for easier spinning.

Once spun and plied you tie the fibre into hanks and wash it, Helen says.

"You wash it in really hot water going from really hot to really cold to shock and pre-shrink it.

"It takes an awful lot of courage to dump those hanks you've worked so hard over straight into hot water."

But that's what you do. Wash with pure Sunlight soap to take the grease out. Don't agitate it too much or you're likely to felt it.

Then hang it on the line to dry on a nice breezy day. Ball it up and it's ready to knit up.

The fibre will dye nicely and Helen has seen a magnificent multi-coloured woven jacket of blended wool and Samoyed fibre.

The insulating properties of Sammie fibre are well known. Several World War 2 airmen shot down into water owe their lives to the insulating properties of a Samoyed jersey.

Helen Roberts is an innovative spinner, her spinning portfolio full of interesting fibre threads.

There's a bit of Corgi, Finnish Spitz, an Alaskan Malamute/Siberian Husky mix, Elkhound, a goat, rabbit and malamute thread, Birman cat, Pekingese, Shetland sheepdog, Belgian Shepherd and Newfoundland.

She's a fan of a lacy open pattern done on big needles when knitting the Sammie fibre up.

"Keep air in the pattern don't do a fisherman's rib or stocking stitch — it's just too hot."

"And be careful with the garment. Treat it like wool and remember the time and effort that's gone in to making it and treat it accordingly. Be careful too of rings, jewellery and dog claws catching on it."

Oh yes, a word of warning! Dogs find a fibre jersey fascinating.

"I've had some very near misses. Almost christened by one male. Now I know what a bitch in season feels like.

"Dogs certainly know you're wearing some relation. So be careful and don't leave the garment around where your Sams can get to it," she says.

The magnificent biscuit bitch Eng Ch Fairvilla Anastasia at 11 years old owned by Betty Moody. Ana took Best In Show at 14 ½ years.



Samoyed fibre galore – Helen Roberts of Christchurch with her jerseys, hats, scarves and mittens.

BENTARA SAMOYEDS

UNA & KAREN BELL

P.O.Box 59104
Mangere Bridge
Auckland

New Zealand

Phone (09) 636 5648

ZAMINKA SAMOYEDS



GRAND CH SAMWAYS SUMMER KNIGHT Photo by Iris

Winner of :

* 11 Best In Show, 19 Reserve Best In Show (All Breeds) numerous group awards

* Runner Up In Show, Pal Supreme 1991

* Best In Show Samoyed Club Specialty show 1988 & 1992

* Best Samoyed Dog; 1988,1989,1990,1991,1992

Best Representative Sam; 1987,1988,1989,1990,1991

Best Stud Dog; 1990,1991,1992

(The Samoyed Club's points score)

SHOW DOG

POLAR

SIRE EXTRAORDINAIRE

Our devoted and loyal friend,

"Polar" is 8 years old now

and enjoying his retirement.

His contribution to the

Samoyed breed will always be

remembered through his offspring.

Thank You "POLAR"

Gary & Lyn Carleton

State Highway 1

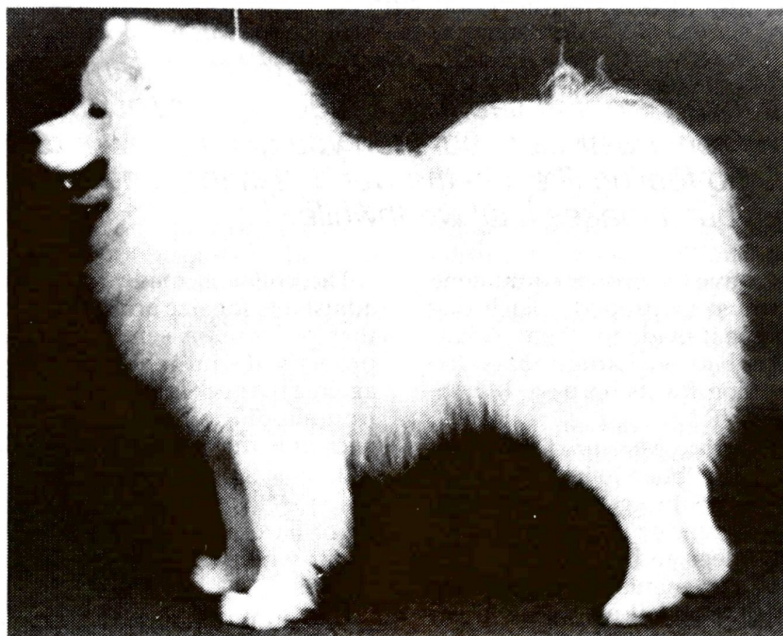
R D

Te Horo

New Zealand

Tel. (06) 364.3397

ZAMINKA SAMOYEDS



CH ZAMINKA ICEWALKER "GALI"

GALI gained his first C.C. at his first show at 12 months of age taking out NZ Bred and Reserve of Group. On winning his 8th C.C. he also won Best of Group under Mrs Williamson (Ireland). From his first 8 C.C.'s he has one NZ Bred in Show, two Reserve of Group, one Best of Group, 5 NZ Bred of Group wins. He is a grandson of Polar, like his grandsire he is a beautiful, typey Samoyed with excellent reach and drive. At just 2 years of age his best years are still ahead.



KALISA CHRISTMAS KNIGHT "CHASE"

This dynamic young boy is unmistakably a POLAR son ! His sire is Gr Ch Samways Summer Knight and Grandsire is Aust/NZ Gr Ch Kimchatka The Godfather What a combination ! He is the winner of two Puppy In Show, 5 C.C.'s from the puppy class, this boy has a great future ahead of him.

Watch for this team in the TOP SPOTS at coming shows
Gary & Lyn Carleton, State Highway 1, R.D. TE HORO. Tel (06) 364.3397

There's no feeling like it in the world . . .

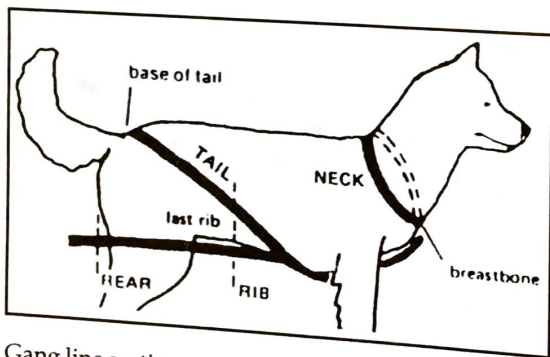
John Moody writes about sledding and sled racing with the Novaskaya Samoyeds

There is nothing more exhilarating than watching a team of Samoyeds working in harness. It really is a lovely sight to see. But it requires a lot of dedication and hard work. It can be 99 per cent frustration, but then you get a run where everything goes just right and there is no feeling like it in the world. It is that one per cent that may only last 30 or 40 minutes, but it makes it all worthwhile.

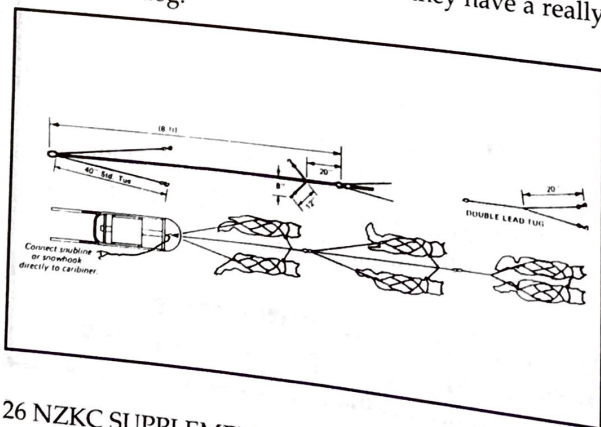
It is very important that you have the proper equipment. The harness in particular must fit properly. Each dog should be measured and have it made for them. A harness that is too loose can be as bad as a harness that is too tight. When measuring the dog for its harness, **MEASURE THE DOG, NOT THE FUR!**

Get the tape down below the fur. Measure the neck of the dog from the top of the breastbone to just above the withers. Double this measurement to get the total neck measurement. Then measure from the top of the breastbone down through the front legs and up around to the base of the tail. The neck measurements on our dogs are between 19 and 22 inches and the tail measurement between 22 and 26 inches.

The "standard size" harnesses sold by some of the outfitters are primarily for Siberians. These have a tail size that is longer than for Samoyeds and therefore these usually don't fit properly.



Gang line sections are 8 feet long with 40 inch tug lines and 12 inch neck lines. The gang line is made from 3/8 inch braided polyethylene. The tug lines are made from 1/4 inch braided polyethylene with a 1/2 inch brass swivel snap. The neck lines are 1/4 inch braided polyethylene with 3/8 brass swivel snaps. Some people use a 5/8 inch snap on the tug line if they have a really exuberant dog.



The collar is made from one inch nylon web, adjustable for size and features a 1.5 inch sliding section that performs a semi-choke function. When adjusted properly, it won't choke the dog. But when the dog pulls against the neck line it tightens up and prevents the collar from slipping off. When the dog stops pulling against the neck line, the collar will loosen to its original size.

Booties are made from Cordura nylon with a velcro strip for closing. They are used on hard crusty snow or ice or hard gravel. So far I have been able to be choosy about where I run my team and I haven't had to use booties.

Here in Virginia we don't have snow so we don't use sleds. Instead we use a "gig", which is a three wheel cart. It has a place for the musher to stand, a handlebar for front wheel steering and a foot operated brake. It also has a locking parking brake which prevents the gig from rolling into the dogs if you have to stop on a hill. To be legal for racing, the gig must also have a platform and a bag or a basket. This is to transport an injured or disabled dog back to the truck.

Training a dog can start as early as four months, but usually start at six months. The first time with any dog have them pull a 3 foot piece of 2 X 6. This provides enough drag without any undue strain. This is the first time when you also want them to understand that when they are in harness it is OK for them to be out in front of you, which is against all "normal" training. This can confuse an old dog, so you have to work at getting the dog to understand that putting on the harness means it is OK to be out in front. While putting the harness on the dog and hooking it up to the 2 X 6, I try to get the dog to "stand" and "stay". This helps later on when you are trying to hook up several dogs.

After the dog is hooked up to the 2 X 6, I put a 20 foot leash on the collar and tell the dog to "Hike" (the command to go). I then try to get the dog to run with me to the end of the yard (150 feet) where we make a big circle and come back to the house. Approaching the house I tell the dog "Easy" (the command for slow) and then "Whoa" (the command for stop). When the dog stops, I tell the dog "Stay".

It is most desirable to get the dog to Stay when it stops. If you have to stop on the trail you want the dogs to stay in position when you stop.

After the dog is comfortable pulling the 2 X 6, I add an empty plastic milk jug. This creates a little noise but not more drag. After the dog is comfortable with this combination, I add another milk jug with some pebbles in it. This makes a lot more noise. I make sure that the pebbles never hit or overly scare the dog. It doesn't take very long for the dogs to become accustomed to this and realise that all the noise behind is nothing to worry about.

Then I hook the dog to an old small car tyre. This creates a lot more drag and the dog starts learning to pull. When this is going OK, I hook them up in pairs and use a larger tyre. It doesn't take very long before you can't keep up with them and you have to start using the gig. Hopefully you have located a place where you can run the dogs on the gig. It should be a well defined trail or road that is hard packed sand. You don't want to work your dogs on pavement as this will take off the top layer of skin on their pads. This will cripple the dog until the skin can grow back. If the trail has some turns you can start teaching them to turn left "Haw" and right "Gee." If at all possible you want to vary the route that you run. Dogs are creatures of habit. If you run the same route for more than five or six times that is the only route they will want to run.

There are two kinds of racing, distance and sprint. Distance racing usually is for teams of ten dogs or more and covers 20 miles and up. Sprint racing is for teams of three, four, six or eight dogs and the distance depends on the size of the team. It is usually one mile per dog. So a six dog team would run six miles.

The distance can be shortened depending on trail and weather conditions. The teams are started at one minute intervals and run against the clock over two days. The first day's time is added to the second day's time and the fastest time in each class wins.

My own experiences with training and racing have been a story in itself. I started in 1985 when we were living in southern Idaho. The weather was great and there were a lot of trails close to home where I could train with the gig. I thought I had it well in hand until the first time we took the team up into the mountains to put them on the sled. It was snowing so hard I had trouble seeing the road so we couldn't get to the snowmobile trails. We stopped at a closed summer picnic area and tried running them through the parking lot. Since they didn't know where to go they took off into the sagebrush and trees. They thought it was great. The fact that they had just about dumped me off going over the kerb was of no consequence. We tried it a couple of times that day and by the end of the day they were going fairly well. The next weekend we made it to the snowmobile trails. We did about two miles and then turned around and returned to the van. With a 30 minute rest they were ready to go again. I was beat!

We did it again on the Sunday and they were getting better. The following week Betty came down with a bug and she wasn't able to go with me again for almost two months. This is where teaching them to stand and stay really came to good use. I was able to harness up the five of them by myself and could also stop on the trail if needed. We went every Saturday and Sunday for the rest of the winter. By the end of the winter they were OK on a trail that they had been on before. It was still an adventure when we took a new trail and needed to turn right (or left) at an intersection. Whichever way I wanted to go, yep, they wanted to go the other way!

It would be the middle of the following year before Taz and Zar would finally get it straight and go the way I told them to. I found that Taz tended to turn right OK and Zar tended to turn left OK. Since it is easier to push rather than pull another dog into a turn, I ended up with Taz on the left lead and Zar on the right lead. This seemed to help things a lot. They never did like the gig too much, but were happy to get on the snow and would pull as long as I would let them.

When we moved to Virginia I didn't even unpack my sled until we had been here four years. Since we have no snow here everything is done with gigs. I am presently racing with the Mid Atlantic Sled Dog Racing Association. We have 10 races a year with the first being here in Virginia the last weekend in December. It is also the most southern race that we have. The rest of the races are in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They are held three weeks a month through to the first weekend of March. Weather permitting, there are additional races after the regular MASDRA season is over. There are "snow" races held in Pennsylvania and points north from early December until late March. The season is even longer the further north you go. I haven't made any of these races yet, but they are on the schedule for next year.

A race weekend starts on Friday night when I start loading the pickup. As soon as the dogs see me putting the food buckets and water jugs in the truck, they start getting restless.

By the time I have the harnesses and the rest of the stuff loaded, they are usually going berserk. I then have to calm them down until it is time to leave which is about two in the morning. It is a six hour drive to the race site in New Jersey. The drivers' meeting is at 9am with the first race at 9.45. The last race is usually run about two in the afternoon. The second day the races start a little earlier because of a shorter drivers' meeting. We usually have 30 to 45 teams at our races with the Four-Dog class being the most popular. The racers range in age from six years old in the One Dog Peewee Class, to an age we don't want to admit to in the Eight-Dog Class.

It isn't necessary to have a lot of dogs to go racing.

A Samoyed team isn't able to compete against a Husky or Siberian team but that doesn't matter as long as you enjoy working with the dogs.



John Moody and the Novaskaya team carting on dirt in the Newport News Park, Virginia, USA.

The Obedient Samoyed

Betty Gilbert of Siber Kennels in Christchurch has been training Samoyeds in Obedience for the past 24 years, making up five CDX bitches and winning the breed's first Obedience Challenge. With husband Frank, she's also bred a couple of show champions along the way.

A qualified obedience instructor, Betty is now training her latest CDX pupil in agility and tracking if, she says, her own 63 year old bones can take it

For some years we bred Samoyeds and showed them. Then, in early 1969, I took my six month old Samoyed bitch, Siber Ayesha, to the Canterbury Canine Obedience Club where we enrolled in a Special Beginners 1 class.

I remember that day so well. It was very cold and cloudy and I don't think we ever worked so hard in three quarters of an hour as we did that day with the heeling, sits, about turns, left turns and right turns.

But we survived and now, in 1993, I look back with the satisfaction of having trained five Samoyed bitches with CDX (Companion Dog Excellent) and loved every minute of it.

My very first Samoyed, Ayesha, won Special Beginners on 74.5/75 and Novice on 98.5/100 at Waimate A & P Show. Ayesha went on to win four Test A's, four Test B's, a Challenge in Test C, her CDX, plus numerous placings. Her name is on the Club's Honour Board. But much as I loved training Ayesha I had to retire her as my mum was very ill for some time.

Ayesha became a devoted member of our family, doing her bit such as fetching slippers, morning papers and the odd walking stick. And in return she received a pat on her lovely head, whether it be an elderly person or a little child. Ayesha's lovely nature did not alter even in her old age and she died in her 18th year.

Sometime later I took a little bitch, Anja of Siber, to the Club. She was a pretty little Sam with a mind of her own. Her specialty was rearranging our back lawn, shifting shrubs and digging along the fence line. So off to Obedience she went, and after 18 months she started to settle down. She had a different personality to Ayesha however. Eventually Anja graduated Novice on 98/100, then won Novice on 99.5 with placings in Test A. She eventually won Test A with 143/145 and the highest qualifying marks for CDX.

Then Siber Annalea, litter sister to Anja, came back to live with us at five years of age. Farrah, as she was called, loved being part of the family. She was a very willing little Sammy and loved to please so it wasn't long before she graduated Novice, then won on 98.5 and eventually went onto qualify for her CDX. Farrah became a family pet and died in her 12th year.

Koda of Siber was another little bitch that went to Obedience. She reached a very high standard, winning Novice on 98/100 then four Test A's, qualified CDX and graduated Test B. Koda loved obedience work, loved retrieving dumbbells and scent clothes and took everything in her stride. In the last year of Koda's life she underwent several eyelid operations which were unsuccessful and she died suddenly leaving a big gap in our lives.

I had given a lot of time in training Samoyeds, especially bitches, because they were my favourite breed

although I love most dogs. So when my husband, Frank, heard of a litter at Nightcaps, near Invercargill, secret phone calls were made. Two months later Kerri of Samrina became a member of our household.

Kerri is a wonderful little Sam, perfect in nature, very intelligent and loves everyone. In her young life Kerri won Novice at 10 months on 99.5 points, again on 100/100 then won Test A three times, four Test B's and has placings in Test C.

Now and again Kerri will take it into her head to do something naughty — she's not a robot.

She also loves going to Agility and meeting her friends — jumping is fun !

She is now learning to track — if my bones can take it! In all the years of Obedience, Frank and I loved seeing the Samoyeds' intelligence proven in the obedience ring.

There's no great secret to training a Samoyed for Obedience. After a puppy has been immunized it is extremely important to start a training programme and there are some excellent obedience clubs in New Zealand as well as a good supply of books on dog training in local libraries.

The only article I know of on Samoyeds and Obedience is in " The Complete Samoyed " by Robert and Dolly Ward. This is an excellent article, bearing in mind the different rules which govern obedience in the United States.

All that's needed in training a Samoyed is patience, praise, persistence and a sense of humour !



New Zealand's first Agility Samoyed Kerri of Samrina CDX in action with Betty Gilbert.

A Working Winner

Beverley Edmonds, winner of the first Australian and New Zealand Working/Companion Samoyed Competition, held in 1992, writes about her clan of Samoyed obedience titlists.

Thank you for the very many congratulations I have received since winning the "Best Australian and New Zealand Working Samoyed Competition".

The original intention was to write something about my experiences with Kokoda Artic Image but the more I thought about it the more I realised how much of the joy of basking in my current success I owed to those who have gone before, and most particularly Anya.

Sansaska Calida CDX, loving, affectionate, strong willed, determined, but she taught me such a lot - about Samoyeds, the basics of dog training, and most of all, myself. She was the foundation stone for all that has followed. She has enabled me to enjoy a richer life and taught me self-betterment as a person. The "doggy" successes I have enjoyed later have been because she allowed me to use her as a guinea pig. The good and the bad things I practised on her she suffered with equanimity, and the knowledge, or perhaps it was hope, that "Mum will do better next time!"

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce you to "our family", all wonderful personalities, much loved, and each, in their own way, very special, and I am sure you will all be in agreement that their achievements have done much to boost the Samoyed breed, as possessing versatility. Their appeal can surely no longer be confined to the breed rings?

Biffen was just a puppy when he joined our household - a gift to us from the Manukau Dog Obedience Club and the Auckland Sled Dog Club, a wonderful, caring gesture of friendship, when my husband and I were so newly devastated by the tragic loss of two much loved canine friends.

My first venture into dog obedience competitions was with Anya. She brought me more successes than I ever imagined, including a Special Beginners win at the NZ-KC's Centennial Show at Ellerslie Racecourse in 1986.

In 1987 Anya was placed 4th in Test B at the National Dog Show but this thrill was possibly superceded by Anya and myself being selected to represent Zone One in the Inter Club Competitions. A run-off in Test B, which Anya won, virtually clinched the trophy for Zone One, after seven years of losses. The razzmatazz associated with these festivities is simply amazing and it was a tremendous buzz to be part of all the hype.

Anya won Test B at the Tux National 1988. That was yet another brilliant moment in my life.

Sadly, two challenges away from gaining the title of Obedience Champion Anya underwent extensive surgery for mammary cancer and was retired. I am delighted to report that as she approaches her tenth birthday, on May 10th, she is in excellent health and fully enjoying the special privileges a lady of her station deserves, such as extra car rides and visits with her many human friends.

Incidentally, Anya is a bit of a tramping buff and her exploits in that capacity included an overnight stay at the

Pinnacles in Thames' Kauaerenga Valley.

Beva of Sanmonderley CDX is Anya's daughter, and like her mother, is an accomplished scavenger. She has inherited many of her mother's traits, and typical of the Spitz breed, she displays the occasional bout of stubbornness, but her devotion to me is much more than I had expected to receive from an Arctic breed. Being a "pack" dog they are traditionally less inclined to form a close bond with one person than other classes of canine, e.g. Border Collie.

Beeva won novice twice, on 99.5 points, then on the magic 100 points. She attained her CDX title in Christchurch in 1991, and in the process was top qualifier. While not yet managing to win in Test A she has nevertheless gained many high placings, including a 4th in the Northern Classic of 1993.

Biffen is the first dog that I have trained, and while the partnership between us is loving, and friendly, it is not always easy. He sees much more merit in going out running with my husband than competing in obedience competitions.

At the Tux National Dog Show 1992 Biffen was placed fifth under the judging of Mrs Sylvia Bishop of the United Kingdom. Fifty-eight dogs were entered in Test A last year so a high placing was no mean feat. I was delighted to learn that his work had been videoed, so I sent that tape to Australia, deeming it worthy of entry in the contest. Winning the "Best Australian and New Zealand Working/Companion Samoyed" was an undeniable thrill, but it was the comments of the judge as we left the ring at the National that best sums it all up. Mrs Bishop tapped me on the shoulder, and offered the comment, "I love him, he is beautiful." Yes indeed, they all are!

OBEDIENCE TITLISTS

by Sandra Stewart

A total of 24 Samoyeds have won obedience titles in New Zealand, two gaining that most prized award an Obedience Challenge. For a breed which does not have the reputation as one of the easiest to train for the precision work of the obedience ring, the tally is undoubtedly testimony to the intelligence that lurks behind that ever smiling face. Doesn't every Sammie owner know that?

Bitches have dominated the obedience honours — both obedience challenge winners are Sammie ladies — but the boys are certainly in the hunt notching up five CDX and one CD.

The first Samoyed CDX winner was Mrs Kay O'Connor's Ch Princess Kolana of Warnick whelped on August 21 1955. Kolana was a true breed pioneer in the Obedience ring, the first Sammie in Australasia to gain CDX and also aunt of the pair of CDX litter sisters which followed her lead. The litter sisters, Ch Tanya of Marja CDX, owned by the Birchleigh kennels of Ross and the late Anne Rusbridge, and Silvertips of Marjac CDX, were born in June 1957. They were out of Ch Princess Kollett of Warnick, Kolana's litter sister.

Kolana had beauty as well as brains, toting up eight challenges as well as her CDX over a two year period from mid 1957 to 1959.

The first dog on the scene was Shah of Rydal Mount CDX owned by Lorraine Clarke of Athlor Kennel fame. Shah gained his title in the early 1960s.

The 1960s saw Sammies steadily proving their prowess in obedience with six bitches and one dog, born over the decade, gaining titles. Among these were the half-sisters Vanity of Chienne D'Or CDX and Toinette of Yenisey CD, both out of Kalina Zanessa (Imp Aust). Another show ring champion, Mrs Brenda Begbie's Ch Voinaika Zeeta took her CDX and her sister Voinaika Zara kept up the tradition as dam of Christiana Titova, CDX, the sole male to gain the title during the period.

The 1960s also saw the birth of Siber Ayesha CDX, the bitch who was to create breed history, winning Australasia's first Samoyed Obedience challenge. Two bitches from the record making Christchurch kennel of Betty and Frank Gilbert (see **THE OBEDIENT SAMOYED**) were being campaigned at the time, Ayesha CDX, and Ann Peryer's Siber Titova CDX.

Both made breed history earning their CDXs on the same day at the National Labour Weekend Dog Obedience Assembly in 1971. Their points total was an outstanding 172.5, for Titova, and 172, for Ayesha, out of a possible 175 !

The 1970s were boom years for the breed in obedience with nine Samoyeds gaining titles — six bitches and three dogs, earning six CDX and three CDs.

The Gilberts again took line honours making up the litter sisters, Anja of Siber CDX and Siber Annalea CDX. The sisters, sired by specialist Best In Show winning Ch Tilenka's Pyotr Velikij, were out of the Gilberts' show champion bitch Ch Siber Shezoe.

Another pair carving breed history in this decade was Wintersweet Fair Dinkum CDX and his mother, Krasata of Nenetsky CD — the first mother and son obedience titlists. Mrs W. Alexander was the owner of Krasata CD and owner-breeder-trainer of Fair Dinkum CDX until his title.

The rings of the 1980s and 1990s have been dominated by the breed's two obedience stalwarts — Betty Gilbert and Beverley Edmonds. Mrs Edmonds put the breed in the limelight with six year old Sansaska Calida CDX in 1988, winning Test B at the Nationals. Calida also claims the honour of the second Samoyed to win an Obedience Challenge. Mrs Edmonds has bred her Beeva of Sanmonderley from Calida, a bitch who gained her CDX in 1991. She is also now training her dog Kokoda Artic Image.

Tragedy struck Betty Gilbert with the death of her fourth CDX bitch, Snow Koda of Siber, a daughter of Annalea, CDX in 1989 at only five years of age. She has since bought in and made up Kerri of Samrina to CDX and is once again on the way to creating breed history training in both agility and tracking with this young bitch.

KALINA SAMOYEDS

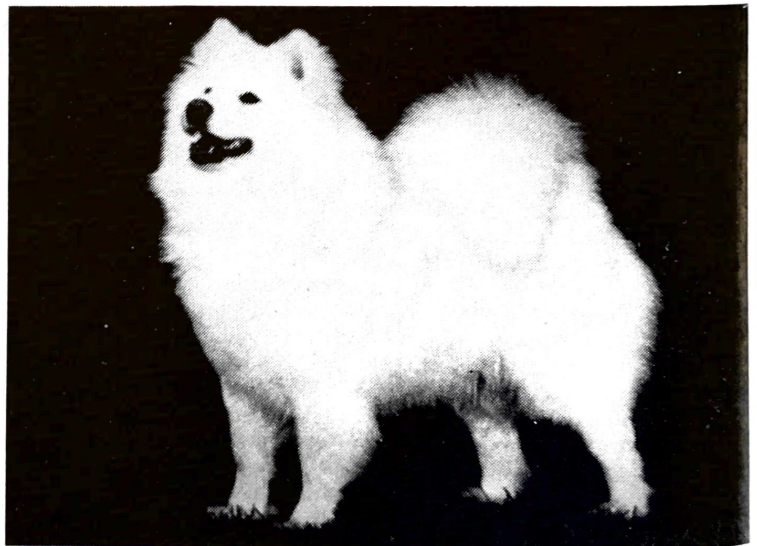
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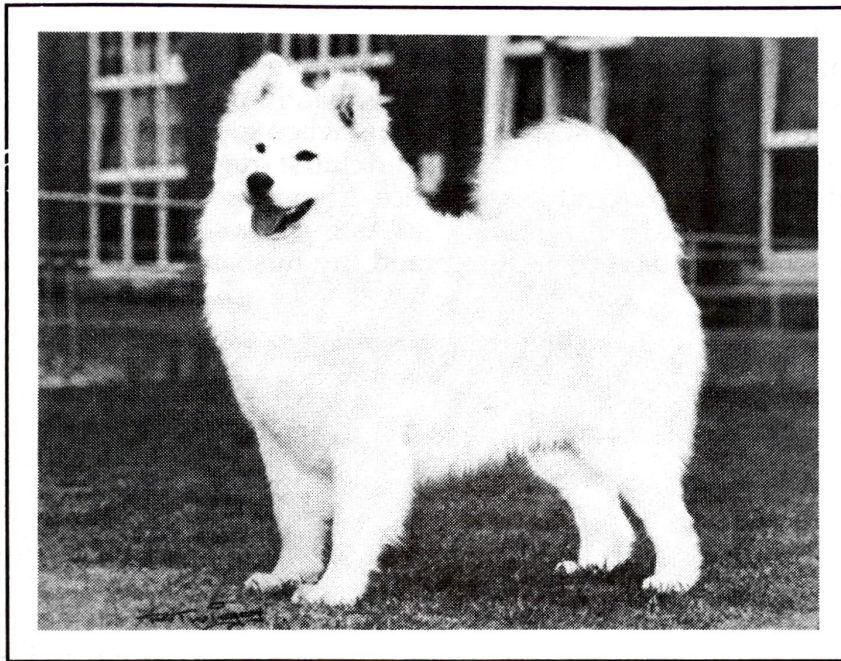


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THE GREAT WHITE HUNTER

The books tell us of the Samoyed's prowess hunting the seal and polar bear. But few owners today have the chance to see those breed traits in action. **AINSLIE PECK** of Timaru, owner of challenge winning two year old **SKROWNEK VOZENSENSKY** tells of her Astro's great day.

I must say that the thought of my **ASTRO** fitting into a "real hunting dog" domain excited me as I was sure he could prove himself to my husband and his shooting mates.

His acceptance to the hunting fraternity was never going to be easy. My husband's dog Ben, a four year old Lab/pointer cross had been "on the

a "hunting dog." I was leading Astro round the ring, barely more than going through the motions, when suddenly through the hedge the local gun club started their usual Saturday target practice. A Samoyed has never stood as tall and proud as Astro did, a stand that commanded the judge's and my husband's attention and called for another run around the ring.

Time passed and duly saw the dogs, Malc and a friend hunting some gorse in the neck of a gully for wallabies. Eyes were fixed on Ben as he relentlessly scanned a face hoping to pick up a scent. Very little attention was given to Astro until he turned on his heels heading back to give some scrub another look. Malc watched disbelievingly as a young wallaby sprang out the other side where it was shot. Although hubbie's views were changing, the "boys" still considered Astro a passenger.

To coin a phrase, every dog has his day and Astro was to have his.

Recently Malc and three friends had five dogs working some deep snow grass.

Everyone had a good view of proceedings and all waited tentatively to see what unfolded. The call came from above that a wallaby was backtracking down below. It appeared the animal had beaten the line when again, from above, the call came. "Astro's caught it!"

First on the scene was my husband. There before him was Blondie hanging onto a wallaby like his life and reputation depended on it.

Arriving home I knew by my husband's beaming grin that Astro had done well. Although the others were still making cracks about Blondie yawning and the wallaby stumbling into his mouth, I think everyone agreed my dog had become The Great White Hunter.



Astro - the Great White Hunter and his first kill.

hill " all his life and I'm sure no matter what he did, he'd always be Number One. I longed for the day Malc would come home beaming about Astro's heroism.

Several trips went by and each time I asked enthusiastically how my Samoyed had fared, only to be greeted with comments like " Well, he'll never get shot or lost, he's a fluffy white beacon," or " Why does Blondie turn himself inside out everytime I drive over a cattle stop."

It really looked as though Astro's enthusiasm was being overshadowed by his blonde bimbo image. It wasn't until we had a dog show in Timaru that we became aware of Astro becoming

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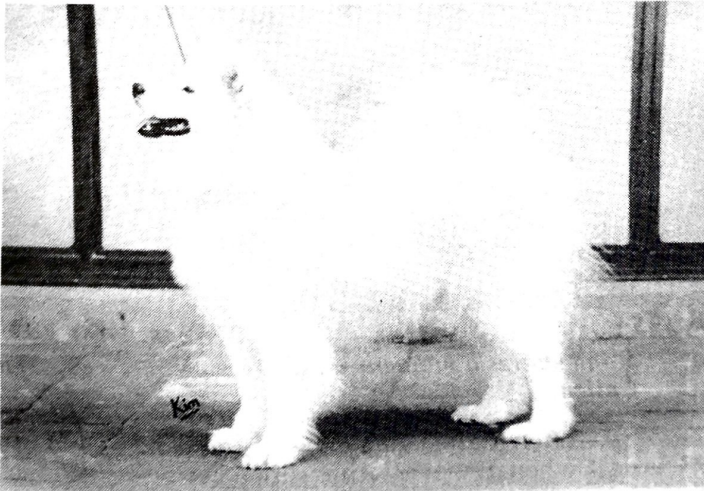
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HANA — CRESSY HOUSE'S CANINE FRIEND

Barbara Badcock writes of CH NIKOLAEVSK NAADIRAH 's alter-ego

I blame Lousie Harris for the turmoil in my life. It all started some 13 to 14 years ago when I first met and became friends with Louise. This friendship meant a total commitment to her family and her dogs.

For years I would visit the Vine home and slot into their family life as if I had grown up there. I would have loved to have had a Samoyed there and then but it wasn't until I bought a house of my own that I thought the time was right for a Samoyed puppy.

Her name is Hana and she brought a very pleasant kind of turmoil into my life. She is now nearly five years of age and lives a very regal life directing traffic in a household of one other samoyed bitch and two cats. She has the best and the most typical of samoyed natures, happy, carefree, demanding of attention, noisy, inquisitive and loving.

Hana loves everyone, especially her friends at Cressy House. We visit this small retirement home in Lyttelton about once a fortnight and as we drive in the gate Hana knows where she is.

We belong to an organisation called "Canine Friends" and they, as a club, match up rest homes, hospitals and other institutions with club members who want to visit with their dogs. I had been aware of the concept of animals and health care for some time and when the opportunity came to join this club and actively do something about these beliefs we started with our visiting. I have always felt a part of me wanting to share with others, the joy and happiness that my dogs give me.

Hana always knows when we are going somewhere. No matter how hard I try to disguise the fact there are many signs that give away an impending departure.

I don't care anymore, I just switch off to the barking and the frantic tearing about the house. This is a far cry from how I envisaged things would be before I got my dogs.

Hana also knows what is required of her at Cressy House. She doesn't bark, paw people, nor leap into the residents' laps which seem to be her happiest activities at home. She approaches each resident with confidence and nestles her nose on their laps for a pat. We then spend a little time discussing the weather, dog shows, Hana's

capacity for chocolate biscuits, and Hana's year old daughter who lives with us as well.

There are very few of these elderly residents who do not enjoy Hana's visiting. With some of the more frail and hard-of-hearing there is very little conversation and they just sit patting Hana as she gazes lovingly into their eyes. Have you ever noticed the very direct eye contact with strong willed and extroverted dogs? They learn very quickly that this is the fastest way to convey a message.



Hana shares a moment with Cressy House's Mrs Myrie Cullen.

have often found Hana's eyes boring into the back of my neck when dinner time has slipped by without my noticing.

Hana's presence seems to be able to break down some of the barriers that people put around themselves and I would like to think that when we leave Hana leaves a little of herself behind if only in the form of a smiling face and a warm furry cuddle.

The capacity for this breed of dog to adapt to all types of situations is something that still surprises me. A lot of my friends with other breeds refer to my dogs as "powder puffs" but I can only say to them — I've seen you cuddling my dogs too.

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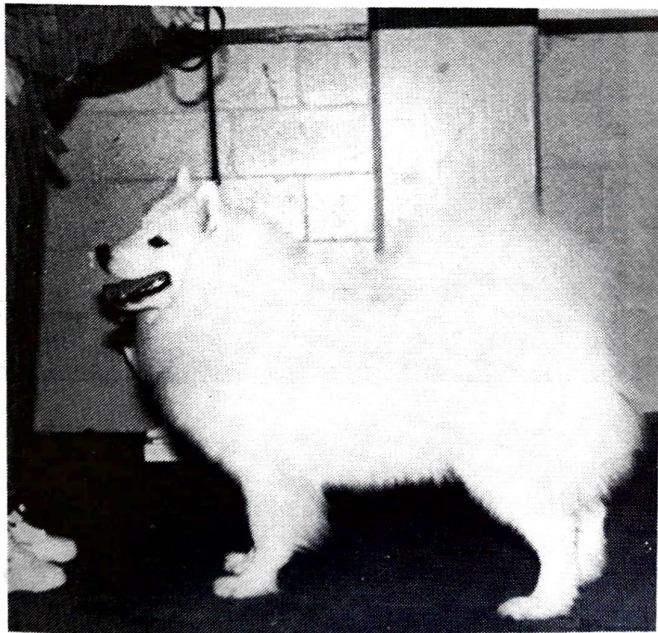
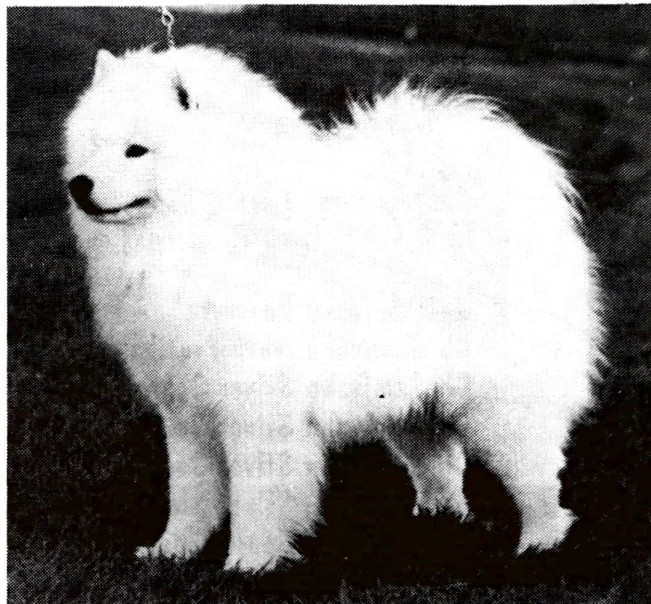
AUST CH KIMCHATKA PLAY THE GAME

Sire : NZ Grand/Aust Ch Kimchatka The Godfather

Dam : NZ Ch Veniezkoff Dawn Vale

A Group, In Show, and BEST IN SHOW winner, "Tosh" took Best in Show at Murray Valley Kennel Club under Siberian Husky breeders K. Lewis and Joseph Toft, ex Hungary, South Australia's leading sled dog trainer and competition winner. His litter brother AUST CH KIMCHATKA PROUD MURDOCK, Kevin & Chris Wood, is also winning.

Kimchatka plans a litter in 1993 from Dawn Vale and Kimchatka Australia plan a litter from 1992 Adelaide Royal BOB winner, AUST CH KIMSKAYA TALKING CLASS.



AUST and NZ CH

KIMCHATKA THE BALLERINA

Sire : NZ Grand/Aust Ch Kimchatka The Godfather

Dam : NZ Ch Veniezkoff Dawn Vale

"Bella" will return to New Zealand after a mating with Best In Show winner AUST CH KIMCHATKA TOUCH OF CLASS.

Her Melbourne son, KIMSKAYA THE HUSTLER, by AUST CH KIMSKAYA SPUNKY TRUNKS, is nearing his Aust title. He will come to New Zealand in the future for a limited time of showing and will stand at stud. Thank you Glenys Grey and Ele Maitland for allowing me to have Bella - the foundation of my kennel. I salute you NZ Grand Ch/Aust Ch Kimchatka The Godfather for the qualities you passed on to your daughter !

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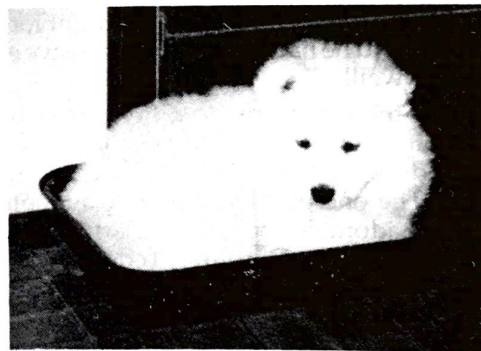
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The Guide Dog

Jacqui Stitt, Guide Dog Trainer, Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind Guide Dog Service, continues Teddy's tale

For a memorable six months I had the task of putting Teddy, a fifteen month old Samoyed, through the steps to becoming a guide for his owner, Judy Pooley. Teddy settled well into kennel life, enjoying the company of the other dogs, especially his good pal "Iggy", a white Standard Poodle. Considering there had been no socialising of Teddy in his earlier days, which is the usual procedure for our pups on the Champ Guide Dog Puppy Development Programme, Teddy took everything in his stride and did not let anything bother him.

Initially the main concern I had with Teddy was his inconsistency to walk out with nice tension on the lead. This was possibly due to the heat so Teddy is now clipped about every six weeks in the summer months.

Apart from this Teddy was a pleasure to train. He is willing to please and always happy in his work. Teddy has a nice degree of confidence and also some self interest. He can be quite a stubborn wee boy at times! Because of his sensitivity the control needed is minimal, which makes life easy.

Teddy has a high degree of initiative and uses it well in his role as a guide. He picked up the work being asked of him with little effort. This was partly due to Teddy's natural awareness to move both left and right for obstacles and people, and he had to remember to leave enough space for me as well!

I have found there is no major difference in training Teddy to training any other of the more popular breeds which are used by the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind. The one problem I had throughout with Teddy was his adorable looks and the public always wanting to speak to him. Of course, Teddy loved this as he knows how handsome he is and enjoys all the attention he receives.

All in all, Teddy was a delight to have and it was an honour for me to have the opportunity to train not only the fifteenth family pet in New Zealand, but also a Samoyed, a breed which is unusual for guide work.

Teddy had an excellent temperament and a wonderful nature. I wish Judy and Teddy all the best for the future.

TEDDY is Australasia's first Samoyed Guide Dog, one of 155 working Guide Dogs in New Zealand. Bronwyn Bendall, daughter of Teddy's breeder, Mrs Alice Commerer of Hamilton profiles this two year old breed pathfinder

One of a litter of six sired by NZ Grand Ch & Aust Ch Kimchatka The Godfather ex Kimlana Frosted Silver, Teddy, or Silver Charles of Karmera, was purchased by Judy Pooley at eight weeks old, as a family pet and a companion for her guide dog, Peggy.

She chose him because he was the friendliest and had the softest coat. Mind you, Teddy chose Judy, as every time she stretched out her hand, he was there.

When the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind, Guide Dog Service came to do the second assessment of Judy's old guide dog, after the arrival of Teddy into the family, they asked what plans Judy and Brian had

for Teddy. As the Guide Dog Service was short of dogs at their Centre and they were impressed with what they had seen of him, they suggested submitting Teddy for assessment and seeing how things progressed.

Being a very active person Judy was finding her old guide dog was slowing down, so after careful consideration they sent Teddy to Auckland for assessment. He passed and went into training.

Teddy returned to the Poole family in February this year, making him the first Samoyed guide dog in New Zealand and the only working Samoyed in the world, according to Chris Orr, Publicity and Fund Raising Officer for the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind, Guide Dog Service.

Teddy has been clipped except for his head, legs and tail to make him easier for Judy to groom.

Completing his training at a later age than Labradors and other guide dogs was probably to Teddy's advantage as Samoyeds tend to mature slowly. Having been a pet before undergoing training helped him to re-adjust to the family on his return although Judy says he was rather quiet for a while as he missed his kennel mates.

Teddy leads a very active life as his owner is Disability Co-ordinator at Waikato Polytechnic and is also studying at the University of Waikato. His day starts as Judy walks her three children to school and kindergarten and then down the street to catch the bus to work. He has a great sense of direction and is very quick to pick up on where he is supposed to lead Judy, especially around the vast maze of buildings at both the University and Polytech.

Teddy is very sociable and outgoing and is just starting to stop when he sees someone he recognises in the street. Judy finds that he attracts a lot of attention and people often ask her what breed he is as they have never seen a Samoyed guide dog before.

Judy and Brian note that one advantage he has over her other guide dogs is that because of the type of hair that Samoyeds have he doesn't smell when he gets wet. Judy also said that she found it easier to remove his hair from her clothing than the hair of the other dogs she has owned.

Although I am not a Samoyed person I found Teddy to be very appealing. One look at him and it is easy to see why the children call him "Mr Bear". He is a very gentle and sensitive animal.

What a wonderful advertisement for the Samoyed as a breed! (See pg 2 for Teddy's photo.)

Eng Ch Novaskaya Silva Alexe
 Eng Ch Whitewisp Sylva Rebel
 Eng Ch Novaskaya Silva Solo
 Eng Ch Novaskaya Silva Shilokan
 Eng Ch Fairvilla Anastasia
 Eng Ch Novaskaya Chandra Lafay
 Eng Ch Novaskaya Channa Lafay of Golway
 Eng Ch Morgana Tisha Lafay of Novaskaya
 Eng Ch Novaskaya Royal Rebel
 Eng Ch Novaskaya Silva King
 Eng Ch Novaskaya Imry Lafay
 Eng Ch Novaskaya Royal Star
 Am Ch Novaskaya Kayzan Lafay
 SKC,Am & Can Ch Novaskaya Silva Snowblaze
 Can Ch Novaskaya Silva Snowbella
 Can Ch Novaskaya Maid For Manshe
 Can Ch Novaskaya Merrie Manshe
 Can Ch Novaskaya Czar Lafay
 Am Ch Novaskaya Silva Jasmine
 Am Ch Novaskaya Silva Snowding
 Sw.Ch Novaskaya Silva Sapphire

**SAMOYEDS WITH WINNING
 AND WORKING WAYS**

NOVASKAYA

Int Ch Novaskaya Mikhail Lafay
 Am & Ir Ch Novaskaya Modesty Blaze of Ostyak
 Can,Eng & Am Ch Whitewisp Snow Crystal
 Eng & Am Ch Novaskaya Silver Khim
 Aust & NZ Ch Novaskaya Silver Zaravitch
 NZ Ch Novaskaya Silva Sunspark of Kimchatka
 Can Ch Novaskaya Silva Soltair of Ker-Lu
 NZ Ch Novaskaya Georgia Mist
 NZ Ch Novaskaya Silva Sabya
 Int Ch Novaskaya Georgia Prince of Astutus
 Am Ch Silversam Petranov Novaskaya
 Am Ch Novaskaya Zara Lafay
 Can Ch Novaskaya Silva Snowchief
 Am & Can Ch Novaskaya Christmas Spirit, HIC
 SKC, Am Ch Icezones Moonlite Artemis
 Nor Ch Novaskaya Silva Starman
 Can Ch Novaskaya Silva Nicole
 NZ Ch Novaskaya Lucky Blaze
 Can Ch Novaskaya Pechenga Lafay,CD
 Am Ch Novaskaya Christmas Holly
 Can Ch Novaskaya Cover Girl

BUTCHIE



19TH DEC 1978 NOVASKAYA TSARINA LAFAY 1ST MARCH 1993
 Sire : Ch Novaskaya Silva King Dam : Ch Novaskaya Chandra Lafay

Three litters and 11 puppies

Dam of : CH KIMCHATKA ACHILLES Breed Record Holder BIS
 CH KIMCHATKA ALEXEI 5 times BIS
 CH KIMCHATKA ANGELIQUE
 AM CH KIMCHATKA ANATOLE group placer
 AM CH NOVASKAYA ZARA LAFAY
 NOVASKAYA ANASTASIA LAFAY 11 pts both majors
 CAN CH NOVASKAYA CZAR LAFAY group placer
 CAN CH NOVASKAYA PECHENGA LAFAY CD group placer

➤ Litter bred in UK
 ➤ Whelped in N.Z.

WE LOVED AND MISS HER SO VERY MUCH

QUALITY PUPPIES - ALWAYS WELL BRED - STUD DOGS

All our dogs are x-rayed through the BVA/HD scheme

Mrs BETTY MOODY

1432, GLENDALE AVENUE,
 CHESAPEAKE,
 VA. 23323 USA. 804-485-2456

AND

9, PEARSON CLOSE
 CHILWELL, NOTTS NG9 4JP
 ENGLAND. 0602 255950

Introducing the

SHOBU KIDS

CHALLENGE WINNING SISTERS
AND THEIR GROUP WINNING YOUNG BROTHER



SHOBU ARINA
(Wells)
RH4/LH3
9.5.91

SHOBU BHUDANITCH
(Moody)
13.5.92

SHOBU ALYSHE
(Hubbard)
RH4/LH5
9.5.91

SIRE : CH SKROWNEK ANACHKOV DAM : SKROWNEK VALANZEIN

**BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR A REPEAT OF THIS MATING IN 1993
THE SISTERS PLAN TO JOIN THE MATING GAME THIS YEAR**

SHOBU KENNELS Sue Benzie R D 5 Christchurch (03) 347.9567	KURSHARN KENNELS Mary & Julie Wells 27 St John Street Christchurch 6 (03) 384.9302	Graeme Moody 12 Donald Place Christchurch 1 (03) 355.5036	Alistair Hubbard 25 Mt Pleasant Road Christchurch 8 (03) 384.2838
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HIP DYSPLASIA IN THE SAMOYED

A report on hip scoring

Dr M B Willis

Senior Lecturer in Animal Breeding and Genetics, Department of Agriculture, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, England

INTRODUCTION

Hip dysplasia (HD) was first reported in the dog in 1935 in USA. It did not command much attention until the 1950's when it was widely publicised in USA. Schemes to combat the problem were set up in Scandinavia in the late 1950's and an abortive scheme was established in Britain by the German Shepherd Dog League in 1961. In 1965 the British Veterinary Association/Kennel Club scheme was established and schemes began in USA and Germany in 1967. Most advanced canine countries now have schemes, usually based upon grading techniques. The original BVA/KC scheme had a mere three grades which is mathematically insufficient but other schemes usually have from four to seven grades.

In 1978, after 13 years of inadequate use of the BVA/KC scheme (only some 400 dogs of all breeds were examined annually at the peak), the GSD Breed Improvement Foundation, to which the author was geneticist, approached the BVA for a new scheme. After much debate the BVA came up with a scoring scheme which began for GSD in June 1978. This was extended to a few numerically small breeds in the next two years and by late 1983 was extended to all breeds with the old BVA/KC scheme being abandoned.

The new scheme involves scoring nine radiographic features of the hip using an X-ray. Each feature is scored on a scale from 0 (ideal) to 6 (maximum abnormality) although one item ranges from 0 to 5. This gives a maximum of 53 points to each hip or 106 for the dog. Scoring is undertaken on dogs aged 12 months or more with no upper limit. A panel of nine or ten radiographic experts exists with any two being used at a reading.

Readings are now held about four times per month with about 10,000 animals of all breeds assessed annually. The scheme is also used in Australia (started by Professor R. Wyburn it became the Australian Veterinary Association scheme) and in New Zealand (the NZ Veterinary Association scheme) with data from these schemes being pooled with the British data. At the time of writing, which covers all readings up to 31st March 1993 some 86,000 dogs of 92 breeds have been scored.

This report looks at the Samoyed breed.

NUMBERS ASSESSED

Thus far 578 Samoyeds (179 males and 399 females) have been hip scored. This figure of 31.0% males and 69.0% females compares with most breeds where the division tends to be about one third males/two thirds females. The average total scores were 13.33 for males and 12.77 for females with the overall average being 12.94. In most breed females usually score, on average, slightly worse than males and the reversal in this breed may reflect selective submissions of males. The human female has three times the chance of HD as the male but in humans the condition is congenital.

Although scores stem from Australia, New Zealand and UK only 40 are from Australasia. These 40 animals

range from 1 to 100 and average 19.60 which is higher than the overall average. However there are not enough from this region to itemise separately. The UK animals range from 0 to 94.

AVERAGE SCORES BY YEAR OF BIRTH

In Table 1 are shown the total numbers of animals scored each year and the mean score. Sexes are combined because of small numbers. Years represent years of birth not year of submission. The earliest birth year represented was 1970 but because of small numbers years to 1980 inclusive are pooled. No obvious trend is seen.

Table 1. Mean Scores by Year of Birth

Year Born	Number of Dogs	Mean Score
1970-80	13	11.00
1981	14	11.21
1982	23	14.52
1983*	39	11.41
1984	59	12.25
1985	68	12.47
1986	65	11.87
1987	63	14.92
1988	78	11.72
1989	65	14.69
1990	59	14.14
1991	30	13.60
1992	2	5.00
Total	578	12.94

* scheme began in this year

CO-OPERATING KENNELS

Animals are listed by affix and Table 2 shows those affixes represented by three or more animals. It must be noted that the presence of an affix in this list does not necessarily mean that the affix owner scores: animals sold from the kennel may be scored by purchasers. No affix is well represented which suggests few kennels are in a position to understand what is happening to HD in their breeding programme.

Table 2. Affixes Represented by Three or More Scored Animals

No. scored	Affix
36	Astutus
18	Novaskaya
17	Fairvilla
13	Corlan
12	Hilsar, Nikara

11	Silverfire
10	Kryshnovak, Petsamo, Zamoyski
9	Karazoe, Samnoushka, Samont, Skrownek (NZ)
7	Amundsen (A), Crensa, Ostyak, Reemack
6	Calsam, Hurkur, Samovar
5	Annecy, Golway, Krishe, Withyard, Xenora
4	Arianrhod, Colleda, Lireva, Samacalta, Samaya, Sameida, Samhaven, Sasoolka, Skiandu, Snowmyth, Temeraire, Trulaika
3	Benlaika, Bentara (NZ), Dunavill, Hemshire, Hurstbank, Kalaska (A), Krasnaya, Moonsparkle, Salmona, Sayantsi, Shandale, Shimaneke, Silversam, Starfire, Sylvastone, Symarc, Talsard

(A) = Australian based kennel

(NZ) = New Zealand based kennel

COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW SCHEMES

All 578 animals were scored and assessed under the old BVA/KC three class system. Under that a Certificate (Normal) was equivalent to a score of 4 or less with not more than 3 on any hip while a Breeders letter (Near Normal) was equivalent to a maximum of 8 with not more than 6 on any hip. The old system is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Old BVA/KC Grades

Grade	Number of Dogs	Percentage
Certificate (Normal)	58	10.03
Letter (Near Normal)	159	27.51
Failure	361	62.46

About 62% of the breed would technically be failures under the old scheme and only about 10% would be normal in hip terms. However a failure does not necessarily mean that the dog will have clinical symptoms and some technical failures do not show obvious signs. However, whereas under the old system all failures were merely lumped together, they can now be distinguished by the fact that scores range over a larger area and each breeder can draw a line above which he/she would prefer not to breed. It must be appreciated that some failures may have to be used because to breed only from normals or near normals would cull too many otherwise useful dogs. However some failures will be so high in score that they cannot be justified as breeding animals, regardless of other merits.

Culling a dog from the breeding programme does not mean that the dog has to be killed or sold off. Some dogs can lead relatively normal lives with quite high hip scores and may not need veterinary treatment of any kind.

However they should not be bred from if the result of the score is too high for the breed in question after taking into account other features. A high score does not, however, mean that surgery has to be done though some conservative care is called for.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES

Perhaps the most useful information for the breeder is the distribution of scores since this allows any dog to be placed in relation to the breed as a whole. Distribution figures are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of Scores

Score range	Number of Animals	Percentage of Total	Cumulative Percentage
0 - 5	81	14.01	14.01
6 - 11	239	41.35	55.36
11 - 15	140	24.22	79.58
16 - 20	44	7.61	87.20
21 - 25	15	2.60	89.79
26 - 30	20	3.46	93.25
31 - 40	18	3.14	96.37
41 - 50	5	0.87	97.23
51 - 60	9	1.56	98.79
61 - 70	2	0.35	99.13
71 - 80	2	0.35	99.48
81 - 90	1	0.17	99.65
91 - 100*	2	0.35	100.00
101 - 106	0	0.00	100.00

* Maximum score seen is 100 and minimum is 0.

In this table narrower divisions (5 points) are used at the lower end and larger divisions (10 points) further on. About 55% of the breed score 10 points or fewer which is certainly a score that should give no trouble in hip terms. Only about 7% score above 30 points and only some 3% above 50 points. The total dogs seen (578) is not large and if, as seems likely, some bias in submissions might exist the distribution looks more favourable than it really is. Nevertheless the situation does not look too bad even though improvements could be desirable.

If breeders decided, for example, not to breed from animals scoring in excess of 25 they would need to discard only 11% of the population from breeding. However it would clearly be unwise to breed 25 to 25 and by the same token many dogs scoring less than this would not be desirable on other grounds such as character, type, other defects etc. Nevertheless as an upper limit 25 would be a fairly generous one at this stage which could be reduced in future years. However, anyone seeking to make more rapid progress in hip status would need to set a limit much lower than 25 and to breed from animals below breed average and ideally in single figures.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIPS

HD is essentially a bilateral condition with both hips tending to be similarly affected. In general, scores ought to be the same on right and left sides but because X-ray plates are not always ideal this is not seen in all cases.

Nevertheless differences between hips confirm the bilateral nature of the condition. Some 80% of the breed differ by 4 points or less between the hips.

PROGENY TESTING

In numerically large breeds as far as scoring is concerned total score has a heritability of between 23% (Golden Retrievers) and 40% (GSD/Newfoundlands/Rottweilers). This means that in Golden any superiority of hip score in parents, relative to breed average, would have 23% of this passed on. If a pair of parents were 10 points better (lower) than breed average in a breed averaging 20 points then 23% of this 10 would be transmitted (2.3) and the new progeny average would be 20-2.3 or 17.7. In GSD or Rottweilers the new average would be 16 because 40% would be transmitted (assume breed mean was 20).

Ideally, one should use the best hips available (other things being equal) but one should follow up performance data (i.e. the animal's own score) with progeny data. Data on a dog tells us what he MIGHT PRODUCE but data on his progeny tells us what he IS PRODUCING.

About 5 progeny would be as good a guide as the sire's own test but 10 progeny would be about 30% better than the actual test on the dog and 20 progeny would be much more valuable than the dog's own test. A dog not producing a good average after 20 progeny is probably not a good hip sire regardless of his own score. Of course, this assumes that dams mated to him are a random or fairly random sample in hip terms.

In breeds like the GSD over 500 sire tests have been produced, updated regularly. In Samoyeds a large number of sires exist each with few progeny scored. Only nine sires have had nine progeny or more scored and the results for these sires are listed in Table 5. The reliability of these tests will tend to increase with increasing numbers of offspring. They do, however, indicate the potential for sire testing. If you own unscored Samoyeds please score them. All dogs are useful, even pet animals, because they tell us something about their parents and the kennel of origin. Some veterinarians suggest that "dogs are not worth sending in". As a result some poor hips do not get scored and dogs that are not as poor as the veterinarian imagines also do not get scored. ALL DOGS ARE USEFUL and the prior selection of dogs biases sire tests and breed figures but this only misleads. Dogs will breed as their genetics determines not as careful selection of scored stock may make them appear. If we make a sire look good then he will be used. If, however, he is not really as good as he has been made to appear the breed will be the worse for this.

Table 5. PROGENY TESTS FOR HIP SCORES: SAMOYED
Data to 31.03.93

SIRE (*scored)	Progeny scored	Dams scored	Diff't dams	Score range	Mean progeny	Mean dams
FAIRLY RELIABLE TESTS (83% upwards) (Unscored dams at 14)						
Karazoe Snow	20	5	9	0-33	11.5	12.4
Warrior						
Zamoyski Lucky	25	13	18	2-87	13.2	16.7
Star of Ostyak						

LESS RELIABLE TESTS (70-80%) (Unscored dams at 14)						
Annecy Sheer	10	6	5	1-12	6.7	8.5
Gold of Astutus						
Astutus	15	5	9	0-15	7.1	12.5
Astronomer						
Fairvilla Imperial						
Aga Khan	13	5	9	1-31	14.1	13.0
Fairvilla	12	0	7	2-20	8.5	14
Tarasar						
Novaskaya Silver						
Starsun	14	5	10	7-40	15.3	13.0
Stardust Royce	11	0	2	2-51	18.5	14.0
Lucky Dexter of Zamoyski	17	10	6	4-31	9.5	10.7

Percentage in each score group
0-5 6-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51 plus

Karazoe Snow							
Warrior	10	40	45	0	5	0	0
Zamoyski Lucky	8	56	28	4	0	0	4
Star of Ostyak							

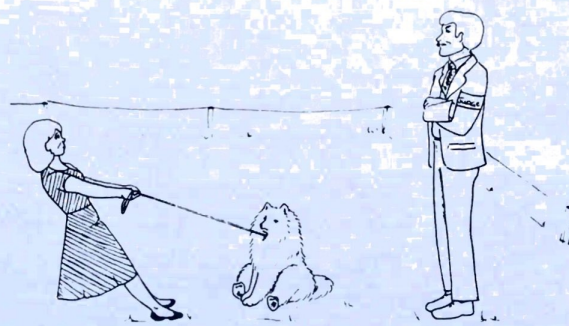
LESS RELIABLE TESTS (70-80%) (Unscored dams at 14)							
Annecy Sheer Gold/Astutus*	30	60	10	0	0	0	0
Astutus							
Astronomer	47	33	20	0	0	0	0
Fairvilla Imperial							
Aga Khan	8	38	31	15	8	0	0
Fairvilla							
Tarasar	50	17	33	0	0	0	0
Novaskaya Silver							
Starsun	0	57	14	21	7	0	0
Stardust Royce	18	9	45	9	9	0	0
Lucky Dexter of Zamoyski *	6	71	18	0	6	0	0

c M.B. Willis 1993

In interpreting sire progeny test data the more progeny the better and the more different dams the better. Low progeny means are desirable as is a reduction on dams but this latter aspect has to be carefully interpreted. One wants a high percentage of progeny in the low score groups (0-5 and 6-10) and a low percentage in excess of 30 points.

THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR MORE SAMOYEDS TO BE SCORED INCLUDING ALL BREEDING STOCK. THE BREED IS IN YOUR HANDS; IF YOU DO NOT CHERISH IT WHO WILL?

c M.B. Willis, 1993



"No Madam...I cannot take your word he is a lovely mover...."

When Doing Everything Possible Is Just Not Good Enough

The Story of Elly
by Sandra Stewart

Last year was a disastrous one for Hip Dysplasia in my kennels. For the first time in 15 years breeding, I had to put down a five month old puppy with atrocious HD.

The vet who took the plates made no bones about it — the worst case she'd seen.

It didn't come as a surprise. I know the odds in this breed. Eventually in breeding dogs you strike most of the nasties Nature has up her sleeve. I was angry though. Angry and frustrated. And very sad.

Angry that this puppy's hips had been checked out twice by my vets before sale — and passed as normal.

Frustrated that this lovely bitch pup was from one of my first litters where both parents were hip scored, and both several points under the breed average. This was progress I knew, being one of the few, if not the only litter in New Zealand, and perhaps Australasia, which could make such a hip scoring claim.

Most of all though I was terribly sad. For the family who loved her and the eight year old boy who watched his birthday present of three months come home with me, knowing he'd not see her again. Young Elly, a lovely chunky, outgoing, beautifully built pup was this eight year old boy's birthday present. And down at the vet's surgery with the family looking at an appalling set of hip X-Rays I knew that while I'd done everything I could to ensure this set of events did not happen, here we were right in the middle of it.

Dog breeders aren't supposed to be one-eyed. We're supposed to be all encompassing human beings, surveying our stock with an eye for the good points, an eye for the total dog. I try to do that. But I'm pretty much one-eyed. About hip dysplasia in Samoyeds, that's for sure.

That's not to say I've not made compromises I'd prefer not to make. On hips and other breed features. That's when I do step back and look at the total dog — its overall quality and make a decision not in ignorance, but with knowledge of the likely consequences.

But it's a compromise nevertheless and breeding dogs to me is all about getting to a standard of soundness and quality with your stock that you don't have to make compromises. Pie in the sky? Let's hope not.

But HD is THE health problem in this breed. We're lucky in a way because it's the only real one. Saying that doesn't diminish the fact that after fifty years study, the veterinary profession seems as far away as ever in finding the answers a dog breeder like me wants to have about HD.

Twenty Samoyeds owned or bred at Skrownek have now been hip scored, most scoring under the breed average of 13.

I consider that mostly luck and some progress, starting as I did back in the 1970s when HD X Raying was very much a behind-closed-doors thing, if breeders did it at all.

I've almost got enough scored progeny from my 13 year old girl Katishe to do a hip score progeny test for her.

I believe that will be the first Samoyed progeny test outside England. I consider that progress too. I hip score all stock in my kennels, whether I decide to use them for breeding or not, and have encouraged those who buy from me to do likewise.

Now I require my buyers to sign a contract agreeing to have their dog hipscored between 12 -18 months of age, before it is bred from. I accept my responsibilities as a breeder and do all I can to ensure people who buy in good faith from me get a sound, typical Sammie pup.

But that's not good enough. I did all that with Elly and yet

What I want to know now is how to reliably identify dysplastic pups before I sell them? I also want to know if I do indicative X Rays of my pups before sale, how baby puppy hips correlate to adult scored hips. And if I'm going to make judgements about the hip status of my pups before I sell them — which I plan to do — how to be able to identify abnormal hips at six or seven weeks of age.

That's not only what I want to be able to do, but what I NEED to be able to do as a responsible dog breeder with the best interest of the Samoyed breed and my buyers uppermost. I don't want to sell a puppy like Elly again.

It's disastrous for the breed, my reputation as a breeder and most of all for the puppy buyer. Sure, buyers listen when you explain to them about HD, that even though both parents are hip scored under breed average, you cannot guarantee the resulting hip scores of their puppies.

I know that can mean an Elly. But buyers facing those lovely, white fluffy bears of puppies don't grasp the full weight of this. As a breeder I have to ensure that they don't have the trauma of living through the consequences.

I'll refund the purchase price, pay veterinary expenses, replace if I can and if the buyers want that — that's not the issue. It's also not the answer. I want to be able to identify puppies badly affected by HD before I sell them, so I don't put a family like Elly's who bought a puppy off me in good faith, through such trauma ever again.

I'm prepared to do all I can to ensure I sell healthy typical puppies to my buyers. That I had done all I could do — so my vets told me — and still sold a puppy like Elly is just not good enough.

Elly was first checked over at four weeks. My vet comes to the house to check puppy hearts at this stage. I asked him to check her hips too. Was it my imagination — could I feel movement there? Or was it just the Stewart paranoia in full flight. He pulled and prodded around a bit. Seems normal, he said. I sighed with relief. So I was wrong. Maybe

At six weeks I had her checked again just to make sure. The examination extended her back legs, palpating the joints. In my veterinary file the verdict is "joint movement within normal bounds."

I took a deposit on her and soon after she turned eight weeks, she left in the arms of a smiling little boy who had just turned eight years old.

I brought her back home from the vet the afternoon after her X Ray, a sad lame puppy. I told her family I'd talk to my own vet and get his opinion on the X Ray plate, but I knew she'd have to be put down.

Yes, he was shocked when he saw the X Ray, particularly when I told him this was the pup the practice had examined and pronounced within normal bounds at six weeks. I put her to sleep the next day. I paid all Elly's vet bills and offered her family a refund or a replacement with a dog puppy I had from a later litter. They took the boy.

My vet had no answer as to why the mating of two low scored dogs could produce a puppy so severely affected with HD as Elly was. Low scores to low scores should on the whole produce low scored progeny. I know it's a question of percentages and the geneticist's reports lay out the odds. If you look at Dr Malcolm Willis' score distribution on the breed you can see that one per cent of the breed scores in the 60 to 100 range. Maybe Elly was my one per cent.

While percentages make good reading, they're not good enough at the cliff face hands-on evaluation of a litter. I need the 100 per cent answer.

Eighteen months down the track I've not got any more answers about Elly. But I'm certainly sure I'll identify pups like her before sale.

My pups now get a pre-sale hip X Ray under sedation, the evaluation discussed with potential buyers. Buyers must sign a contract to follow a rearing and diet regime and agree to hip score between 12 to 18 months, before any breeding.

In introducing a legal contract I aim to get information on the hip scores of all the Samoyeds I breed. Until now with only a few from each litter scored, I get at best a partial picture of the hips I'm breeding.

I'll also be able to progeny test my breeding stock earlier and identify any dog or bitch which is throwing scores much higher than the breed average much earlier.

I'll also be able to identify early the dogs and bitches throwing lower scores than their own in their progeny.

Five years down the track I expect to be able to correlate puppy hips with adult hips with some confidence.

And if I'm able to breed with the best hipped dogs — all things being equal — I expect to make progress.

I've given myself five years to see my kennel make progress on HD.

It's all theory at this stage and you'll have to ask me about the results in 1998. But I'm damn sure I'm going to make inroads here — even if the veterinary profession tell me I'm already doing everything I can.

Dealing with a heartbroken child and a crippled puppy means such consoling platitudes are just not good enough.

UTERINE INERTIA IN THE SAMOYED

by Dr David Marshall, MARSHALL & PRINGLE VETERINARY HOSPITAL CHRISTCHURCH

Primary uterine inertia is a condition frequently observed by Samoyed breeders and their veterinarians. It often, but not invariably, recurs with subsequent whelpings in the same bitch and is often associated with a single pup pregnancy. The condition occurs with increased frequency in some lines of dogs within a breed.

Primary inertia is seen as a full term pregnancy with the expected drop in rectal temperature but no commencement of labour in the following 48 hours. In every other respect the bitch is normal. Blood calcium and blood glucose is normal. Decreased levels of either of these reduce the ability of the uterus to contract. There may be a greenish vaginal discharge and the cervix is initially dilated when examined with appropriate equipment. The uterus does not respond to "feathering" the dorsal vaginal wall — pressure on the upper vaginal wall normally causes the uterus to contract. This does not happen here. Neither does the uterus respond to oxytocin given by injection. The usual treatment is caesarian section. This is uniformly successful if started at the right time.

A greenish vaginal discharge before the first pup is born is the danger sign to watch for. The discharge is the breakdown product of blood components trapped between the placenta and the uterine wall. Its appearance means the placenta is coming away from the uterine wall disrupting the oxygen supply to the puppy. Immediate veterinary attention is necessary. However after the first pup is born in a normal whelping the breeder will see the bitch produce much of this green discharge. This is normal. The danger sign is production of this discharge before the birth of the first pup.

What can a breeder do to decide if and when a caesarian section should be done?

* Prediction of whelping date

Blood progesterone levels at mating give an accurate timing of ovulation. Determined through a blood test, this is a help for mating and enables a distinction between mating date and actual ovulation to predict whelping date. If ovulation time, rather than date of mating is known, the whelping date can be predicted with accuracy, by adding on 63 days.

Less accurate and less expensive is the onset of dioestrus predicted from vaginal swabs taken by the breeder and examined by a veterinarian throughout the oestrus (heat). Dioestrus (past standing) to whelping is constant at 57 to 59 days.

Of most practical value in routine whelping is rectal temperature. The bitch's temperature is taken two to three times daily. Within 24 hours of whelping the temperature will drop below 37 deg C. The temperature may increase again before whelping so it is important to do frequent temperature checks.

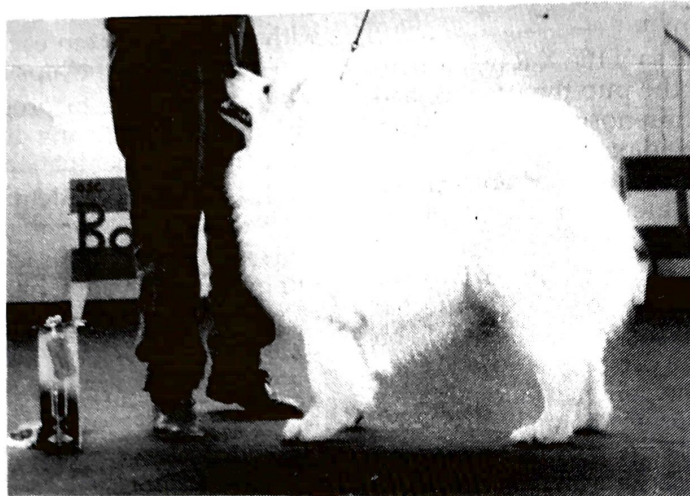
Most vets would recommend temperature checks where no history of primary inertia exists and progesterone levels at mating where a bitch and her relatives are prone to inertia.

In a normal whelping the first pup is usually born within four hours of rupture of the water bag and the onset of contractions, with not more than two hours between puppies.

Part of the veterinary pregnancy consultation should be information on a normal whelping, a list of danger signs and how to get in touch with your vet after hours — particularly in the middle of the night — for advice.

MURMANSK SAMOYEDS

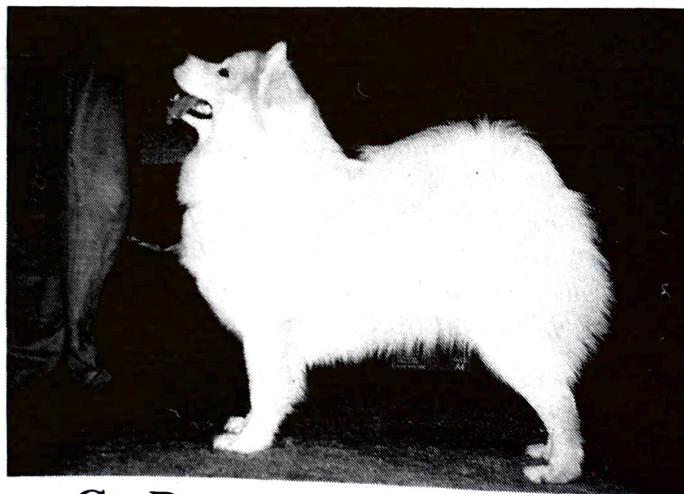
CONSISTENTLY PRODUCING CHAMPIONS
(4 CHAMPIONS FROM 2 LITTERS)



CH MURMANSK CHEVARDNADZE

S : Ch Skrownek Jad

D : Ch Krisman Casa-Karrelova



CH RAISA OF MURMANSK

S : Gr Ch Samways Summer Knight

D : Ch Krisman Casa-Karrelova

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THE ORIGIN OF 'EILEEN'

Eileen

How the cartoonist in Christchurch's Eileen Reid was born

I didn't know I could draw ! I still don't, but somehow the magic which is a Samoyed lent itself to my pen at a time when my life was undergoing major crises. I was very unhappy, and I believe that for a time only the awareness of my Sams' dependence on me kept me functioning normally, at least to outward appearances.

Because of them I was exposed to the world of dog shows, and a number of amazing people and situations.

I was never truly competitive, though enjoyed it if I won. Mostly I enjoyed watching people and their dogs. Some of the things they did ! Many took themselves too seriously. I could never understand why a hobby, which should have been a release from the competitive world of nine to five, which is truly dog eat dog, became an extension of the rat race to succeed for so many people. Not all, but enough to create tension and dissension at the expense of many friendships.

So many times I would wish some folk would see how their actions would reflect on their chosen breed, and so many times determined never to lose sight of the fact that my chosen breed was such a happy, intelligent, attractive one, which in the main attracted people with the same attributes.

Somewhere in there was also the thought that just maybe, we would behave a little better if we saw ourselves through the eyes of our animals. Not a quantum leap from that thought to the first tentative expression of it on paper. Wonder of wonders, people laughed at my initial attempts to portray " A Dog's Best Friend."

Most wonderful of all, I laughed too, watching their reactions and therein found an answer to my own personal need for a happier existence. If making other people laugh brought joy into my life, then clown I would be !

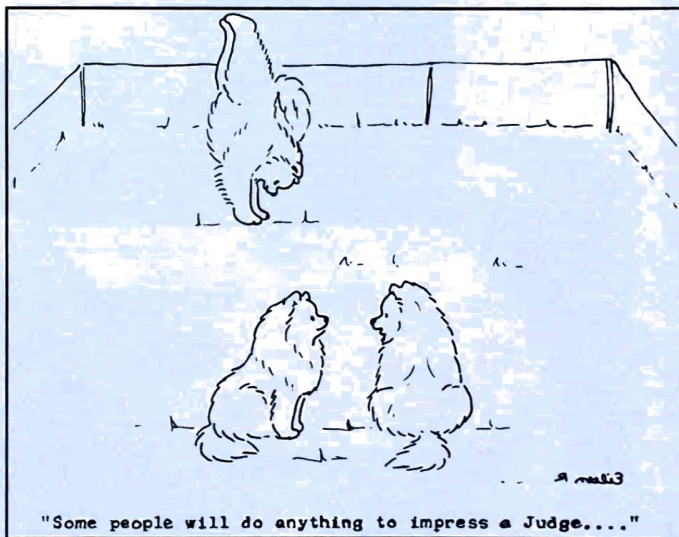
Never cruel I hope, but occasionally using an opportunity to make people think twice about their actions — no-one wanted to go in the " Book."

Hundreds of cartoons, one or two classics, in four volumes, with the odd poem here and there. Every Christmas for four years I copied them up and bound the annual harvest into saleable form to be sent off as presents to all sorts of places — England, Wales, Canada, Australia — where they

surfaced in Club magazines. The small profit from the sales would go into my " Vet Fund". Since my Vet gave me a discount in return for a starring role in and complimentary copy of each edition, the dogs were almost self-supporting.

I don't show anymore, so not too many cartoons these days, but yes, they are still there, ready to pop up if inspiration strikes and still reflecting my life with a brief series on " Sam goes Country."

All things change except one — the ever faithful, loving and beloved Samoyed.



KALISA



**At Home : Kalisa Christmas Gift & Ch Kalisa The Angel
also Kalisa The Sun Stunner**

We Congratulate : Ch Kalisa The Royal Diadem

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- * Best of Breed - Tux National Dog Show 1992

Kalisa Christmas Knight

(owned by Gary & Lyn Carleton)

- * 3 times Best Baby Puppy In Show
- * 2 times Best Puppy In Show
- * 5 Challenges in Puppy Class

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Photo: Robyn Twigg

ZAMORA JESOKI JESINDA

Sire: Zamora Mischief Nioka

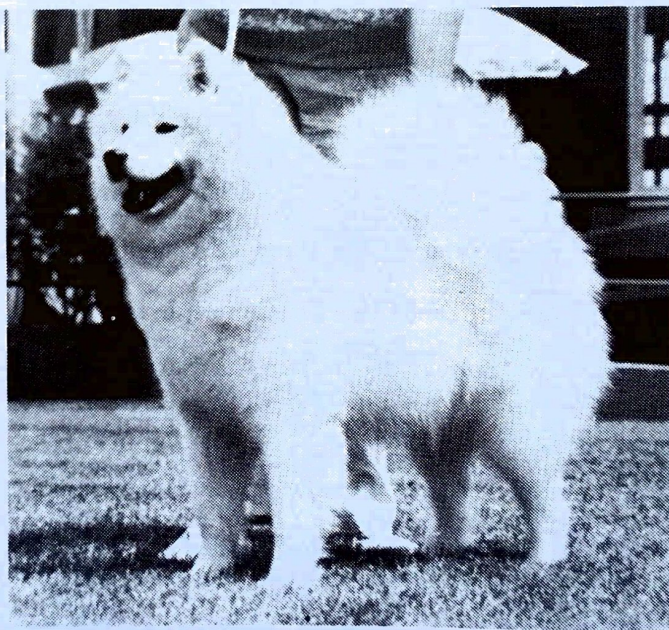
Dam: Elgianto Jamac Jestene

AUST. CH. ELGIANTO ROYAL SHOWOFF

1992 Top Puppy Bitch S.C.V.

1992 Finalist Puppy Of The Year C.D.C.

C.C. & B.O.B. Winner



AUST. CH. ELGIANTO ROYAL SHOWOFF

Sire: Novaskaya Royal Blaze (Imp. U.K.)

Dam: Elgianto Jamac Jestene

ZAMORA SAMOYEDS

Glenda Hustwaite

452 Fussell Street,

BALLARAT, VIC. 3350.

Phone: (053) 322 028

ELGIANTO SAMOYEDS

Julie Oates

7 Jesmond Road,

CROYDON, VIC. 3136.

Phone: (03) 725 8840

EARLY SHOW RING DAYS

by Sandra Stewart and Val Auckram

The first Samoyed Challenge Certificates were authorised by the New Zealand Kennel Club in 1919 and allocated to the Dunedin Show. Thereafter they were offered at one or two shows each year until eventually, after what must have seemed an eternity to frustrated Samoyed owners, they became available at all shows. To attain Championship status in early days, it was necessary for a dog to gain three CC's under three different judges.

Mrs W. Richards of the Cricketers' Arms Hotel in Wellington was the first Samoyed breeder to register a kennel name — "Antarctic Snow" in 1922, and her dogs were continually on display to the public and used in sleds to raise funds for charity.

Her male "Doctor", born May 1915, became the first Samoyed Champion in New Zealand and some years later the Editor of the New Zealand Fancier commented: "Present day exhibitors of Samoyeds could have little conception of Mrs Richards' battle for consideration in the immediate post-war years."

Mrs Richard's Ch Doctor was from two Antarctic expedition dogs — his sire "Coona" off Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship Nimrod and dam "Nova" off Captain Scott's Terra Nova.

Mr Les Burt was another campaigner during the 1920's, his father, a Salvation Army Officer, having previously been given "Lady Scott" (see **EARLY DAYS**) in recognition of his many kindnesses to expedition crews. Les Burt also managed to acquire a lovely male Samoyed from a Canadian ship in Wanganui and this dog, "Prince Aututaki", became the second Samoyed Champion in 1929.

Mr Fred Zaffer of Dunedin was a pioneer in the "official" importing field, bringing in "Snow Chief", later a Champion, and "Snow Queen" from Australia in 1932.

During personal correspondence with Val Auckram in his declining years Mr Zaffer expressed great delight on learning that Samoyeds were taking major show awards and commented: "At last those judges are waking up."

He recalled the days when it was not unusual for three men and seven or eight Samoyeds to pile into a beaten-up Ford and travel 100 miles to shows "where judges never even gave the Sams a glance."

Mr Zaffer was the breeder of New Zealand's first Samoyed bitch Champion, White Princess of the Yukon, whelped 13.1.35 and owned by Mr D.G. Brain in the North Island.

Following expedition dogs, a few which arrived by other means, and Mr Zaffer's 1932 imports, there were a number of importations from England and Australia during the mid and late 1930's.

In 1938 Mr and Mrs Woodhouse of Dunedin imported English Champion Rex of the Arctic, who soon became a New Zealand Champion and the first Samoyed to win Best in Show in this country on May 21 1939 at North Otago Championship Show.

It was another decade before the breed again stood in the Best in Show limelight. Ch Viking Thor (Imp Aust), again imported by the Aurora Kennels of Mr and Mrs

Woodhouse and later owned by the Loga kennels of Mrs Bruce Williams of Hawkes Bay, took the honour at the South Taranaki Kennel Club Show in November 1949.

It was not until 1961 that a Samoyed again won that honour. Mrs Neilmar Fraser's Ch Kalina Wanderer (Imp Aust) won the first of his four All Breeds Best in Shows at the Otago Kennel Association show on June 2-3 1961. He followed that with another at Franklin Kennel Association on July 7-8 1961, at North Canterbury on October 21 and the following year at South Otago on August 11.

The first New Zealand-bred Samoyed to win Best in Show was Ch Kuts Boy of Chienne D'Or, a nephew of Ch Wanderer, who followed close on his uncle's tail taking his Best in Show less than one month later at Central Hawkes Bay on September 1 1962. Kuts was owned by the Bishop family of Napier.

The first All Breeds Best in Show winning Samoyed bitch was Ch Trezor of Belaya Sobaka, who scored her record-making win at Manawatu Kennel Association on November 5-6 1965. Undoubtedly a cracker of a day for her owner-breeder Mrs Val Auckram!

While the breed was somewhat sparsely represented in the Best in Show circle in the early days, Samoyeds were not that far from the spotlight.

According to Mrs Pearl Wilson, co-author with Mrs Auckram of "The Samoyed (New Zealand)", the first Samoyed to win a Best of Group award was in fact Mr Zaffer's Ch White Princess of the Yukon, the breed's first champion bitch, who won Best Non Sporting at Dunedin in 1936. There may be a bit of doubt here as to who



Ch Trezor of Belaya Sobaka, NZ's first All Breeds Best In Show winning bitch and her daughter, Marinka of Belaya Sobaka.

actually was the first Group winner as her sire, Ch Snow Chief (Imp Aust), whelped on September 1 1931, also took Best Non Sporting at least once.

Ch Snowdrift (Imp Aust), born on May 23 1933 of imported English sire and dam, and owned by Mr Ray Dunn of Hastings took the Group at Auckland in 1938. Mr Dunn, whose Yurak kennels were a breeding force in the 1930s, was a prominent importer of the time. He bought Karloff and his litter sister, Ch Princess Olga, whelped in 1935, as well as Ch Snowdrift from Australia and Ch Czara of Taimir, whelped in 1934, from England. Of the ten Samoyed kennels breeding in the 1930s, seven were using Yurak sires or dams, mostly progeny from his Ch Snowdrift and Ch Czara matings. Mr Dunn's dogs, and the two 1936 Yurak champions he bred, Ch Boris and Ch Silver Knight, were later bought by Mr and Mrs Bruce Williams' Loga kennels, a prolific kennel registered in 1940.

Later in 1939 came English and New Zealand Ch Rex of the Arctic (Imp UK)'s milestone Best in Show. Shown at nine consecutive shows, Rex took Best of Breed at every one, Best of Group and the Non-Sporting Stakes six times, Reserve Best in Show twice, and three Best in Shows. All this was over a period of 18 months when his owners took the six year old dog on a tour of both Islands where he met and beat Samoyeds — and other breeds — from Auckland to Invercargill.

In 1939 White Shadow of Alaska won Best Non Sporting at Taranaki. It was another decade in 1949 before

Ch Silvertips of Loga, a two year old dog, owned by Mr & Mrs C Hughes of Christchurch took a Best of Group win. Ironically this was the same year, his maternal grandsire, Ch Viking Thor (Imp Aust) took the breed's second Best in Show All Breeds win.

The Arctic (New Zealand) kennels of Mrs R.N McNiven of Napier, were also a force in the 1930s, if only by sheer weight of numbers. Mrs McNiven bred her first litter about 1930 although her kennel prefix was not registered until 1934.

As her foundation stock she had Arctic Snow, a very small dog bred in Auckland from pet stock with no pedigree, and Polar Aviatrix, a Dunedin bitch, bred by Mr Les Burt and a double granddaughter of Ch Prince Aututaki (Imp).

Evidently a 60lb Samoyed was unheard of in Mrs McNiven's days and the "New Zealand Fancier" of November 1935 reported: "One steadfast breeder and exhibitor who has made remarkable progress in recent years is Mrs McNiven of Napier. Time was when this lady's "white dogs" were not much bigger than overweight poms, and the remarkable difference in her present day exhibits as compared with three or four years back inclines one to the belief that no breeder in the country has climbed so far and so quickly in a short time as has this Napier enthusiast."

By April 1941, fifteen litters had been bred in the Arctic kennels, the majority from Polar Aviatrix, and her two daughters Arctic Tress and Arctic Czarina. Mrs Pearl Wilson describes Arctic Fang, a Ch Snowdrift- Polar Aviatrix son as the "head man". From photographs she had seen she describes White Fang as a "very sound dog whose most glaring fault was his ears, both of which drooped over like those of a Boxer."

The kennel, transferred to Mrs McNiven's niece, Mrs N.D. Devery in 1949, was actively breeding up to the 1950s. Although no Arctic stock gained titles in New

Zealand, their 1937 export Arctic Nikitinka gained his Australian title and a 1936 bred bitch, Arctic Angela was exported to Canada and later to the United States.

Considering the Arctic kennels never made up a New Zealand champion it is even more remarkable to trace this line through to the present day. It remains the sole true "New Zealand" descent line, for the rest of our show stock comes from more recently imported Australian and English Samoyeds.

Very much alive and thriving both in Australia and New Zealand, the New Zealand Arctic kennel of the 1930's commands a direct bitch line to both New Zealand's top winning dog and on a champion tally count, the top producing kennel.

In a direct eight generation bitch line from Arctic Tress's daughter, Arctic Sea Mist, is Belinda of Koliska, dam of New Zealand's top winner of all time, Ch Ruski of Tsilma with twelve Best in Show All Breed wins.

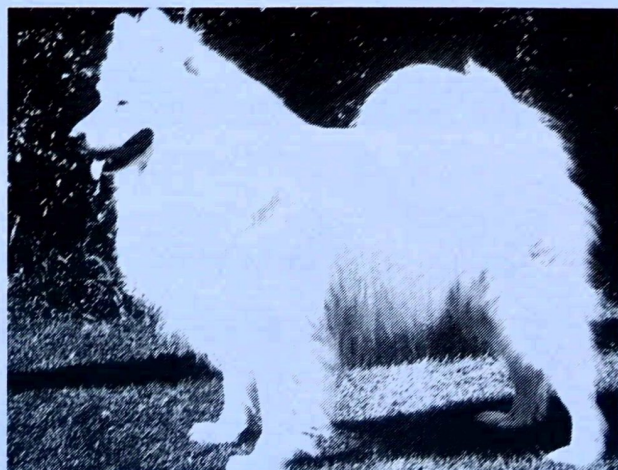
Six generations down a direct bitch line from another Arctic Sea Mist daughter, White Mist of the Steppes, is Ch Princess Kolana of Warnick, CDX. Not only the first Companion Dog Excellent in the breed but great grand-dam of the one of the top producing broods in New Zealand kennel history, Ch Pandora of Rydal Mount, dam of nine New Zealand champions and foundation dam for Fran and Noel Wilson's Pearlonna Kennels.

With 22 champions made up within the decade from April 1974 to January 1984 Pearlonna, now based in Queensland rates as one of this country's top kennels.

The Arctic line is still alive in the South Island's Vanda Kennels of Margaret Vaughan, from her foundation bitch Tchekunda of Unalaska, a granddaughter of Ch Princess Kolana of Warnick, CDX.

Across the Tasman, the New Zealand Arctic line still thrives in the Shosheen kennels of Vic and Eileen Perry through Aust Ch Princess Karina of Warnick, litter sister of Ch Kolana, CDX. A direct six generation bitch line from Princess Karina is Aust Ch Shosheen Debutante and it is here the Arctic line leaps the ditch to return again to New Zealand.

Debutante is the grand-dam of Selwyn Manning's Auckland All Breeds and Specialist Best in Show winner, Aust & Ch Schmirnoff Yenesey, in turn the sire of the South Island's multi-specialist Best in Show winner Ch Krisman Ny Zeus, owned by Jill Cumberland and Richard Milczarski of Christchurch.



Ch Kalina Wanderer (Imp.Aust) Four times Best In Show

Ch. Aleksandr of Murmansk



Winner of multiple Group and In Show awards
including Specialist Reserve Best in Show
to his Grand Champion father.

Sire: Gr. Ch. Samways Summer Knight
Dam: Ch. Krisman Casa-Karrelova

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SKROWNEK KATISHE at 13 years with her FOUR CHAMPION KIDS

From left, **CH SKROWNEK KHADIZJA, RH6/LH5; CH SKROWNEK ANJETA, BIS, RH4/LH4;**
CH SKROWNEK ANACHKOV, BIS, RH5/LH5;
CH SKROWNEK SHEVARDNADZE, RH6/LH6; & KATISHE RH5/LH3

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JUDGING THE SAMOYED

With experience of Samoyeds in the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States, Canada and New Zealand breeder-exhibitor and specialist judge BETTY MOODY brings an unrivalled perspective to the breed. Her NOVASKAYA kennels, based both in England and the United States, have exported Samoyeds world-wide. Mrs Moody makes her second trip to New Zealand this year judging specialist shows in both Auckland and Christchurch. She is a particularly appropriate commentator to write on judging the Samoyed

The Samoyed Standard is a very good one, perhaps needing a little more detailed description in some places. But on the whole written as it was so many years ago, it still pertains to the dogs one sees today.

The American and Canadian Standards are very similar and in fact go into far more detail than the English Standard does, especially on movement. Nothing is mentioned in the UK Standard on single tracking but the USA Standard goes into detail on how a dog should move.

No trimming is allowed in the New Zealand Standard, but trimming underneath the feet and the backs of the hocks to give a straight line to the fur, and also feathers on top is a standard thing in the USA. Unfortunately it also extends to trimming other parts of the dog to improve its look, so much so that judges have commented on it at a National Specialty.

Whiskers are also taken off but the members of the Samoyed Club of America voted to have it put in the Standard that whiskers are to be left on and I believe that this is in the process of being presented to the American Kennel Club now.

The appeal of a Samoyed puppy is irresistible, ask anyone who has seen a bundle of pure white fluff with those almost black sparkling eyes, which cuddles so close. After 23 years of owning, or rather being owned by Samoyeds, I still find them to be wonderful companions, house dogs or kennel dogs, working dogs and comedians. They can match your moods with remarkable instinct, and perhaps this makes them such wonderful companions. I have yet to find a Samoyed that was really vicious. In fact the ones I have seen whose temperament was snappy or bad usually had a cause from medical to human irresponsibility.

Judging the Samoyed is always a challenge and one I enjoy very much. After judging them since 1973, 1981 at Championship Shows, I still marvel at seeing a ring full of lovely dogs.

The first thing I look at is overall balance and conformation. I will always go down my line of dogs before starting to judge. Seeing all the dogs showing and posing for their owners is to me a delight and when one sees really good balance it cannot be missed.

When I start to handle a dog I make sure that the dog is comfortable, usually extending my hand to let him or her see I am not going to hurt them. I have had experience of young dogs, especially puppies, being scared by a rough hand. This, to me, is inexcusable in a judge. One can be firm but gentle. A dog being shown for the first time can be ruined for all time by a bad experience.

I start at the head. I first check the bite to be sure it is a scissor bite and then proceed to the shape of the head. I do not like to see a very long thin muzzle, it should be deep

and tapered and should not fall in under the eyes. The nose should have wide nostrils and should not be pinched or small in any way. The eyes should slant to the outer corner of the ear and be medium to dark brown, set well apart giving an intelligent look. Light eyes detract from the overall expression of the head. The ears should be thick, well furred and should conform to the shape of the head. The stop is well defined but not abrupt. The neck should be well muscled and carried proudly erect, set on sloping shoulders to carry the head with dignity. It should blend into the shoulders with a graceful arch. While 45 degree angulation is the ideal, far too many Samoyeds seem to have 30 to 40 degree angulation, thus the front extension is not as good as it should be.

A good chest is essential for a dog that works well and a well sprung ribcage will allow for plenty of heart room. I like to see a good tuck up, especially on a male. A nice level back with good substance is another thing I look for along with strength and muscle in the hindquarters. A well angulated dog will show in its movement. Feet are something that tend to be overlooked sometimes, and they are most important in a working dog. Even a slightly flat foot, a hare foot, must be a strong, well padded one with strong nails able to grip in snow or ice. The tail should come to approximately the top of the hock and should be well furred. It should be mobile, not tight, as it is used to cover the face in snow when the dog sleeps.

I must admit that I like to see a beautiful head. I think no matter how well a dog moves if it does not have the beautiful head of a Samoyed, it lacks so much. The curve of the mouth giving that elusive smile known the world over, is something that is absent in so many. The beautiful dark shining eyes that convey so much intelligence must be carefully bred for. Pigment should also be full around eyes and mouth. Nose pigment varies with the climate and in winter can turn brown or pink.

But in summer it usually goes black again. And of course with age, it tends to turn brownish.

There is nothing like a beautifully groomed and presented Samoyed. If bathed and groomed to the skin with a comb, every hair will stand off its body and should have a silver tip, which in sunlight or indoors under lights will sparkle and shine. When grooming do not forget there is an underside to the dog. The times I have run my hands over a dog's chest and belly to feel the tuck up and found a mass of knots. Remember also to groom between the dog's legs.

I remember once showing my old English Ch Fairvilla Anastasia to Catherine Sutton in a veteran class. It was a hot day and we were waiting for several dogs, (yes in England they wait for dogs,) and were told by Catherine to rest our dogs and ourselves. So we sat beneath a shade tree in the ring and Ana rolled on her back in my lap for



Eng Ch Zamoyksi Lucky Star of Ostyak
Sire: Eng Ch Hurkur Jingles
Dam: Eng Ch Fairvilla Silver Jewel
Breeders: Mr & Mrs Hamilton
Owner: Carol Fox

A dog excelling in overall balance and conformation. Excellent reach of neck, nice curve to the lip line giving a nice smile. Neat ears thickly furred and well placed, level topline. An overall very good type.

her cuddle and Catherine remarked, "How wonderful, she's as clean and well groomed underneath as on top." And yes, we won the class. It is important that dogs be groomed ALL OVER, not just on the top. And be groomed down to the skin, not just the top of the coat, not only for looks but also to keep the coat and skin healthy and free from parasites.

When a dog is presented to me by its owner I like to see the dog standing still if possible. I know in a Samoyed this sometimes can be difficult, but it does help the judge to get a good look at the dog's conformation. I want to see all four feet under the dog, not pointing out to the sides — this spoils the picture. Also a dog that is stretched out too far in back tends to make the front legs lean back.

In the USA and Canada, handlers tend to stack their dogs and this is fine. But the judge is not deceived by this pretty picture because if the dog is not made right, all the grooming and trimming in the world will not disguise this fact when it moves. I have found that in England and New Zealand handlers tend to show their dogs in a more natural state. The dogs learn to pose themselves and this is much more natural and the dogs tend to be more at ease.

Coats vary by countries and climate, I find. The dogs in the USA are slightly more rangy and carry shorter coats in the west. In the east they tend to be heavier coated, a little more length perhaps, and as the Standard is 21" to 23.5" at the withers, the dogs tend to be taller.

However I still do not like a doggy bitch. For me, the bitches must be feminine and pretty. Canada, until last year, had the same Standard as England, New Zealand and Australia. But now they have the same Standard as

the USA, including height — males 21" - 23.5," bitches 19" - 21". And while this does not seem like much, it really is quite a difference. Canadian dogs are now a mixture of English and American lines, hence the move to raise the height Standard. There is a great variance in type in the USA and Canada. But when one realises the size of the countries, it is not surprising that different parts of the countries tend to have different types of dogs.

Movement has been, and still is, a prime consideration of USA breeders and consequently judges will put up a dog that moves well, often over a good dog of better type, not moving quite so well. The opposite is true in England, where type is of major importance. Judges will overlook a movement fault if the dog is of exceptionally good type. Heads are always a first consideration in England. Perhaps this is why heads have, on the whole, been very good for so many years there, and more even in type than in the USA. But there are also some superb type dogs that also move really well in the USA and I have seen many.

My first outcross to a half-American male has proved to be all I wanted. I have dogs that have pretty heads that also move well, however they also have more length of leg. The Samoyeds in Sweden tend to be very much leggier than dogs in the UK or New Zealand, although many dogs have been sent to Sweden in the last few years from the UK. The main reason that Samoyeds in Australia, New Zealand and the UK have maintained a much more even type is, of course, the quarantine restriction. The cost of importing is so very high that closer breeding has produced a tighter breeding program for most kennels and very seldom does one find total outcrosses there.

Coats vary a great deal in length, amount and texture. Some people prefer a short, very thick, close coat, some a longer coat. But whatever you prefer, the coat must have a harsh texture, not a scrub brush texture to the top coat and a soft, thick undercoat. As long as the coat stands away from the body it will fit the Standard. A VERY LONG, droopy, wavy, soft coat or lack of undercoat, unless the dog has shed, is very undesirable. The very best way to see how good a dog's coat is is to let it out for a while when it's raining. When the dog comes in and has a good shake, a correct coat will stand away from its body immediately and the undercoat will be barely damp.

Colour is another thing that judges need to understand. A beautiful cream coat or a gorgeous biscuit coat are equally correct, and the lovely biscuit shade against the white is unmatched by any other breed and is to be encouraged. It seems the dogs that carry the biscuit coats also have intense pigment and tend to reproduce it. While a lot of judges prefer the pure white, a lovely dog with a coloured coat should never be put down to a pure white dog, on colour alone.

Temperament is described well in our Standard - any unprovoked aggressiveness is to be severely penalised. This rule should be adhered to. The temperament on the majority of our Samoyeds is superb and this is why when one shows aggressiveness, it should never be given high honours. Samoyeds love all the world and because of this wonderful nature, they have made such wonderful pets. This is to be encouraged at all costs for more Samoyeds have found their way into homes as a family pet than are in the showing.

We must always remember that while these points all describe the perfect Samoyed, that dog is yet to be born.

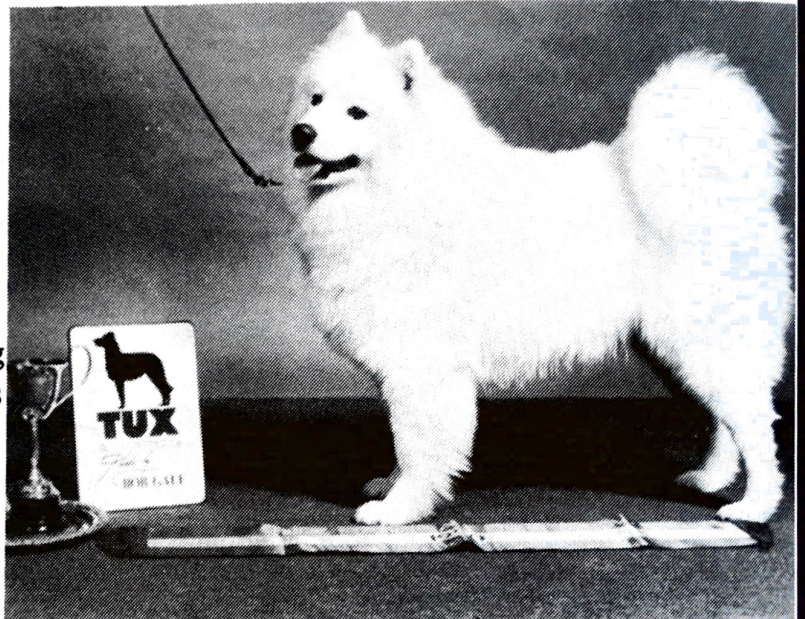
A judge must look at their entry and then decide which dog comes closest to the breed Standard.

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Owned by Irene Allison
Junior Bitch 1991 Of Year SCI.
CC & RBOB 1990 National



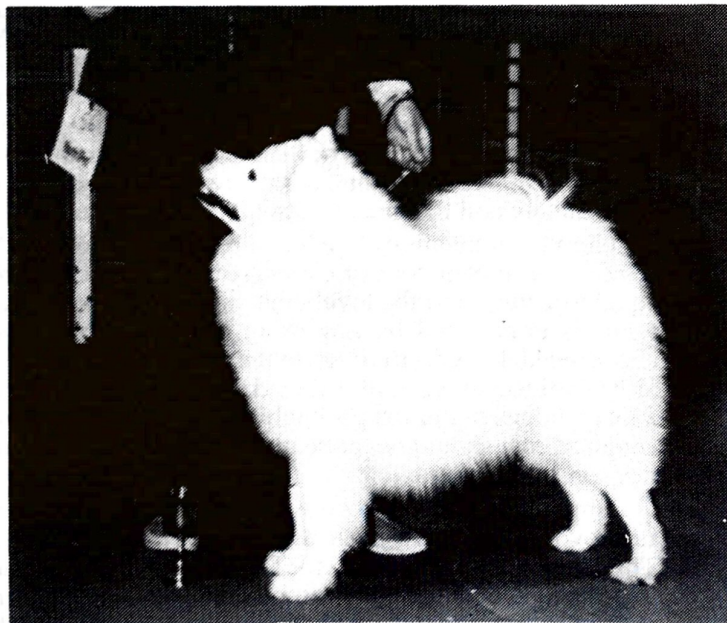
CH SUNSHINE DAZZLING SNOW

CH SUNSHINE DAZZLING LADY

Owned & bred by Ken & Anita Shugg
CC & RBOB - U.H.K.A. - 24 entries
Res. Bitch - SCI - 21 bitches

Sire : Sir Edmund of Yakutsk
Bred & Owned by Irene Allison

Dam : Ch Samways Be My Kalinda
Owned by Ken & Anita Shugg



SUNSHINE K'S LORD

STANDING AT STUD: -

is their litter brother

SUNSHINE DAZZLING POWER

Owned by Simonne Johanson
Reserve In Show - SCI - 38 entries

Dazzling Lady's Son

SUNSHINE K'S LORD

Bred & owned by Ken & Anita Shugg
CC, BOB & Puppy In Show at Upper Hutt
Kennel - 24 entries

Litter due 10th June 1993

Sire: Ch Zaminka Icewalker

Dam : **CH SUNSHINE DAZZLING LADY**

Irene Allison
Yakutsk Kennels
137 Awarua Street
Ngaio, Wellington
Tel (04) 479 2404

Simonne Johanson
52 Mulgrave Street
Ashurst
Tel (06) 326 9139

Anita & Ken Shugg
Sunshine Kennels
23 Sunshine Ave
Paraparaumu
Tel (04) 297 0766

THE DOMINATION OF IMPORTS

by Sandra Stewart

A total of 151 imported Samoyeds have been registered with the New Zealand Kennel Club since 1920, most from Australia.

Australia accounts for 111 — 74 per cent — of the imports with 37 arriving from England and three from Canada.

Comparing numbers, New Zealand actually outranks Australia, for the period up to 1978. During that time 94 Samoyeds were imported into Australia — 60 from the United Kingdom and 34 from New Zealand. This compares to 103 Samoyeds imported to New Zealand — 76 from Australia, 24 from England and three from Canada.

The first import to New Zealand was Prince Aututaki, believed to be Canadian bred, bought off the Newfoundland schooner "Forest Home" by Les Burt. This dog became the breed's second New Zealand champion.

The number of imports grew steadily, 12 arriving in the 1930s — eight of these from Australia. In the 1940s, nine more arrived — five from England, a brace of Arctic litter sisters, the first Kobe and Snowland.

Numbers rose to 14 in the 1950s, with the first two from Kalina in 1957 — Kuts and litter sister, Stardust.

The 1960s saw a brigade of 25 arriving from across the Tasman — with three from England.

The 1970s and 1980s were a prolific time for the breed, registrations topping 3100 in the decade to 1979, with 39 imports arriving, 30 from Australia, seven from England and two from Canada. While breed registrations dropped by more than 1200 the following decade, imports increased to a high of 43, with 12 imports from England — the biggest number to date. These were mostly from Novaskaya, a kennel which has exported nine Samoyeds to New Zealand. A further four imports have arrived with either Novaskaya dam or sire.

Predictably imports from the Melbourne-based Kalina kennels dominate the Australian imports. No less than 29 of the 111 Australian imports to New Zealand have come from Kalina, with a further 10 imports either having a Kalina-bred sire or dam.

On the English side, the triumvirate of Arctic, Snowland and Kobe has been relatively well represented in New Zealand, particularly the Keyte-Perry's Arctic kennels. Five Arctic imports, Ch Rex, Silver Light, Beauty, Ch Glamour and Wings Gem arrived in New Zealand from the mid 1930s to mid 1950s, with a further ten imports over that period either having an Arctic sire or dam.

Five Kobe imports, White Hunter, Eureka, Kobe Donna of Snowways, Aust Ch Tatina and Prince Hal have touched down in New Zealand, with a further four sporting a Kobe sire.

Only one Snowland dog has been imported, Snowland Thorald of Rinansey, imported by Hugh Lever who founded the Otumoetai kennels. However three more imports have a Snowland sire or dam.

While amounting to less than two per cent of the 6500 Samoyeds registered in the last 70 or so years, nevertheless imports have dominated the development of the breed in this country.

A glance at the show ring's top winners and producers and the country's top kennels demonstrates the full extent of that domination.

Of our three top broods, who between them have produced 28 New Zealand champions, one Ch Novaskaya Silva Sabya (Imp UK), dam of nine New Zealand champions and four All Breeds Best In Show winners, is English bred, and a second, Ch Snowranger Wonita, dam of 10 champions, is out of a Kalina sire with a Kalina dominated dam line. The third Ch Pandora of Rydal Mount is the sole home-grown bitch. However she too has Australian imported grandsires in Aust & NZ Kalina Kuts and Ch Lynstar Sleigh Monarch.

Our top studs bear out the same story. Ch Kalina Smirnoff, sire of 14 New Zealand champions and Ch Tarnova Imperial Yukon, sire of 12, are both imports from across the Tasman. The third, Ch Snowranger Smyelchak, sire of 10 New Zealand champions and six Australian champions, is sired by the Australian bred Ch Kalina Silver Knight. While his dam, Malo Zneska of Orah, is from two New Zealand bred parents, their ancestry is totally Australian Kalina and English Kobe.

The tale is the same for our top Best In Show winners.

Of New Zealand's 11 top winning dogs, measured by All Breed Best In Show wins — five are imports, and the remaining six have either imported sires or dams.

Record holder Ch Ruski of Tsilma is sired by the English import, Viking of the Arctic, with a maternal grandsire in Aust and NZ Kalina Kuts.

Grand Ch Samways Summer Knight, second with 11 Best In Shows, has an Australian sire in Aust/NZ Ch Sikandi Noble Czar. His dam, Ch Samways Perfect Choice, has an Australian sire and dam.

The dominance of imports is clear again in a study of New Zealand's top kennels. Of Fran and Noel Wilson's 22 New Zealand Pearlonna champions, 13 have an imported sire. Fifteen of the 20 New Zealand champions bred at Eli Maitland and Glenys Grey's Kimchatka kennel are out of imported stock.

However with the Samivahn kennel of John and Paddy Watts and the Rydal Mount kennels of the late Kay O'Connor the imported influence is not as strong.

Just six of the 17 Samivahn champions are by an imported sire, with only four of Rydal Mount's 14 champions from imported stock. The Samways kennel of Sharon Stacey is evenly split, with six of her 12 New Zealand champions with imported parents and six New Zealand bred.

However imports are very strong in the South Island's top kennels. Thirteen of the 15 champions bred at the Voinaika kennels of Neilmar and Norman Fraser have English or Australian parents. Ten of the 13 champions from the Foxworth kennels of Fay Milesi have Australian sires and nine of the 11 champions bred at the Nikolaevsk kennels of Louise and Brian Harris have English or Australian parents.

SAMTASTIC SAMOYEDS

by Lauren V de C James

The ultimate accolade for a show dog and one which all exhibitors aspire to, is Best In Show at an All Breeds championship show. Over the years the breed has notched up many, and we have to go back 55 years to the first Best In Show won by our lovely breed.

During 1938 and 1939, the great **Eng & NZ Ch Rex of the Arctic (Imp UK)** was taken on a tour of both Islands by his owners, the late Mr and Mrs F.N. Woodhouse, collecting three Best In Show awards, as well as two Runner Up to Best In Show.

One of those Best In Show awards was won at the North Otago Show on May 21 1939, but details of the others are sketchy. The Woodhouses certainly helped to bring the breed to the fore, winning CCs as far south as Southland and as far north as Hawkes Bay.

Ten years were to elapse before the breed took the top spot again, with Ch Viking Thor (Imp Aust), owned by Bruce Williams of Hawkes Bay, winning Best In Show at the South Taranaki show in 1949, from an entry of 141 dogs.

Twelve years on there was cause for jubilation in New Zealand and across the Tasman at Kalina Kennels when Ch Kalina Wanderer (Imp Aust), owned by Neilmar and Norman Fraser of Christchurch, went Best In Show at the Otago Kennel Association show on June 3 1961, from an entry of 130 dogs. A son of the famed Kobe pair, Starya and Icemist Beauty, Ch Wanderer proceeded to collect Best In Shows as if they were about to go out of fashion.

His second Best In Show was won at Franklin Kennel Association from an entry of 350, followed by another at North Canterbury Kennel Association in October 1961.

The fourth Best In Show, won at South Otago Kennel Association, in August 1962, eclipsed Ch Rex's record.

A month later the first Best In Show to be awarded to a New Zealand bred Samoyed was won by Ch Kuts-Boy of Chienne D'Or at Central Hawkes Bay Kennel Society from an entry of 160.

In 1966 Anne and Ross Rushbridge's Ch Ruski of Tsilma appeared on the show scene, winning his first Best In Show at Otago Kennel Association in June 1967. By October 1968 he had accumulated a total of five Best In Shows, bettering the previous record. But more were to come and by October 1970 his grand tally stood at 12 All Breed Best In Shows, a record which still stands today.

Only one Samoyed has come close to equalling Ch Ruski's achievement and he is Grand Ch Samways Summer Knight, owned by Gary and Lyn Carleton. Polar stands in second place on the ranking table, with 11 Best In Show wins. Though retired from the show ring maybe his owners may be persuaded to attempt a new record!

November 6 1965 will long be remembered by Val and Bill Auckland as the day their home-bred bitch, Ch Trezor of Belaya Sobaka won Best In Show at Manawatu Kennel Association Show in an entry of 257 dogs. The first bitch of the breed to attain this high honour, and home-bred too!

Since then a further four bitches have stood on the Best In Show rostrum but not one has managed more than one Best In Show.

The second Best In Show winning bitch was also home-bred, Ch Voinaika Tamara, owned and bred by Neilmar and Norman Fraser, completed her title in the best possible way when she won Best In Show at North Canterbury show in April 1968 from an entry of 341 dogs.

Darkness was falling and Best In Show had to be judged with the aid of lights provided by the cars surrounding the ring.

We then had to wait 16 years for the next Best In Show win by a bitch. Ch Liskalite Arctic Fame, owned by Mr and Mrs V. Perry, came through from the Junior Class to win not only Junior In Show, but also Best In Show at the Kapi Mana Kennel Society on October 7 1984.

Two years on and we had two bitches taking out the top award. First Ch Novaskaya Silva Sabya (Imp UK), owned by Glenys Grey went Best In Show at the Hawkes Bay Kennel Association in March 1986, and then in November 1986, her daughter, Ch Kimchatka the Duchess, owned by Eli Maitland and Glenys Grey, notched up the second at the New Plymouth Kennel Association show.

The opportunities for winning Best In Show awards have increased dramatically since Ch Rex's day. Entries too have climbed to the 1,000 plus mark and exhibitors have far shorter distances to travel, over quality roads in cars built not only for speed but comfort also.

BEST IN SHOW WINNER - THE TOP ELEVEN

	TALLY
1. Ch Ruski of Tsilma Owners : Mr & Mrs T.R. Rushbridge	12
2. Grand Ch Samways Summer Knight Owners : Mr G & Mrs L Carleton	11
3. Ch Tarnova Imperial Yukon (Imp Aust) Owners : Mr & Mrs L Stacey	5
4= Ch Kalina Wanderer (Imp Aust) Owners : Mr & Mrs N K Fraser	4
4= Ch Snowranger Smyelchak Owners : Mr & Mrs A Zentveld	4
4= Ch Kimchatka Sun Emperor Owners : Mr G Burns	4
7= Eng & NZ Ch Rex of the Arctic (Imp UK) Owners : Mr & Mrs F N Woodhouse	3
7= Ch Kalina Silver Knight (Imp Aust) Owners : Mr & Mrs N K Fraser	3
7= Ch Kimchatka Alexei Owners : Mr & Mrs A P Blewitt	3
7= Ch Kalina Imperial Rebel (Imp Aust) Owners : Mr & Mrs N K Fraser	3
7= Aust Ch & NZ Grand Ch Kimchatka the Godfather Owners : Mesdames G Grey & E Maitland	3

THE TOP TWO

in New South Wales

Aust Ch

AMUNDSEN HOT PURSUIT

'Ammo' born 8.8.90

Sire: Aust Ch Planinsky Canis Major

Dam : Aust Ch Kalaska Drika Danielle



SNOWVINK Samoyeds AVA Hip Score Normal 0/1

Mr Ray Dean

RMB 11 Radcliffe Circuit

Radcliffe Via Queanbeyan. N.S.W.

Australia 2620 Tel : (062) 38-2352

Aust Ch

DAWSNOW DEVIL IN WHITE

'Lokita' born 25.12.88

Sire : Aust Ch Vacoas Snowy Panache

Dam : Aust Ch Huskmo Princess Petra



DAWSNOW Samoyeds

Mrs Jacque Coughlin

208 Broughton Street

Campbelltown. N.S.W.

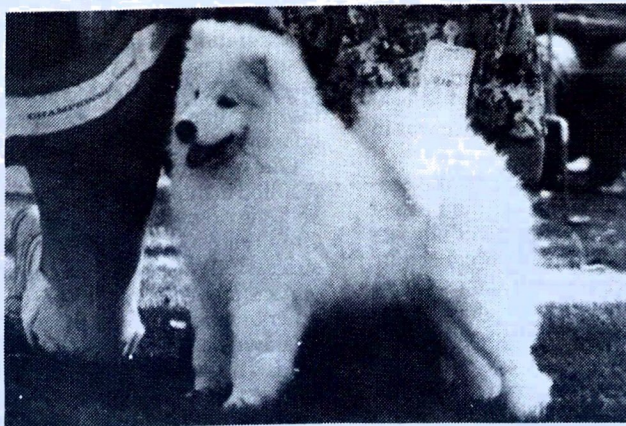
Australia 2560 Tel : (046) 25-0165

Ammo & Lokita have certainly left their mark !!!

Winners of : Samoyed Club - Best Exhibits, Samoyed Club - Point Scores, Multiple In Group and In Show Awards. Winners at Contests of Champions. Best of Breed - Sydney Royal.

These two magnificent males take some living up to - even by their champion progeny. Some of our up and coming youngsters are listed below. These have been successful in winning at breed or group level, at breed specialty and all breed shows - under local, interstate and overseas judges.

Snowvink Silver Star
Snowvink Silver Belle
Snowvink Silver Mist
Snowvink Silver Surprise
Snezhinka Czar Jazz
Snezhinka Tatyana



Dawnsnow a Russian Myth

Aust Ch Dawnsnow Wish
Come True
Dawnsnow My Lil Ice Bear
Dawnsnow A Lil Snow Bear
Icemist Fancy Free
Dawnsnow A Russian Myth
Dawnsnow a Russian Princ

SAMOYED BREEDERS LOOK TO SCIENCE FOR THE FUTURE

Kylie Bourke of TAMKOBE SAMOYEDS, ACT, writes about Australasia's first Samoyed litter from imported frozen semen.

The Samoyed breed as we know it began around the turn of the century. 'Samoyeds' from various regions including Russia and Greenland were imported into England by dog fanciers and from these dogs and later imports the modern Samoyed was bred. For the geographically isolated countries of Australia and New Zealand the breed was reliant on some dogs left behind after Antarctic expeditions, but mainly imports from England after World War 2.

The remoteness of our countries has also meant neither is infected with rabies. Consequently strict quarantine requirements and the vast distances cause importing of live animals to be very expensive. To counter this breeders in Australia have now begun using imported frozen semen to improve their lines.

The first Australian imported frozen semen litter was whelped in November 1992 and will hopefully herald a new era in Samoyed breeding for both Australia and New Zealand. Frozen semen can now be exported from America and Canada and some parts of Europe, but because I imported my semen from North America, this article will concentrate on that experience.

The Samoyed breed in America is numerically strong. In fact their National attracts entries of 500 or more. American breeders test their animals for soundness including hereditary disease wherever possible. America has well established organisations catering specifically to the market for collection, freezing, storage and the transportation of frozen semen including export to other countries. For these reasons it is relatively easy to import frozen semen from America.

The sire of the first imported frozen semen litter was a Canadian dog bred to the same size as the English, Australian and New Zealand Standards. The dog was **American & Canadian Champion Orenopac's Chaena American/Canadian CD**. He was chosen for several reasons. The most important were his angulation and soundness. When we first saw this dog he was out-moving most young dogs in the breed — at eleven years of age! Most of his Best in Show and Best in Show Specialty wins were awarded when he was eight to eleven years old. The most important was that this dog combined his sound body with a lovely head.

Chaena had a show and breeding record consistent with his quality. Best in Show at All Breed Shows and Best in Show at the 1988 Canadian National Specialty and a regional Canadian Specialty. His greatest recognition was in America where he took Best Veteran for three consecutive years at the American National and in two of those was given an Award of Merit. Remember this was at ten and eleven years of age.

Chaena has sired over 20 champions and is grandsire to over 14 to date. In 1988 he was Canada's top stud dog and sire of the 1990 top stud. Further credentials were his hip score and eye test results. His hip score was good at both five years and at eleven. His eyes were clear tested annually. The latest clearance was in 1992 just before he died.

Semen from Chaena was collected in Pennsylvania, the central office for the firm we were dealing with and the nearest collection centre to the stud dog owners. As he was over 11 years old he only produced three straws of semen in a collection. Semen is stored in straws and straws are placed in canes. Canes are then placed in liquid nitrogen canisters for storage and transport. Chaena was collected from on four occasions, giving us 12 straws to import to Australia.

Current Australian quarantine regulations require the donor dog to be tested clear of brucellosis and leptospirosis prior to semen collection. After the final collection the dog is required to undergo a health examination before the semen is considered acceptable by Australian quarantine. The importer of the semen

is also required to obtain an Import Permit prior to the semen leaving the USA. This permit must accompany the semen shipment to Australia.

Insemination into the bitch requires skill and precise timing. Frozen semen is only viable for up to 24 hours after thawing and the ova ripen in a bitch over three days. Thus all the ova cannot be fertilised and litter sizes are often smaller when using frozen semen. The best success is coming from inseminations by surgical implantation or laparoscopic AI's.

To ensure accurate timing of insemination, the bitch's progesterone levels are tested throughout the season. Testing begins about day three and is initially done on alternate days. As the season progresses testing is done daily and continues up to and including the day of insemination.



Aust Ch Kalaska Monique being prepared for alaparoscopic AI

The laparoscopic AI involves a general anaesthetic. The operation requires an incision and the semen is then placed directly into the uterus by means of a syringe. The longest part of the operation is the final stage when the incision is sewn up. Our first laparoscopic AI involved Aust Ch Kalaska Monique (pictured being prepared for the incision). Unfortunately this insemination missed. In spite of all the effort there are no guarantees — just like normal breedings.

Our next attempt was with Aust Ch Kalaska Karousel. This resulted in the successful whelping of three puppies, two bitches and one dog. It was a long haul but hopefully worth the effort. Only time and the following generations will show if we can successfully use this new tool to improve our breed locally.

As Samoyed breeders, we can now co-operatively breed with other breeders all over the world. Bitches will no longer need to be flown across the Tasman between Australia and New Zealand. Theoretically we can take the best from wherever we choose and no longer be denied a good dog not for sale. Hopefully Australia and New Zealand breeders will "band together" and jointly import frozen semen. Now we can all use "imported" animals to extend our gene pool without extending our budgets.

KIEV SAMOYEDS

Founded 1967

Breeder of both Australian and New Zealand Champions



CH ARAM KHACHATURIAN KIEV

Sire : Aust Ch Kalina Silver Troika

Dam : Ch Danilova Kiev

Specialist Best in Show and multi 'In Show' winner and sire of Australian and New Zealand Champions and 'In Show' winners.

After a nine year hiatus a spring litter is planned from the Kiev-sired **SKROWNEK KHOVANTCHINA** by the 'In Show' winning Ch Aram son, **CH SKROWNEK SHEVARDNADZE**.

All breeding stock hip scored.

Watch for my exciting imports later this year !

Lauren V de C James

11 Kiwi Crescent, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand

Telephone (04) 232-4091

Top Broods

A PEARL OF GREAT PRICE

by Sandra Stewart

*Dam of 18 champions from five litters
Aust Ch Icemist Beauty of Kobe (Imp UK)
certainly earns this title.*

She remains 40 years on the top producing brood bitch in Australasia.

No bitch in New Zealand or Australia has come close to the achievement of 18 champions, although several have reached double figures.

Born on June 6 1953, by Eng Ch Prince Bado of Kobe and from White Maid, Aust Ch Icemist produced one litter in England before export to Kalina in 1955.

In 1957 she produced her first litter of four champions to Aust Ch Sarya of Kobe. A second litter to Sarya in 1959 created breed history with six champions, including the four time New Zealand Best In Show winning Ch Kalina Wanderer (Imp Aust).

This is another record which still stands today.

Later that year her third litter to Sarya produced another four champions, including Aust Ch Kalina Serena, dam of one of New Zealand's top studs, Ch Kalina Smirnoff (Imp Aust). A fourth litter to Sarya in 1961 was the only one she produced with only one champion, Ch Kalina Martinique.

The following year she whelped her fifth and final Australian litter, aged nearly nine years, to Ch Eureka of Kobe (Imp UK), producing a further three champions, Aust Ch Kalina Zamora, Aust Ch Zarnik and NZ Ch Kalina Zeigred.

Her achievement is even more outstanding when realised these five litters and 18 champions were produced over an Australian breeding career that spanned just four years.

Truly a pearl of great price.



*Australasia's top brood bitch, dam of 18 champion
from five litters, Aust Ch Icemist Beauty of Kobe
(Imp.UK)*

NEW ZEALAND'S TOP BROOD BITCHES

A profile by Sabya's owner Eli Maitland
of THE KIMCHATKA STUD.

**Best in Show All Breeds and Specialty
winner and dam of 12 champions, five
of them All Breed Best in Show
winners, places CHAMPION
NOVASKAYA SILVA SABYA (IMP UK) in
the ranks of New Zealand's top brood
bitches.**

Sabya is undoubtedly the only bitch in New Zealand to have won Best in Show All Breeds and Specialty and also to have achieved best producer status as well. She always commanded the attention of the specialist judges, even while she was still in quarantine. She was visited by the world renowned specialists Bob and Dolly Ward of the USA. Bob remarked on her qualities, predicting that she was to develop into a very nice adult. How true that prediction became. Whelped on March 18 1981, Sabya was a slow maturer and never figured amongst awards as a puppy. From Junior she began winning Junior of Group awards and then her Championship title. She continued to dominate the challenges and she won Best in Show All Breeds at the age of five years under Group judge and breed specialist Mrs Yve Sydenham-Clarke and General Specials judge, Mr Len De Groen, both from Australia. Just one month later she won Best in Show at the Auckland Provincial Samoyed Association under breed specialist Mr Ivor Munday from "Samovar" kennels in England.

Sabya continued to win until we retired her with a Reserve Best of Group award as she approached seven years.



*Ch Noraskaya Silva Sabya (Imp.UK) one of NZ's top
producing and winning bitches*

As a producer, Sabya only had three litters. The first sired by Ch Kimchatka Sun Heritage produced Ch Kimchatka Sun Destiny, Ch Kimchatka Sun Emperor — only five CCs short of Grand Champion title — Ch Kimchatka Sun Goddess and Ch Kimchatka Sun Blossom. Her second litter was sired by Ch Kimchatka Alexei and produced NZ Grand and Aust Ch Kimchatka the Godfather, Aust & NZ Ch Kimchatka the Duchess, Ch Kimchatka the Challenger, Ch Kimchatka the Temptress and American Ch Kimchatka the Debutante.

This was perhaps her most renowned litter, as emerging from this was a grand champion, who not only went onto attain his Australian title, but he could also be considered a contender for one of New Zealand's most prolific producers with 12 champions to date and more progeny with challenges. And as he is still standing at stud his tally of champions could increase in the future.

Sabya's third and final litter was sired by her late grandson Kimchatka Lunar Module whose life ended before his title could be achieved. This produced Aust & NZ Ch Kimchatka True to Order — a Reserve Best in Show All Breeds winner — Aust Ch Kimchatka Touch of Class and Ch Kimchatka Total Eclipse.

Touch of Class sired Aust Ch Kinskaya Talking Class, Best of Breed winner at the 1992 Adelaide Royal Show

and currently South Australia's top winning bitch.

Of the 12 champions Sabya has produced, five of these have won Best in Show at All Breeds Championship shows, which is a wonderful achievement for any breeder. These are Ch Kimchatka Sun Emperor, Ch Kimchatka Sun Destiny, Aust & NZ Ch Kimchatka the Duchess, NZ Grand and Aust Ch Kimchatka the Godfather and Aust Ch Kimchatka Touch of Class. Three of her progeny — Aust & NZ Ch Kimchatka the Duchess, NZ Grand and Aust Ch Kimchatka the Godfather and Aust & NZ Ch Kimchatka True to Order — gained dual country titles as did Aust & NZ Kinskaya Tiffany and Aust & NZ Ch Kimchatka the Ballerina — two of her grand progeny.

I must pay tribute to Sabya's breeder Betty Moody for sending us the quality of Samoyeds that she did.

New Zealand Samoyeds were greatly influenced by the introduction of the imports — Ch Novaskaya Silva Sunspark of Kimchatka, Novaskaya Sleigh Chief, Novaskaya Tsarina Lafay and the most famous of them all Ch Novaskaya Silva Sabya. Finally I would like to add that Chiefie is still very much with us in South Australia and is 13 years young, and Sabya is as beautiful as ever at 12 years of age, and could still hold her own if she appeared in a show ring !!!

CH PANDORA OF RYDAL MOUNT

by Sandra Stewart

With nine New Zealand champions from four litters "Dora", Ch Pandora of Rydal Mount, ranks as one of the country's top producing broods. Sired by Ch Kirim of Rydal Mount, one of the top winners of the 1970s, from Nicolo of Rydal Mount, Dora was the foundation brood for the top champion producing Pearlonna kennels of Fran and Noel Wilson.

Born on July 8 1973, Dora produced her first litter of three champions in 1975 to Michael and Margaret Vaughan's Best In Show winner, Ch Kohinor Tunerak. They were Ch Andrekovv Pearlonna and the two bitches, Ch Andresavina and Ch Andreama Pearlonna. In 1977 she again produced a trio of champions in Ch Arodsonijar, Ch Arodlileta and Ch Arodliska of Pearlonna, sired this time by Ch Kimalvnik of Pearlonna.

A visit to Aust & NZ Ch Novaskaya Silva Zaravitch in 1979 saw Dora produce the champion sisters, Ch Beaugene of Pearlonna, foundation brood for Leith and Robyn Blacks' Lubianca kennels, and dam of the Best In Show winning Ch Lubianca Myatizhnik, and Aust & NZ Ch Petroveena Pearlonna, an Australian Best In Show winner and foundation brood for the Day-Gilchrist Liskalite kennels.

In 1981 she whelped again to Silva Zaravitch, producing her ninth champion, a daughter, Ch Pearlonna Karlonna.

Profile of a CHAMPION

Ch SNOWRANGER WONITA

How does one usually go about choosing their first dog? The breed was easy - I had been attracted to the Samoyed since my teens, but had long resisted getting one whilst work dictated regular transfers and living in larger cities. The family, however, had other ideas and they overruled my objections to large dogs in small suburban sections.

Next thing I knew I was being dragged off to a Dog Show at Kapi-Mana. Enquiries revealed that Tony and Gwen Zentveld (SNOWRANGER) had puppies, so arrangements were made to obtain a pet bitch. The thought of exhibiting and/or breeding never entered our minds. Her registered name was Snowranger Wonita and, on advice from a Russian friend, we called her LAYCKA.

She came to us in March 1979, this enchanting and all-knowing dynamo, and immediately took control of the household - cat and all.

Laycka progressed like any puppy, she was rarely outright naughty so we, being new owners and green as grass, tolerated her high-spiritedness not realising the effect this free reign would have in the longer run. It was suggested that we join the Samoyed Club to get advice and help in rearing her.

Of course, the next step in the progression was to attend the Club AGM, where they were also having a Ribbon Parade. (Does this all sound familiar so far?). I remember quite vividly how patient Pat Dance was while these two novices, one on each end of the lead, tried to get their act together and move in unison. It was eventually abandoned as an impossibility. That curious madness called 'Dog Showing' was already starting to take hold.

Laycka attended a number of local shows as a puppy and a junior, but was invariably beaten by her littermates.

Misbehaviour contributed in no small way and I was still too inexperienced to use her high spirits to advantage in the ring. One quickly developed a thick skin to shrug off the regular embarrassing occurrences that always seemed to happen in Laycka's vicinity.

Our first real thrill came at Nelson, last show of the year and her final one as a junior. She behaved sufficiently to actually win her class and then went on to take her first Challenge. At this stage her brother and sisters were well on towards their respective titles.

1981 brought about an amazing transformation. Certainly she was still difficult to handle, but somehow Laycka had "grown up" during the holidays. Anyway, she ended up taking 11 CC in the next 13 Shows and temporarily retired in March, after completely blowing her coat. The real icing on the cake was her first group win, Best of Group at that, on the day she won CC number 8. During the remainder of her show career she won another 3 Bests of Group. And so this "pet" proved to be a good Show dog and introduced us to a whole new world.

Laycka produced her first litter in October 1981 and proved to be a good mother.

At 8 weeks of age we took all the pups with Laycka to Auckland where she competed at the Auck Samoyed Club speciality show, without much success. I hasten to

add that this was in the pre-Parvo days. One wouldn't dream of doing anything like that now! When she was really ready, we resumed showing her with reasonable success.

Her show career was abruptly terminated at about age 6 when she snapped a Cruciate ligament while playing boisterously with a group of younger dogs. The operation left her with a slight limp. 18 months later the other knee was damaged in similar circumstances. After recuperation she resumed romping with the younger dogs, still determined in play to show them who the Real Boss was. In point of fact, she was the Matriarch. Such was her dominance that she was never seriously challenged, even by strange or visiting dogs, during her lifetime.

As in her Showing, she proved to be an excellent Brood. Out of 12 progeny exhibited, 10 achieved Champion status – a New Zealand breed record – and all were at least Group winners. Subsequent generations have carried on this proud record. She was the start of a dynasty that will endure for many generations.

Unfortunately, she developed mammary cancer in early 1990. Successive operations did not stop it recurring and she was put to sleep on 14 October 1990. She was a companion *par excellence*, and although her spirit lives on in her progeny, we have never since had a dog with her personality. I still miss her each day.

Top Studs

STUD FORCE

by Sandra Stewart

A triumvirate of great English studs were imported by Kalina kennels in the late 1950s and early 1960s, between them siring a total of 104 Australian, New Zealand and American champions. The trio was Aust Ch Sarya of Kobe, Eng & Aust Ch Darryl of Tamitsa and Eng & Aust Ch Imperial Rebel of Kobe. While all long dead, their influence is still very much alive in New Zealand's five top producing sires.

With 39 champions - 36 Australian, two New Zealand and one American- Aust Ch Sarya of Kobe (Imp UK) still ranks as Australasia's top sire, almost 40 years after his birth. Born on January 10 1956 by Eng Ch Ivanoff of Kobe from Pam of Kobe, Sarya sired his first litter at Kalina on November 30 1957, producing four champions, two, Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Kuts and Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Stardust crossing the Tasman. While 16 of his champions were bred at Kalina, 15 in four litters to Aust Ch Icemist Beauty of Kobe (Imp UK), his dominance saw many other



Darryl of Tamitsa, the youngest ever English Champion and sire of 38 champions down under, at the Liecester Show on March 17 1962, aged 7 months.

champions for kennels like Tranjilbren, Cromarty, Lynstar, Wyndalon, Eleban, Snowmist, Thaballa, Taz and Kozhva.

But it was with Ch Icemist that the records were created. In their second litter whelped on March 26 1959, six champions were made up — five Australian — plus the NZ four times Best In Show winning, Ch Kalina Wanderer (Imp Aust). This record for the number of champions bred in a single litter still stands today, more than 30 years later.

Eng & Aust Ch Darryl of Tamitsa (Imp UK) was creating records long before he arrived on Australian shores. Born on August 10 1961, Darryl, an Eng Ch Sleight Monarch of Kobe-Rhettta of Tamitsa son, was the young-

est ever English champion Samoyed, winning his title at nine months, in three straight shows.

At Bath in May 1962, Darryl defeated older males like Eng Ch Icecap Knave and Monarch of Kobe to win his first ticket. From the Limit class at the Scottish Kennel Club, he downed his sire, Ch Sleigh Monarch, to take his second challenge. His final point came at Leeds when he again beat Ch Sleigh Monarch, Ch Icecap Knave and the big winner of the period, Ch Snowking of Carwood, to earn his title. As the Kennel Club rules were altered soon after, requiring at least one challenge to be won after 12 months, his position as the youngest English champion remains still today.

Darryl sired a total of 38 champions, 35 Australian, including one Am/Australian, and three New Zealand champions. His prepotency is clearly shown in his son, Ch Kalina Smirnoff (Imp Aust), one of this country's top

Ch Kalina Smirnoff (Imp Aust)

"SEND HIM BACK," I wailed. "HE'S AWFUL."

He was so sedated he was drunk. His head wobbled, his eyes crossed and he fell over his huge feet.

All Breeds judge and Samoyed specialist Neilmar Fraser recalls her first glimpse of her long awaited **KALINA SMIRNOFF (IMP AUST)**, the puppy which became New Zealand's top Samoyed Stud, sire of 14 New Zealand champions.

This article is an extract from the **VOINAIKA** Kennel profile penned by Mrs Fraser and published in the July 1989 edition of the Dominion Samoyed Quarterly

In January 1963 I travelled across the Tasman for the first time. In an Electra. I seem to remember that the trip took five hours..... Those at "Kalina" met me, pampered me, shopped with me — in all spoiled me beautifully. It was such a very happy time that it will remain always one of my most special Australian trips... there have been so many in the years since.

When I arrived English Champion Darryl of Tamitsa (Imp UK) had just been released from quarantine. Starya, Beauty, Eureka, Darryl, four truly beautiful English imports. More than one person has told me over the years, that I'm known as a "Darryl Nut". I do not think I am, or that I ever was a nut about any particular Samoyed, but I must admit I thought Darryl would put into our dogs a few things we needed at the time pigment for one, and sheer glamour for another. I watched Yvonne prepare Darryl for his first show "Down Under" and we both almost wept when he lost so much coat in the bath. He won the Group though. Lovely, lovely Darryl.

The absolute quality of the Starya/Beauty bitches left me speechless. Khatanga, Serena, Carousel, Marita, champions all, and every single one just lovely.

"When Serena is mated to Darryl," I said "May I have a dog puppy?"

On March 11 1964 Kalina Smirnoff was born, my long awaited male puppy by English & Australian Champion

studs, and the fact that all five of New Zealand's top sires are either his sons, grandsons as is Ch Kalina Silver Knight (Imp Aust), sire of 11 New Zealand champions or great grandsons like Ch Snowranger Smyelchak, sire of 10 New Zealand, six Australian champions, Ch Tarnova Imperial Yukon (Imp Aust), sire of 12 New Zealand champions and Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Major Module, sire of 11 champions.

The third dog in this stud force is Eng & Aust Ch Imperial Rebel of Kobe (Imp UK). Sire of 26 Australian and one New Zealand champion, Rebel proved to be another dominant stud. Born on July 15 1961, his sire was Zameric of Kobe from Sleigh Imp of Kobe. Again Rebel's influence is still clearly seen in the top New Zealand studs. Ch Smyelchak is a double Rebel-Darryl great grandson, as is Ch Kalina Major Module. Ch Kalina Silver Knight is a Darryl-Rebel grandson and Ch Tarnova Imperial Yukon, a Rebel grandson.

Darryl of Tamitsa (Imp UK) ex Australian Champion Kalina Serena. Will he come? Why wouldn't he come? "He might come," said Yvonne. "We will see."

He came. In July by plane. No days on a boat, worrying about all that sea. He came in an aeroplane relatively quickly. We all four went to the airport, hours early, to greet him. His tail wagged through the bars on the crate. He was so sedated he was drunk. His head wobbled, his eyes crossed and he fell over his huge feet.

"Send him back," I wailed. "He's awful." Norm cuddled him, all 40 odd pounds of snuffling white puppy. "Let's take him home for the night, then see."

Don't sensible people annoy you, when you are shocked and disappointed? Roger and Simon cuddled him I wept. We came home. We ran him in our half-acre fenced paddock.... he piddled all over the living room carpet and mooched cross legged to the windows to lick the glass. I wept. We all went to bed, puppy in the kennels. I didn't sleep.

Next morning, there in front of me, in a pen alone was this be-u-t-ifull animal. All dope gone, he was but lovely. I wept again. Taz, because he came across the Tasman, and by plane, had arrived.

"Let's go to Wellington to the National," I said. "I can shop, we can visit our friends, eat out, have a holiday." "O.K.," he said. "So long as you take the puppy." "But he's only six months old on the first day of the show. Too young. I cannot do that."

Long silence ensued, then "We won't bother going, in that case."

Every show is important in its own way, but this one was particularly so. In all his impressive career, Wanderer had never made a National, because it was his coat loss time. In my opinion, little Taz was too young for assessment, with inevitable criticism from other exhibitors, at a mere six months. But

Our catalogue told us that the Judges' Steward was to be Mr R. Rusbridge, with assistance from Miss P. Gorrie. Assembly ring stewards Messers R. Morton, D. Brown, J. Charters and W. McCullough. (All those famous names.) At this time Mr Stewart Lusk, Q.C. was the President of the NZKC. Stewards in the other rings include so many of my "Dog Men Complete" — Andy Fraser, Ernie Schache, Mollie Grocott, with Colleen Cooper judging Test C Obedience. There were two future NZKC Presidents

among the stewards — Maurice Russell and Ross Rushbridge, as well as our first Director/Secretary Jock Harvey.

The Samoyed names are pretty well known too. Kay O'Connor's Lynstar Sleigh Monarch (Aust), Kara of Rydal Mount, Ch Tarna of Rydal Mount. Wayne Edward's Zaldena Snow Khan (Aust), Kalina Sachina (Aust), litter sister to our Smirnoff. Toby Graham's Blue River Ivanoff, Lorraine Clarke's Suomi Samanouski (Aust), Ch White Crystal of Kinnoul, Val Auckram's Ch Trezor of Belaya Sobaka, among others.

Ah me. First class in the ring : Samoyed Dogs. Puppy under 9 months.

1. 886 Mr & Mrs N.K. Fraser's Kalina Smirnoff (Aust)
2. 252 Mrs A. Clarke's Kashim of Athlor
3. 254 Mrs A.C. & Mr W.P. Edwards' Zaldena Snow Khan (Aust).

We won our class! We won Best Dog Puppy. There were entries in Junior, Intermediate and Open classes, then came Challenge Dog. I heard Mrs Van Court say to her steward " How old is the puppy ?"

I heard Ross answer " Old enough to win a challenge."

AND WE DID IT. It is a record which can never be bettered, only equalled, and that has not happened yet.

Bitch CC went to Ch White Crystal of Kinnoul. Our puppy was Best of Breed.

I shall never forget the unstinted joy which greeted our win. Samoyed owners, my friends outside our breed and the Dog Men Complete, they were all quite wonderful. How we celebrated. Taz went on to win Best Puppy in the

Non Sporting Group. We returned to Christchurch positively light headed.

Smirnoff did not attend the National as a Junior, but he was Best of Breed again in 1966, 1967 when he was also Reserve Best in Show under the famous All Rounder Joe Cartledge, and in 1968. Right now, no other Samoyed can claim that sort of National record if I'm wrong, then I'm quite sure someone will rush into print to tell me so.

In November of 1964, Smirnoff won the Canterbury Kennel Association's One Hundred Pound Puppy Stakes. Mr Gil Brown from Melbourne asked " Did you breed him ? "

Full of euphoria we said " No. He comes from your home town." Dear Gil we became good friends over the years which followed... growled at me " Then go home and breed yourself one to win that huge class."

So we did. Two years later I handled Voinaika Pepita (later Champion) owned by Charlie and Fay Proctor in Dunedin through to the Number One peg. Pepita was from Smirnoff's first mating.

In my humble opinion back in 1964-65 English & Australian Champion Darryl of Tamitsa (Imp UK) was proving to be an outstanding sire.

I make no apology for the fact that I still consider that some of the best Samoyeds ever seen in the south of the world were bred at Kalina, when Yvonne Sydenham-Clarke mated Darryl to Starya/Beauty bitches. We were so fortunate to have that breeding available to us. Such lovely pure Kobe Samoyeds.

CH SNOWRANGER SMYELCHAK

One of his more memorable matings was at the 1980 Sam Club show at Paremata. After the judging Tony took Smylie away from the show ring to meet up with Fay Milesi and Ch Foxworth Metelitz. Everything was going as planned when suddenly applause broke out and there above them, faces pressed against the windows, were members of a sports club! Gwen Zentveld recalls a day in the life of **CH SNOWRANGER SMYELCHAK**, one of New Zealand's top winners and producers. The full profile of Smylie appeared in the July 1988 edition of the DSC Quarterly.

Where to start ? I think that would have to be with Neilmar Fraser and the lovely Kalina dogs she brought into the country and made available at stud. When we first saw Sailor - Ch Kalina Silver Knight (Imp Aust) — when Neilmar had him at the 1973 National, it was love at first sight. If my memory serves me correctly, his benching was draped with black crushed velvet and on it sat this magnificent Samoyed. Anyway we just admired Sailor and left it at that. Then in December 1974, a young girl called in to see if we were interested in buying an eight month old bitch. Well, we weren't terribly keen, there was always someone trying to sell one they didn't want. She brought round this little scrap. Actually, she wasn't small, just undernourished, but obviously a well bred young lady, a real pretty little poppet. Tony and I

looked at each other — just what we want. Only hope the pedigree measures up. It did, no question about it. She was ours — all 35 lb of her. Enter Malo Zneska of Orah — Nikki — into our kennels.

By the beginning of July 1975 she weighed a healthy 47lb and was winging her way down to Christchurch to a rendezvous with Ch Kalina Silver Knight. September 10 1975 Nikki had six bouncing boys. It was a lovely even litter and we registered them all. When faced with buyers for a show puppy we had to make a quick decision and kept Smylie. Personality plus was that pup. He did it all, we just held onto the end of the lead.

I showed him at his first two shows as a Baby where he was placed first in a stakes class and at the other, Baby in Show. Tony took him to his next show. Exit me from the picture, from then on he was Tony's dog, no matter that I helped rear him, cleaned up after him, fed him and trained him, I was dumped !

He was a born showman and loved being in the ring. We didn't need to bait him, sometimes we had to use words to get him alert, "pussycat" being his favourite.

Having to write this has brought back many memories and with it many a tear as you look up records and come across the names of the ones that are no longer here.

The late Joan Stark, who we didn't know at that stage, coming over to tell us what a lovely pup we had. She had been sitting, watching him watching us, eat our lunch. Food has always been his God. She gave him Best of Group at a later date. March 6 1976 - Hawkes Bay — Mr Joby.... standing him in the blazing sun for a couple of hours in a puppy sweepstakes. He behaved so well, but wasn't placed. The judge was later overhead telling his

wife, the late Nel Joby, he thought him too large.

She strongly disagreed and later when he was 22 months, gave him his first Best In Show All Breeds. April 24 1976 — South Taranaki — his first challenge at seven months, Judge, Mrs Hatt and onto Puppy in Show from Jack Charters.

August 21 1976 — his first National. Twelve in his puppy class, 42 dogs and 36 bitches. Puppy of Group, Smylie tearing round the ring with the sash in his mouth. What a day! The catalogue lists the creme de la creme of the Samoyeds of that time, most, if not all, no longer with us. His 8th CC at 16 months old!

He had a great show career and notched up 70 Group and In Show awards. He was very consistent and went In Show at all age levels from Baby to Veteran, including four Best In Show All Breeds.

And even better his progeny are doing the same here and in Australia. He has also won many "of the Year" awards from all the clubs in New Zealand, plus Stud Dog of the Year with the New South Wales Samoyed Club.

We have had a lot of pleasure out of him over the years. He is first and foremost a gentleman, though he would never back down from a fight, he would never start one either.

His keenness as a stud dog is well known to our friends. He has been to the vet on many occasions for repairs after going out windows, over fences and through heavy gauge wire netting. He thinks his teeth are wire cutters.

It's only a few months ago when one of our girls was in and he wouldn't take no for an answer. He tried to go over the fence to the kennels and ended up with his front half stuck in a garden, jammed behind a tree, and his bottom half still up on the little fence. The following day he got

one step further and had all of him jammed in behind the tree. It was quite a job to extricate him from that lot.

He is nearly 13 and has just been to his last Sammy Show. I think the journey down there was a bit much for him, though he did enjoy his little lap around the ring.

We were worried about his health at the time, but he has just been for one of his regular checks at Massey and they said when he left, "See you next year." So we will have him a bit longer yet.



Ch Snowranger Smyelchak, one of NZ's top studs

NEW ZEALAND'S TOP SAMOYED

STUDS

To some he was a mighty showman; to others a great stud dog.

But to his owner Sharon Stacey of Samways Samoyeds

CHAMPION TARNOVA IMPERIAL YUKON (IMP AUST)

18.5.75 - 12.7.83

was just her mate

1993 — Hard to believe that ten years have elapsed since the passing of my pal Yukon. To some he was a mighty showman; to others a great stud dog. But to me, he was just my mate.

How well I remember the day we waited at the airport to see the plane touch down — the plane that was bringing us a new puppy from Australia. We'd all agreed he was to be called "Major", but when he emerged from the crate with puppy-like enthusiasm, he just didn't seem to suit the name we'd picked! The letter taped to the crate informed us that his official name was Tarnova Imperial Yukon, and so he became "Yukon" the Samoyed that was to change our lives and to set a high standard that I still strive to maintain today.

In 1975, the NZKC rules did not allow puppies to be shown until official registration had been done. So there we were with one lovely puppy unable to be shown. By the time all was completed, he was in his "ugly" stage; all legs — no coat — everything seemed out of proportion.

But slowly as the weeks passed, Yukon began to get it all together. In spite of his heavy boning, he never seemed to put a foot wrong, and always, always that superb reach and drive!

I think his first "official" outing was at about eight months. A Samoyed open show where he got a first placing, but couldn't even make minor puppy of breed. The judge's critique later stated "Not a Samoyed I can fit into my interpretation of the standard". How wrong he was going to be proved! By eleven months Yukon had coated up and looked to us to be heading in the right direction to develop into champion material. I think one of the highlights of his show career was his first CC from puppy class, beating the then top Samoyed, under the late Harry Watts, who also gave him Puppy of Group — and he gave me a few tips on how to handle this Samoyed who was later to become one of New Zealand's top winners.

There was no stopping Yukon from then on. By 19 months he gained his title — slow perhaps by today's standards, but then Samoyeds were gaining popularity and entries of 30 to 40 were not uncommon. Unfortunately Yukon also very much had a mind of his own and some days would just decide on a day off and no amount of persuasion (or bait) would change his mind.

He accumulated group and in show wins with almost monotonous regularity. I think, if my memory serves me correctly, six All Breed Best in Show, five Reserve Best in Show, 36 Best of Groups, 72 challenges, numerous age group and in show wins. The Auckland Kennel Council Easter show became known in the Samoyed fraternity as Yukon's benefit show. He held the trophy for best dog, and BOB, for six years in a row.

The win to me that was THE highlight of his career was not as you would think, a Best in Show All Breeds, but the day he took Best of Breed over 65 Samoyeds and went onto win Intermediate and Best of Group under Mr Hans Lehtinen of Finland, ranked as one of the top All Breeds judges in the world.

In 1978 we loaned Yukon to his breeder in Australia where he gained 78 points to his Australian title, before a disagreement caused him to be sent home 22 points short. But I didn't care, my other half was where he belonged — with me!

While many people are lucky to own a top show dog, many dogs are only that. But Yukon was to produce winners as well. It was not unusual for his progeny to fill first placing in all the classes. Indeed his son Ch Samways Starnova had so many reserves to his dad that it took him until he was almost three years old to finally beat his dad eight times to complete his title! While Yukon took out Dog of the Year each year (he is the only dog to my knowledge to hold the top dog trophies from all three Samoyed clubs in New Zealand for two consecutive years), his progeny were taking out Baby, Puppy, Junior and Intermediate of the Year. In all Yukon sired 15 champions, three of these crossing the Tasman to complete titles there as well. One of these Aust & NZ Ch Samways Rather Special (the result of a grandfather/granddaughter mating) not only made up her New Zealand title (first CC to number eight in eight shows), but went onto become a Best of Group and Reserve in Show

All Breeds and specialist Best in Show winner.

Although Yukon is not THE top producing stud Samoyed in New Zealand, it must be stated he only stood at stud for four years of his short life. Arthritis prompted me to announce in November 1980 at the Kumeu Kennel Association show that it was to be his last serious outing and joked that Yukon was retiring on "nothing less than a Best in Show." How prophetic a comment — for that's exactly what he did!

He was plagued by a recurrent eye ulcer caused by an injury, but still took one last CC at six and a half years and Reserve Best in Show at a Non Sporting championship show.

His death was sudden and devastating at eight years of age. Happily munching a bone when I went out and gone when I returned home four hours later. Tests found he had had a heart attack brought on by complications of cancer. My loss was immense — the loss to the Samoyed world tragic. But all in all I would not have missed one minute of the love and companionship this mighty dog gave to the end.

Vale Yukon, I have tears in my eyes.



Ch Tarnora Imperial Yukon (Imp.Aust). One of NZ's top Studs.

NEW ZEALAND'S TOP KENNELS

by Sandra Stewart

Just how do you measure the best? Is it the number of champions bred? The number of All Breed Best in Show winners? The number of specialist Best In Show winners? The kennel with the consistently highest number of champions in its litters? The kennel whose stock goes on to produce winners and producers for others?

Undoubtedly all are valid measures and a top kennel scores well on all of these, as do most of the Samoyed kennels mentioned here. As to who rates the accolade of THE BEST, I'll leave that to your own evaluation.

The Pearlonna kennel of Fran and Noel Wilson of Queensland, originally Wellington-based, takes the prize for the top champion producer, making up 22 New Zealand champions from 11 litters in the decade from April 1974 to January 1984. Based on the Rydal Mount stock of the late Kay O'Connor, the Wilsons bought the Ch Kirim ex Tarnova Silver Shara (Imp Aust) daughter, Ch Penelope of Rydal Mount. They also bought two other Ch Kirim littermates, Ch Pandora of Rydal Mount and Ch Pagan.

While it was Ch Pandora who proved their top producing brood, with nine New Zealand champions from four litters, it was Ch Penelope who in 1974 produced the first two Pearlonna champions, the well performed Ch Kimaritsa and her brother Ch Kimalvnik.

While the kennel has only produced one All Breeds Best in Show winner in New Zealand in Ch Eischlovkar Pearlonna, one of a litter of four champions from Ch Sikandi Silva Joker (Imp Aust) and Ch Leegalina Pearlonna, their Ch Pandora - Aust/NZ Ch Novaskaya Silva Zaravitch daughter, Aust & NZ Ch Petroveena Pearlonna, foundation bitch for the Day-Gilchrist Liskalite kennels, scored another in Australia. Pearlonna stock is also behind three South Island kennels, the

Sobaka-Dan kennels of Christine and Brian Greig of Nelson, the Russniak kennels of Evelyn Craythorne of Christchurch and Samahka kennels of Karen and John Argyle of Gore.

The Kimchatka Kennels of Eli Maitland and Glenys Grey has made up 20 New Zealand champions and tops the list with seven All Breeds Best In Show winners, holding between them 15 Best In Show All Breeds awards. After being New Zealand based for almost 20 years, the kennel now has two arms in Paeroa with Mrs Grey, and South Australia with Mrs Maitland.

The Maitlands launched the kennel in the early 1970s with the Ch Kirim of Rydal Mount-sired sisters, Ch Arna-Bianca and Sonta of Eskend. While the first three Kimchatka champions, Ch Marcia, Ch Toska and Ch Toga were from these bitches, it was not until the importation of English Novaskaya stock in the late 1970s and early 1980s that Kimchatka became the kennel force it is today.

In 1980 Ch Novaskaya Silva Sunspark of Kimchatka (Imp UK) whelped Ch Kimchatka Sun Heritage, the first Kimchatka All Breeds Best In Show winner and one who created breed history as the youngest, at 8 months three days, to win the award. The arrival of Novaskaya Tsarina Lafay (Imp UK), later that year, in whelp to Whitewisp Arrogance, saw the birth of Kimchatka's 'A' litter, a litter which produced three New Zealand champions and one American champion from five puppies. From this litter came the brothers Ch Kimchatka Achilles and Ch Kimchatka Alexei, who between them scored six All Breeds Best In Show wins. Alexei, owned by Tony and Brenda Blewitt of Vashka kennels, went on to sire the triple Best in Show All Breeds winner, Aust Ch & NZ Grand Champion Kimchatka The Godfather, the only dog to hold this dual title.

But it was the fourth Novaskaya import to Kimchatka, Ch Novaskaya Silva Sabya (Imp UK) who really broke the records. One of just five bitches in New Zealand to win an All Breeds Best In Show, 12 year old Sabya also ranks as one of the country's top producers with nine New Zealand champions, including the dual titled Aust & NZ Grand Ch Kimchatka the Godfather, two Australian, and one American champion. All from three litters. Five of her progeny are All Breeds Best in Show winners, including her daughter Ch Kimchatka the Duchess. The Kimchatka influence remains strong in the North Island and is also found in the South at Russniak, through Ch Kimchatka Sun Destiny, and at Alan and Rosa Aitken's Cher Zvon kennels in Nelson, in the Sun Destiny son, Ch Russniak Sir Rueben.

The Samivahn kennel of John and Paddy Watts has made up 17 champions in the decade to 1991 and, with 10 champions from four litters, their foundation bitch Ch Snowranger Wonita ranks as one of the country's top broods. A Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Major Module - Ch Juchar Chari Tarena (Imp Aust) daughter, Wonita produced the first two Samivahn champions, Ch Nova Pratika and Ch Peervyz in 1981 to Ch Samways Starnova.

Her third litter to Starnova's sire, Ch Tarnova Imperial Yukon (Imp Aust), one of New Zealand's top sires, produced four champions, among them the Best In Show All Breeds winner, Ch Samivahn Silver Sabre.

While Samivahn is a dedicated showing team well known throughout both islands, its stock remains concentrated in the Wellington area. However the well performed Aust & NZ Ch Samways Pure Steel, sire of the South Island's dual Best In Show All Breeds winner, Ch Nikolaevsk An Bye Lay, is out of the Yukon-Wonita daughter, Ch Samivahn Silver Serina.

After ceasing Samoyed breeding all of 20 years ago, the Christchurch based Voinaika kennels of All Breeds judge, Neilmar Fraser and husband Norman, still tops the champion tally in the South, with 15 New Zealand champions. The kennel began breeding in the late 1950s with the English bred sisters Ch Gretel and Ch Zoja of Whitefirs. The pair, bred by Mrs Couatts of Palmerston in Otago, were sired by Ch Rippley Borodino (Imp UK) from Wings Gem of the Arctic (Imp UK).

Ch Voinaika Varta born in 1958 and sired by Birchleigh Karen, bred by Ross and the late Anne Rushbridge, was the first champion, followed in 1960, by Ch Zeeta CDX out of Ch Zoja and sired by Karen's litter brother Ch Birchleigh Chinnoka.

With the friendship between Mrs Fraser and Mrs Yve Sydenham-Clarke of the Melbourne-based Kalina kennels, Voinaika became the New Zealand home for a series of top Kalina-bred stud dogs. Four times Best In Show winner Ch Kalina Wanderer was the first of these, siring three Voinaika champions, Ch Skavinsky, Ch Annouchka and Ch Dominic. In 1965 the pure English litter of top Australasian sire Eng & Aust Ch Darryl of Tamitsa and Aust & NZ Ch Tatina of Kobe produced three more Voinaika champions, including the second bitch to win a Best In Show All Breeds, Ch Voinaika Tamara.

However it was the Darryl son, Ch Kalina Smirnoff (Imp Aust), who produced the highest number of Voinaika champions. Arguably the country's top sire, with 14 New Zealand champions, Smirnoff produced six Voinaika champions, including Best In Show winner, Ch Voinaika Baronowski. Voinaika's third Best In Show winner was Ch Voinaika Romanov, son of Ch Tamara and another top Kalina owned stud, Eng & Aust Ch Imperial Rebel of Kobe.

While breeding ceased in the early 1970s, the importation of top studs from Kalina continued.

The glamorous triple Best In Show winning, Ch Kalina Silver Knight (Imp Aust), sired 11 New Zealand champions, although none for his home kennel.

Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Imperial Ureka, came for a short stint in the mid 1970s, notching up a Best In Show win, BOB at the 1976 Nationals and siring several champions. He was followed by Aust & NZ Ch Kalina Major Module, a Best In Show winner on both sides of the Tasman and the sire of 11 New Zealand champions. The last Kalina dog to come to Voinaika was Ch Kalina Imperial Rebel, who handled by Simon Fraser, took three Best In Show All Breed wins.

Several kennels of the 1960s and 70s, including Margaret Renneberg's Middlemarch, the Godwin's Kyle, Ann Pidgeon's Kuhlman, Frank and Betty Gilbert's Siber and Laurie and Sharon Stacey's Samways were founded on Voinaika stock. While these kennels have either closed or changed direction, the Voinaika line is still alive in the Wellington-based Kiev kennel of Lauren V de C James, through descendants of her foundation bitch, the Ch Tamara daughter, Ch Voinaika Gdanis. The influence of the Voinaika based Kalina studs is most strongly evident in the Southern kennels of Louise and Brian Harris' Nikolaevsk, Fay Milesi's Foxworth and my own Skrownek.

With 14 New Zealand champions and three All Breed Best In Show winners, the now closed Ngaruwahia kennel of the late Kay O'Connor enters the rankings. The North's breed matriach for more than 20 years, Mrs O'Connor began breeding in 1955 with the first New Zealand dual show champion and obedience titlist, Ch Princess Kolana of Warnick CDX. To Tundra of St Mahlib, Kolana produced the first Rydal Mount champion, Ch Penelope, not to be confused with the Ch Penelope, born 14 years later, a foundation bitch for the top ranking Pearlonna kennels. From Penelope (the first) came the first Rydal Mount Best In Show winner, Ch Tarna, and the first Samoyed to achieve 100 challenge certificates. Ch Tarna sired four Rydal Mount champions, including a top winning son, Best In Show All Breeds winner Ch Kirim, who in 1970 put the breed again in the record books, winning the NZKC Junior Dog of the Year, with a tally of six Junior in Shows. The third Best In Show winner for Rydal Mount was also the last champion bred by the kennels. Ch Karditsa took his win in 1978. Ill health saw Mrs O'Connor retire from the Samoyed world prior to her death. The kennel name and the well known boarding kennels were taken over by Gail Jeffcoat, another Samoyed breeder. However they were closed finally in the late 1980s.

GRAND CHAMPION SAMWAYS SUMMER KNIGHT

Profiled by Gary and Lyn Carleton

Polar truly is a Grand Champion having amassed a total of 11 Best in Shows, 19 Reserve in Shows (All Breeds) numerous group awards and over 160 challenges in his show career. We believe he is the breed record holder in this country.

We first met "Polar" at a Taupo Championship Show in 1985. He was owned then by Mrs Pauline Gilheany and his breeder Sharon Stacey. He made a huge impression on both of us. He was a magnificent puppy of nine months of age. We observed him outside the ring and eagerly waited to see him "on show" in the ring. He was Mr Personality Plus showing himself for his fairly novice handler, Pauline. We saw in front of us a dog of superb conformation, possessing one of the nicest typey Samoyed heads we had seen, his balance and exceptionally beautiful coat was a joy to see. He moved well coming and going and viewed from the side had real reach and drive so necessary in a working dog, which indeed a Samoyed should be.

We were not surprised to see the judge (Mrs A Walker of Australia) award him Best of Breed in very good competition of over 30 Samoyeds. Later in the day we were delighted to see Polar take out Puppy of Group, Best of Group and to our pleasure Puppy in Show and RESERVE BEST IN SHOW - quite an achievement for such a young puppy. He went on to win his fair share with Pauline and was later signed over solely to her from his breeder.

Unfortunately for Pauline family circumstances did not permit her to keep him and we received a call completely out of the blue one night asking, "Would we like to have Polar?" The next morning, after Gary's late night shift, we drove to Matamata, approximately five hours drive away, and brought Polar home to Zaminka. We knew this dog had a lot of potential but did not dream that he would do so much for us and the breed in the time that we exhibited him.

His debut show with us at Wellington Kennel Centre 1986 saw him win Junior in Show under All Breeds Australian judge, Mr. G. Whiteman. Ironically, five years on at that same show in 1991 Mr. Whiteman awarded Polar his eleventh Best in Show.

Polar's show career has been one of consistent performance, similarly his worth as a stud has been valuable to the breed. To linebred or outcrossed bitches he has produced fantastic results. However, as seems to be the case as a lot of owners of top winning dogs will attest to, few breeders have come to him which is a loss for them and the breed.

The most memorable wins with Polar would be: Manawatu Kennel where Mrs E Parker awarded him his first Best of Group, then taking out Best in Show under the late Mrs Jean Gillies; Ladies Kennel, Best in Show with well over 1,000 entries under Dr Spector from Argentina; and Supreme Dog Show - 1990, Runner Up in Show. He held the trophy for Best Dog of the Year from The Samoyed

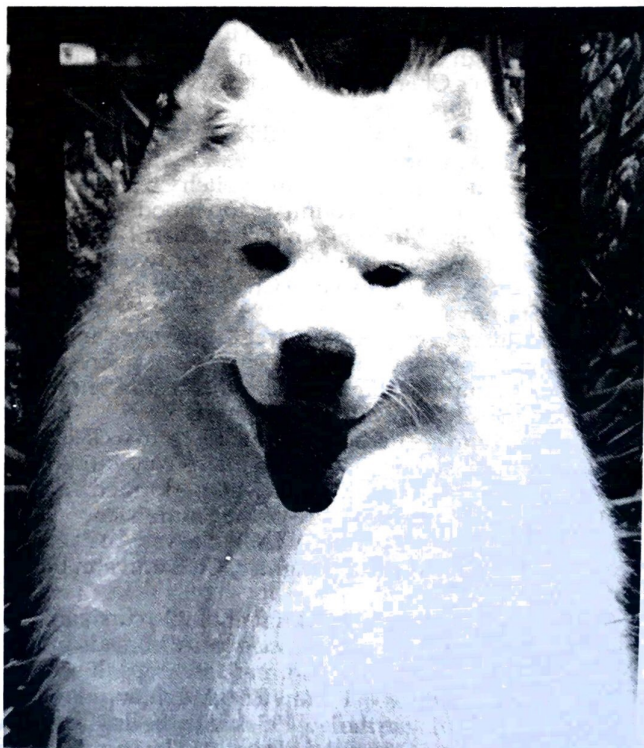
Club for five consecutive years and also Best Representative Samoyed for five consecutive years, being the only dog to have achieved this.

All his wins have been special. We feel he has a deserved place up amongst the cream of the Grand Champions of New Zealand. If there was an award for triple Grand Champion he would easily qualify.

In December 1992 Polar was retired from the All Breed show ring, ending in absolute style winning the Open class at three Taranaki shows, beating an Australian Champion with 25 All Breed Best in Show awards. While campaigned in New Zealand this dog had not been beaten by any other Samoyed. This was a thrill for us as Polar was eight years of age at this time.

Polar is tops with us and if we can ever breed a dog who can achieve half his success we'll be more than happy. He is retired from the ring but will appear on occasions at specialty shows.

This magnificent Samoyed who carries the spirit of Christmas in his heart all year through is dearly loved by us all here at Zaminka Samoyeds.



Grand Ch Samways Summer Knight

Aust Ch & NZ Gr Ch Kimchatka The Godfather

by Eli Maitland

The saying goes "A dog is only as good as what he leaves behind him." This applies to JC. Not only has he proven his worth as a show dog – his title attests to that – but he is leaving behind a string of champions. One of his greatest admirers in South Australia, All Breeds judge Bill Godfrey quotes "it is refreshing to find a Samoyed with the correct length of leg to do the job he is designed to do."

Whelped on April 20 1984 by Ch Kimchatka Alexei from Ch Novaskaya Silva Sabya (Imp. UK), JC gained his Australian title within four months. As a veteran JC was still winning at specialty shows, taking Best in Show at the Samoyed Club (Inc) under Jack Williams (Queensland) plus dog challenge and Reserve Best in Show (to his granddaughter) at the Auckland Provincial Samoyed Association under sled dog specialist Mr Vincent Buoniello Jnr (Mexico). He also won Best in Show at the Non Sporting Dog Club under specialist Gary Carleton and Jack Williams (Queensland). Now nine years of age, he is semi-retired in favour of his progeny.

To his champions are Aust & NZ Ch Kimskaya Tiffany, Aust & NZ Ch Kimchatka the Ballerina, Aust Ch Krisman Ria Nadezha, Aust Ch Kimchatka Proud Murdock, Aust Ch Kimchatka Play the Game,

Ch Krisman Ria Shuliaka, Ch Krisman Ria Sylvansky, Ch Kimchatka the Actress, Ch Melitta of Star Glow, Ch Kalisa the Royal Diadem and Ch Kalisa the Angel.

Many more of his progeny have challenged towards their titles, and it is expected this list will grow as JC is still active at stud.

JC reinforced on the breed the importance of that typical smile and expression which he "stamps" on his progeny. He is a very typical and sound dog, which is why his puppies have always been in demand. Thank you to the many judges who have recognised the qualities of this dog and that of his progeny.

Aust Ch & NZ Grand Ch Kimchatka The Godfather



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From left, Silver Apollo of Karmera, Penza Staranna, Kimlana Frosted Silver

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Gary and Lyn Carleton from Te Horo, are our featured breeders in the PEDIGREE PAL "Top Breeder PROFILE". Gary and Lyn breed Samoyeds and Japanese Akitas under the registered kennel name of "Zaminka Kennels". We interviewed them recently at their kennels.



PROFILE: How long have you been involved with pedigree dogs?

Zaminka: We have been involved with dogs for 22 years now, breeding them for the last 15 years.

PROFILE: What are your specific aims as breeders?

Zaminka: We aim to continue to breed the typey, well constructed dogs which we are successfully exhibiting at present.

PROFILE: What have been your successes as breeders?

Zaminka: Our most successful dog currently being shown is Ch *Zaminka Icewalker*, a multi in-show winner. In 1992 "Galli" won the Samoyed Club trophy for the most successful Samoyed from his grandsire Gr Ch *Samways Summer Knight* who held this trophy for five consecutive years. We have bred and owned Ch *Zaminka Out in Style* "Best Bitch" and "Puppy in Show" at the Samoyed Club Championship Show in 1991.

PROFILE: What are your planned breeding activities for the future?

Zaminka: We have recently moved to the country so up until now our breeding program has been rather limited. Ch *Zaminka Out In Style* is due to have her first litter mid-May and we are hopeful of a nice litter.

PROFILE: What is your feeding programme for pups?

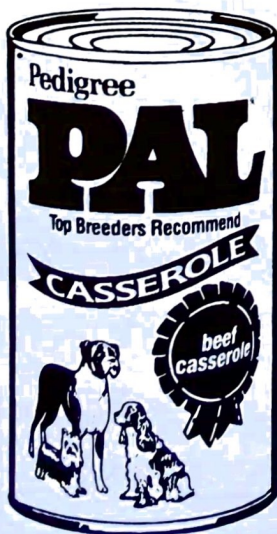
Zaminka: Our babies are fed four meals a day. Mornings and late evenings they get PEDIGREE PAL Meaty-Bites Puppy Formula moistened with milk. For lunch and dinner they have PEDIGREE PAL Puppy canned food in the various flavours. PEDIGREE PAL Meaty-Bites Puppy Formula are fed dry as the puppies get a bit older.

PROFILE: And what is your feeding programme for breeding bitches and dogs?

Zaminka: Our lactating bitches have PEDIGREE PAL Meaty-Bites Puppy Formula for a morning meal and PEDIGREE PAL Casserole for the main meal. We find the PEDIGREE PAL Meaty-Bites Puppy Formula are easily digested and have all the necessary nutrients to build healthy puppies.

Our males are fed PEDIGREE PAL Casserole, they just love it! The PEDIGREE PAL Meaty-Bites Working Dog Formula is popular with them too.

Our young Akita male has a tin of PEDIGREE PAL Puppy food with PEDIGREE PAL Meaty-Bites Puppy Formula for breakfast and lunch, and for tea a whole tin of Casserole. Several people have commented on his lovely condition.



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