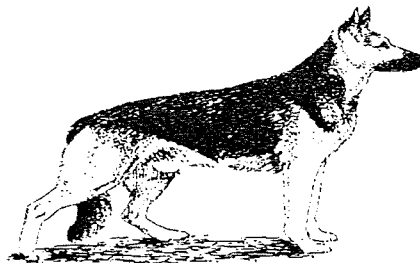
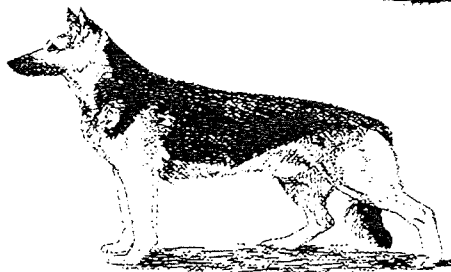
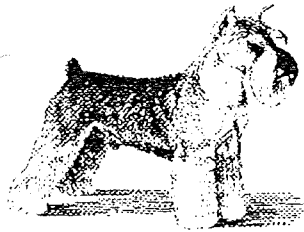
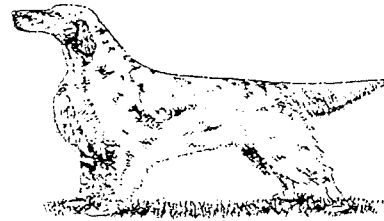
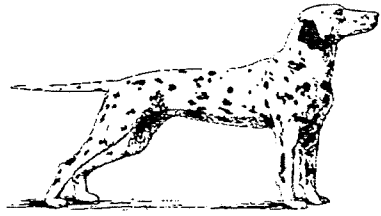
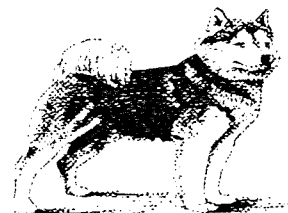
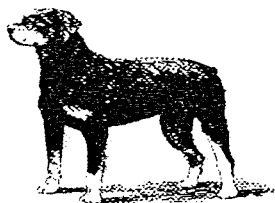


FAITHFULLY YOURS



ESTABLISHED 1954
Incorporation No A5419H



Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc
PO Box 186
GEE LONG 3220
Phone 52 434 555

June 1999

Issue No 90

GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

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	Ray Rogers	52 755 271	Shop Manager

The opinions in the Newsletter are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc. All Committee and Sub-Committee reports bear the name of the respective Officer.

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*Results from the Spirit of the West
Sunday 6 June 1999*

Puppy Class			Class 6		
1 st	Gizella Palicko	Kaleb	1 st	John Cameron	Skeeta
	100pts			185pts	
2 nd	Sue Kowalski	Erik	2 nd	Cheryl Rogers	Ellie
	99pts			178pts	
3 rd	Angie Trueman	Ebony	3 rd	Henny Lynch	Meg
	98pts			173pts	
Class 1			Class 6		
3 rd	Marjorie Grundill	Emma	1 st	Gordon McCraw	Lass
	90pts			180pts	
Class 1			2 nd	Lynne White	Darcy
2 nd	Trish Gavaghan	Meg		173pts	
	71pts		Class 7		
3 rd	Sally McGown	Teddy	2 nd	Brian Voysey	Braggs
	63pts			165pts	
Class 2			3 rd	Angie Trueman	Toby
1 st	Gaye McKiernan	Tori		165pts	
	94pts		Class 9		
2 nd	Narelle Wills	Cocoa	1 st	Alan Pescott	Morgan
	89pts			161pts	
3 rd	Jacqui Pitcher	Kyser	Class 10		
	88pts		2 nd	Angie Bloomer	Lacy
Class 3				170pts	
3 rd	Sandy & Keith	Casper	3 rd	John Corrigan	Jake
	82pts			162pts	
Class 4			Class 11 (Agility)		
2 nd	Renae Nielson	Cobber	2 nd	Cathy Bond	Ruff
	115pts		3 rd	Janelle Convery	Toby
Class 4			Class 12 (Juniors)		
2 nd	Cindy Hibble	Jonnie	<i>7 - 12 years</i>		
	113pts		1 st	Tuffy Diamond	PJ
Class 5				96pts	
2 nd	Rebecca Bohling	Zac	2 nd	Lauren Salaviejus	Max
	157pts			92pts	
3 rd	Helen den Hartog	Shae	3 rd	Carley Martin	Lucy
	156pts			78pts	
			<i>13 - 18 years</i>		
			2 nd	Vivian Langham	Toby
				85pts	

Spirit of the West Shield was won by Werribee – 33 points to 21 points

TRIAL DATES

<i>Obedience</i>		<i>Entries Close</i>
Saturday 3 July	Hastings & D O D C	Closed
Sunday 4 July	Golden Retriever Club of Vic (Restricted to Gundogs)	Closed
Sunday 11 July	GSD Club of Vic	Closed
Sunday 18 July	Geelong Obedience Dog Club	5 July
Sunday 22 August	Wangaratta K & O D C	4 August
<i>Agility</i>		
Saturday 10 July	Sunbury & D O D C	Closed
Sunday 31 July	Moorabbin & D O D C	12 July
Sunday 1 August	Berwick O D C	19 July
Sunday 22 August	Wangaratta K & O D C	4 August

Trial Results

Tracking

GSD Club of Victoria

Helen Read Ormslee Austral Abbot UD "Abbot"
Rottweiler

Track 3 Pass
TD Title



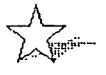
Agility

Australian Shepherd Club of Victoria

Rebecca Bohling Zac Bohling "Zac"
Associate



3rd Pass
AD Title



John Blonk Seduisant Fancy That
Poodle (Miniature)

1st Pass



GEE LONG OBEDIENCE CLUB

Open Obedience Trial

Sunday 18 July 1999

**There will be NO TRAINING on this day, but the Club needs
your help to make this day a success**

Please see our Trial Secretary – Wendy Ganly and
listen to the Announcements

PAIN AND PUNISHMENT

Reprinted courtesy of "Guns n Sashes" (The Golden Retriever Club Magazine)

Authored by Debbie Cerda-Pavia - On behalf of the GRCV Working Dog Sub-Committee

The building blocks

Most animals and humans respond better to positive situations than negative ones. Golden Retrievers, being a breed that loves to please its owner, are more likely to flourish under a training program that is geared towards positive reinforcement than punishment.

Background

When we are training our dogs to perform particular new tasks, we are effectively asking it to have a go at the unknown. For example, the very first time we ask a dog to sit, it has absolutely no idea what we require of it. It has two options, to do nothing or to do something. The secret to dog training is for the dog never to be afraid of doing 'something'. As long as the dog makes an attempt to do 'something' we can be assured that sooner or later it will hit on the first step towards the correct behaviour... which we then have the opportunity to praise/reward. But if the dog is afraid to do 'something' and opts for 'nothing' the job is almost impossible.

The pleasure of positive reinforcement

Using the positive reinforcement approach, the dog comes to believe that every action is a valid one but at times some are more rewarding than others are. Assume that I have taught my dog to sit and drop (lie down). If I tell him to drop he can perform either of these actions, however he knows that only one of them will bring the reward that he is after, the other action is not wrong as such... but it doesn't bring reward at this time; (it might later under different circumstances). So the dog chooses to perform the action that is most rewarding to him, which is also happens to be the one I want! The dog that has had this sort of upbringing/training is not the sort that collapses under pressure. Dogs (and people) that have trouble performing under pressure generally are scared of making a mistake. Dogs trained with positive reinforcement have nothing to fear from making a mistake.... they just don't get rewarded. So they are striving to achieve well for their own benefit (which you have groomed to match your goals)-not to try and avoid punishment.

The problem with punishment

Punishment often gets out of proportion to the crime. People tend to get emotional with a dog that doesn't perform as expected, especially if there is an audience to exacerbate their embarrassment. The tendency to 'tell the dog off' is used more as a vent for the owner's frustration than for any benefit to the dog.... and we've all done it. The dog that is persistently punished is learning through fear and a fearful environment is not conducive to learning. Such dogs might learn not to perform specific actions (i.e. not to steal rubbish from a bin) but it is very difficult to teach such dogs to perform actions where they need to use some initiative and creativity. For instance the Utility Obedience exercise of running out to the box and sitting in it is harder to teach such a dog. They don't have the confidence to try 'something' and see what happens; they are always expecting that nasty punishment to fall from above.

The reward

The reward can be anything that tickles the dog's fancy, verbal praise, a pat, food, a toy, the opportunity to fetch something (Goldens love that one!) Use your imagination and try a

Pain and Punishment (cont)

number of items to find what the dog likes best. You can also vary the reward to keep the dog interested.

So how do you get the message across that you don't want "that" action?

The key point is that we need to let the dog know that a particular action is not the desired one (at this point in time) and encourage him to try a different one. Behaviours are not "bad"; they are just unwanted at this time. See each "failure" as an experiment; each one brings you closer to success. So we need to find a way to tell the dog that this action at this time is not the one we want

The 'try again' word

Now that we have a whole new perspective on 'bad' behaviour we should use a different word to make sure we don't fall back into our old habits. The problem with "no" is that it has so many decidedly negative applications in life that we tend to over-emotionalise its use. It's hard to keep our tone neutral and say "no" when the dog has performed an action that we aren't after. It tends to become "Noooooooooooooooo" and becomes a word that causes fear in the dog. Remember we don't want to scare the dog, just make it aware that we're after a different behaviour. The word you choose isn't really important, as long as it isn't a word that you use very often (or the dog will hear it all the time when it doesn't relate to him) and it isn't 'no'. I use "wrong". It's an easy word to use in a neutral tone and is not in common use. I know someone who says "that's nice but what else can you do?" Note that it's almost impossible to say that with a harsh tone, or even a slightly disappointing one.

Putting it together

With the dog paying attention and the reward handy just watch the dog and see what behaviours it offers. If it just stops dead and won't do anything, walk around a bit and try to get it moving. If, for example, you want the dog to lie down you are waiting for any sort of knee-bend or head lowering action. When it occurs, praise the dog and offer the reward. Note that the first few times the dog gets rewarded it probably has no idea what it did to 'score'. Be patient, you need to get the first step happening regularly before you increase the criteria. For instance, you might be happy with a head lowering at first but when that happens regularly, you might want a head lowering and a knee-bend. When that's regular, maybe you want a definite bow, etc. That's fine as far as praise/reward goes, but "about the wrong part?", I can hear you ask. Let's assume the dog barks to get the reward and we want it to be quiet. Whenever the dog barks, you say "Wrong... Quiet" in a quiet tone (no point in getting the dog all fired up with an enthusiastic command; he needs to settle a bit) and otherwise ignore him. If he's quiet for a second, reward him as you repeat 'Quiet, good, quiet'. Tell him "Quiet" again and try to extend the time the dog will remain quiet. Each time the dog barks repeat "Wrong... Quiet". This lets him know that what he did last is not required right now (although it might be later), what you want now is "Quiet". Remember not to get all worked up about giving the command; you should sound almost detached as if reading the shopping list!

The end result

If you are able to raise a pup under the principles listed above, you should have a responsive dog that is not afraid to try new things. It will learn quickly and be eager to please. Remember that no dog is perfect... as no person is perfect. If the dog should misbehave the important thing is to teach the dog not to repeat the behaviour, not to punish the dog for the

Pain and Punishment (cont)

offence. Punishment teaches nothing, except to fear the punisher. Remember also that a pup trained with these techniques may also seem generally more 'naughty' than those trained under more standard punishment type methods. This is because he's not afraid to try new activities, whereas the other dog may be too inhibited to do much at all. Don't be annoyed or frustrated with your puppy if this is the case, rejoice in the fact that he has an outgoing personality and is easy to train.

What about my older dog?

The above techniques can be used on older dogs that have been trained in a different manner, or not trained at all. Results will not be as effective (or as quick) as they are with a pup, but any improvement is worthwhile. An older dog will be less likely to offer a variety of responses due to inhibition caused by previous training methods. A dog that dislikes the whole process will be difficult to convert.... but not impossible. **Be patient** with an older dog, they need more time and understanding.

Further information

The techniques outlined above are extended by use of a 'clicker' as a secondary reinforcer. There is not a great deal available at the moment in the way of clubs or books utilising such methods. Sherbrooke Obedience Dog Club runs classes using food/clickers.

A book called *Don't Shoot the Dog* by Karen Pryor discusses the theory of the techniques and principles that they are based on.

David Weston's book - *Dog Training: The Gentle Modern Method* shows how to teach a number of exercises using positive principles.

NEXT PROMOTION DAY – Sunday 4 July 1999

**You can now win a ribbon for First, Second or
Third place in the ring on a Promotion Day**

**The ribbons will be presented, along with Certificates for
those who pass, on the next training day following the
Promotion Day**

Best wishes and successful training

Tit bits around the Club

Fred, our Grounds Manager, has a "fishy" story to tell. It seems an eel wriggled unexpectedly and instead of Fred's knife separating the eel from its head, the knife made a serious mess of his finger. You should have thrown that one back Fred!!

CLUB CALENDAR

July

Thursday	1 July	New Puppy Kinder - puppies approx 8 - 16 weeks
Sunday	4 July	Promotion Day - normal class times apply
Monday	5 July	Entries close - Open Obedience Trial
Wednesday	7 July	Newsletter closes
Saturday	10 July	Trial working bee - Listen to Announcements for further details
Sunday	11 July	Normal training. Puppy and Class One Intake
Saturday	17 July	Trial working bee - Listen to Announcements for further details
Sunday	18 July	Open Obedience Trial - NO TRAINING
Monday	19 July	Instructor's Meeting
Sunday	25 July	Normal training. July Newsletter distributed
Saturday	31 July	Membership renewals close - new joining fee applies

INSTRUCTOR'S COURSE

The Club will be commencing a new Instructor's Course in October 1999

If you are interested in offering your services and passing on the knowledge you have gained or would just like further information please see

**Desma Dickeson –
Training Supervisor
or
Helen Read – Vice-
President**



DOG BREEDS FROM A TO Z

BASENJI

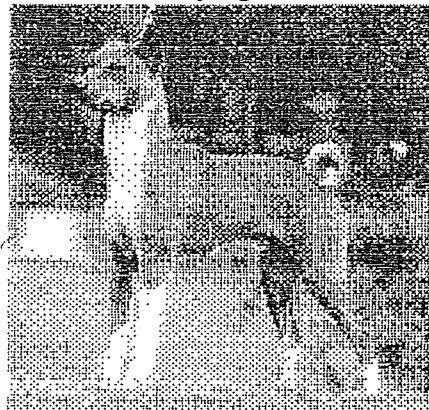
Height: 16 - 17 in (40.6 - 43.2 cm)

Weight: 21 - 24 lb (9.5 - 11 kg).

The Basenji is somewhat of an unusual dog, as it does not bark. Also, it cleans itself rather like a cat, and has an unusual trotting gait rather like a thoroughbred horse.

The Basenji has a truly amazing history. There are reports of pictures just like the Basenji appearing in the tombs of the ancient Egyptian Pharaohs. Yet the breed was virtually unknown to western culture until the nineteenth century. This ancient breed originated in Zaire, formerly known as the Congo, in Central Africa, around 3400 BC. During the 1870s, English explorers found the dogs living with local people. The Europeans discovered the Basenji had been carefully bred to concentrate their best traits. The dogs were truly amazing, both for their prowess at tracking and as watchdogs.

Veronica Tudor Williams is credited for carrying out the difficult task of scouring remote areas of Africa to obtain the the difficult task of for breeding. As the Basenji European canine diseases were many initial setbacks



best specimens. She then had transporting them overseas had not been exposed to such as distemper, there to overcome.

The Basenji is a looking dog with an The almond-shaped dark deeply set. The small the head and a long way its face provide it with an

symmetrical, athletic-appearance of being alert. eyes are small and quite upright ears are set high on forwards. The wrinkles on interesting facial expression.

The medium-length neck thickens as it smoothly flows over muscular shoulders with a full chest. The dog has a definite waist and a curly tail held high. The coat is short and quite silky over a supple skin. The coat colour is usually chestnut with white markings but may also be white, black, white and black, or tan.

This medium-sized dog has a cheerful and confident temperament with a tendency towards independence. It has been selectively bred to be an excellent watchdog. However, although it does not bark, it sounds a characteristic call rather like a yodel.

Generally, the Basenji gets along well with other dogs. Although they may act differently in some ways, a wise owner will ensure that they have plenty of chance to socialise with other dogs as a puppy, and so avoid any later problems. As they have had thousands of years of living with people, these dogs are especially good with families and make excellent companion animals. Basenjies enjoy close contact with people and respond quite well to training. As they are intelligent and active dogs they should be provided with regular exercise and plenty of stimulation.

Basenjies are a hardy breed and cope well with hot conditions, as may be expected because of their origins. During cold weather a simple kennel should be provided. To avoid roaming, these dogs should be adequately fenced, as some may become notorious for their Houdini-like exploits.

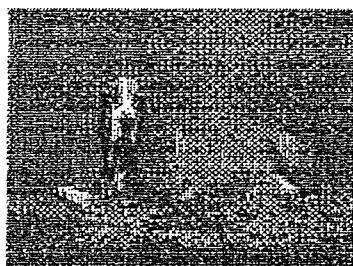
BASSETT HOUND

Height: 13 15 in (33 - 38 cm)
Weight: 40 - 55 lb (18 - 25 kg)

The Basset Hound first gained stardom as a breed when it was made famous on TV by Cleo. Following her popularity, the breed was made internationally famous when its endearing expression and other lovable characteristics were used to advertise the casual shoes called Hush Puppies; the breed was further popularised by the cartoon character Fred Basset.

The Basset Hound is an ancient breed of dog originating from France in the 1600s. It is believed that the short legs were originally the result of a congenital bone disease. The scenting ability of the dog remained perfect, and only the legs were shorter. A plausible story is that rather than this being seen as a problem, peasant hunters were delighted: before it was necessary to follow the long-legged hounds on a horse; now it could be followed on foot. If you have ever run after a Basset Hound, you will realise that despite its short legs, it can still move fast enough.

The Basset Hound may have extinct breed of French hunting d'Artois. Originally the short-been kept as a curiosity, or the short-legged variety for merit. Some authorities believe back from Constantinople. However, the Basset Hound is



descended from some now dog such as the Basset legged variety may just have perhaps the story of utilising hunting on foot has some the Basset Hound was brought (Istanbul) after the Crusades. certainly not of British or

American origin. The English added the Bloodhound strain to the breed to produce a dog with a longer head.

The short legs make the dog appear that it is half the height it should be, and twice the length. It is, however, a most substantial dog and its short legs are very powerful.

The Basset Hound has a dome-shaped broad head with loose skin falling in folds over the eyebrows. The muzzle is blunt-ended and the large teeth have a scissor bite. The lightly set oval eyes are usually hazel and contribute to the dog's endearing expression of good-natured intelligence. The ears start well back on the head and hang pendulously in loose folds curving slightly inwards. The muscly neck has a pronounced arch to it over strong shoulders. The powerful body is barrel-shaped with wrinkled forequarters. The coat is short and dense and is generally any hound combination such as black, white and tan, or even yellow or white.

This large dog on short legs has a gentle temperament and is slow to anger. This dog knows that it is powerful and requires a strong hand when it is young. Its independent nature means that it must be adequately fenced or it will have a tendency to roam. A Basset Hound can make a good watchdog if it is encouraged to bark at the things you think are important. It certainly has an amazing bark that acts as a powerful deterrent to any would-be intruder. Basset Hounds are normally sociable with other dogs and are keen to play. Their powerful bodies give them confidence and other dogs find their reduced height non-threatening.

Excellent family pets can be made from Basset Hounds because they are very tolerant of children. However, they do not take to commands easily unless you are most insistent. They are inclined to be very stubborn and it requires a deal of patience to train a Basset Hound.

If you want to know more about
training your dog,
dog problems
or
your particular breed of dog



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Library membership is \$2.00 annually

*See our friendly Library staff between
sessions each Sunday morning and they
will help you*