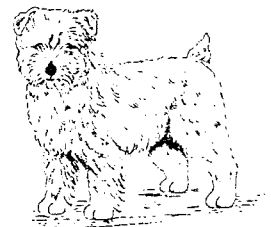
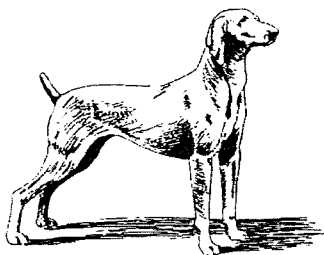
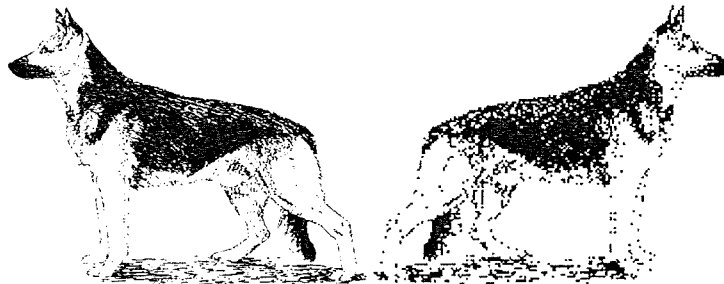
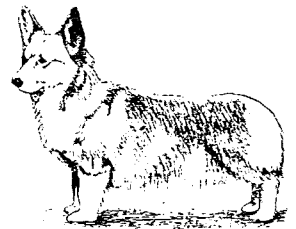
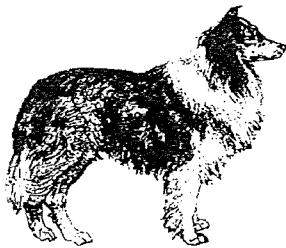
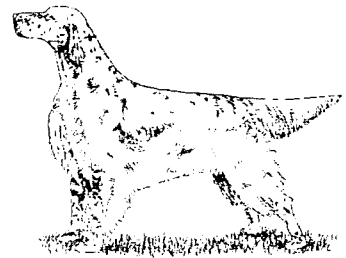
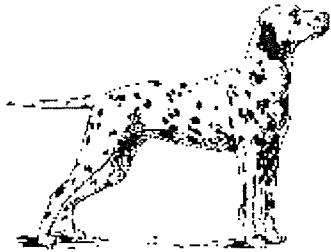


# FAITHFULLY YOURS



**ESTABLISHED 1954**

**Incorporation No A5419H**

**ABN 79 874 813 605**

**Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc**

**PO Box 186**

**GEE LONG 3220**

**Phone: 52 434 555**

**June 2000**

**Issue No 101**

# GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

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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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**Visit the Club's website at <http://www.pipeline.com.au/users/jcgret>**

**Newsletter closing date for all items – 15<sup>th</sup> of each month**

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## INDEX

Does your dog break the Stays .....	1	Club Trivia .....	9
Trial Results .....	5	Doggy bath time made easier .....	10
Dog Breeds from A to Z .....	6	Are you overworked? .....	11
Club Calendar .....	7	Open Obedience Trial .....	12
Attitude! .....	8	Clean up your Club Day .....	12
Why some people are better trainers.....	9	VisPat Seminar .....	13

# **DOES YOUR DOG BREAK THE SIT OR DOWN STAY?**

Reprinted with permission of Ron Lawrence <http://users.bigpond.com/winron/index.html>

## **Helpful Hints:**

Go back to the start of training on lead. Handler should be in a position to give immediate verbal and physical correction. Don't rush the steps. Gradually increase the distance and the time in the Stay.

## **Thorough proofing**

The Handler should routinely train by leaving the dog in the direction of the home, gate or car, with other family dogs. This is the ultimate proofing for the pack instinct.

## **Breaks the Sit or Down Stay midway through or towards the end of the Stay**

The Handler may not have been varying the time away from the dog in the Stays.

## **Helpful Hints:**

Always vary all parameters, e.g. time, distance, hides, etc so that the dog will not become Ringwise.

## **Breaks on Distractions**

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. Thorough proofing.

## **Breaks on Loud Noises**

This dog is probably gun shy or sound shy. Firecrackers, cars backfiring, thunder, smoke detectors, sirens, train horns, etc have the dog in abject terror and the most common response is to flee. This response is in the dog's nature and temperament.

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. Some trainers say the dog can become accustomed to loud noises by playing recordings set at low volume next to the dog and gradually increasing the volume over time. This is a type of flooding technique. I have never seen this technique work for sound shyness. Comforting and mothering the dog only exacerbates the problem. I don't think a dog with this trait in his temperament will ever overcome his terror of certain noises. Perhaps a trainer can change a learned flee response into a freeze response by making the dog Stay while the noise continues but I haven't seen this work either. I cannot cure one of my dogs of this problem.
2. If the dog is in the second fear period, at about 18-24 months old, almost any unexpected event can cause the dog to flee. Fortunately, this period passes in 3-6 months. The dog should not be punished, reprimanded nor comforted and mothered during this period, try to be patient and train through it.

## **Copies other dogs**

Many dogs like to mimic their owners and other dogs. This is called allelomimetic behaviour, i.e. if a dog sees another dog getting up or sniffing a spot on the ground the dog will take up the practice as well. This behaviour can occur in the class situation where all dogs are doing the same thing, e.g. 'Heeling', 'Sit Stay', 'Down Stay', etc.

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. Use the Correction Command 'Ah!' and proofing techniques.
2. Have one or more the Handlers (with their dogs) move about the dogs in the Stay.

## **Investigates, sniffs other dogs**

Sniffing other dogs is part of socialising behaviour for dogs, i.e. the greeting and getting to know you routine.

### **Helpful Hints:**

### **Does Your Dog Break the Sit or Down Stay? – Ron Lawrence (cont)**

Use barriers (broad jump boards) between the dogs. Use the Correction Command 'Ah!' and proofing techniques.

### **Investigates Officials**

This is a friendly, playful, sociable dog – a nice dog to have around but not a well-trained one. No doubt friends and new acquaintances are encouraged to play with the dog when they first meet.

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. Dogs need to know when they're working and when they can play and socialise. This dog does not respect his Handler's authority. The Handler needs to assume the Alpha Role and take charge of his dog. The Voice Command must be Commanding, firm and unequivocal.
2. The other Handlers must not encourage the dog to do this.

### **Sits Reliably in the Down Stay but only if not on the end of the line**

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. Use the Correction Command 'Ah!' and proofing techniques.
2. Have one or more of the Handlers (with their dogs) move about the dogs in the Stay.
3. Change the dog's position in the line frequently. Gradually build on the distance from the Handler and time in the Stay.

### **Dog is Nervous, Anxious throughout the Stay**

Ensure the Handler's body language is appropriate and that he is not staring or glaring at the dog.

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. Do not mother or comfort this dog.
2. Instruct the Handler to take up a neutral stance position and to soft focus behind the dog
3. See **Separation Anxiety**.
4. See **Refuses to Stay beside all Large Dogs, all Black Dogs, all Dogs of a Certain Breed, etc.**

### **Moves as the Handler moves away (follows the Handler)**

This can be caused by poor Commands and Handler non-verbal cues or the dog may be intimidated.

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. The Handler should check that his command, footwork and other non-verbal cues are consistent and correct.
2. This dog may be intimidated by the officials (Judges and Stewards) or may be suffering from separation anxiety (See Whining/Rhythmic Barking). One technique to overcome stranger fear is to use Flooding. If the dog isn't too timid or fearful, another method is to hand the dog on lead to strangers to work for a while during each training session until this fear subsides. Whatever method is used, the dog should not be comforted, mothered or rewarded for breaking the Stay and coming to the Handler.
3. Thorough proofing.

### **Refuses to Stay beside all Large Dogs, all Black Dogs, all Dogs of a Certain Breed, etc**

This may have been caused by a traumatic experience with a dog of this description. The experience may

### **Does Your Dog Break the Sit or Down Stay? – Ron Lawrence (cont)**

have occurred without the Handler knowing it, it may have been a simple show of dominance or aggression from the other dog. Perhaps, the Handler has been inadvertently giving nervous, anxious non verbal cues when his dog is near another dog of this description and the dog is reacting to these cues.

#### **Helpful Hints:**

1. Use the Correction Command 'Ah!' and proofing techniques.
2. Organise to have dogs of this description Heel beside the other dog in class. Have one line of large, black dogs (or whatever) pass through another line of small dogs. Do not let the Handler comfort, reassure the dog as the other dogs near, try to have the Handlers remain as calm as possible. This flooding exercise can also be achieved by having the two groups arranged in two concentric circles of Handlers and dogs working in opposite directions (one circling clockwise and the other anti-clockwise)
3. Change the dog's position in the line frequently so that the dog is always left beside different dogs. Gradually build on the distance from the Handler and time in the Stay.

### **Whining/Rhythmic Barking**

Whining or rhythmic barking is usually a sign of a spoilt dog, a bored dog and/or separation anxiety.

### **Separation Anxiety**

Dogs that misbehave when they are left alone are said to be suffering from separation anxiety. Separation anxiety occurs in dogs of all ages and breeds. It is most commonly seen in dogs who have particularly close relationships with their owners and who are rarely left alone. For a full explanation see Dealing with Difficult Dogs. The following techniques can be used to treat separation anxiety in the Group Stays:

#### **Helpful Hints:**

1. Correction in the Stay. Dogs suffer from a form of cognitive dissidence in the Stays. The dog's training to date says he should Stay, but his instinct says he should join the members of his pack. The result is anxiety and stress. The dog needs to be convinced that the Handler will return shortly (similar to the practice departures discussed above), that if the dog remains where he is he will be rewarded and if he joins his Handler he will not be well received or rewarded. This is done by proofing the dog. The dog is tempted to move and then corrected if he does. The dog is rewarded for overcoming distractions and his anxiety. The Handler returns frequently at first from the Novice Stays and then from the out-of-sight Open and Utility Stays, praising, 'Good Boy', 'Good Stay' and rewarding the dog each time he returns to a good Stay, he then leaves immediately repeating the 'Stay' Command and signal and the training procedure. The Handler's absence should be varied often, even after the dog is performing reliable Stays. This counteracts the late homecoming syndrome.
2. Personal Items. One Method of overcoming anxiety in the Stays is to place a personal item (handkerchief, handbag, scarf, gloves, belt, coat, etc) which belongs to the Handler beside the dog. The scent of the item comforts the dog in the Handler's absence. A tape recorder with the Handler's voice playing on it can also help.
3. Walking the Dog. If the dog lives in a two or more dog family (pack) be careful that the dog that suffers from separation anxiety is not left behind when the rest of the pack goes out walking, etc. These dogs become very distressed when the pack leaves without them. If this occurs frequently, the result may be very unreliable 'Stays (Obedience Group Exercises) which usually shows up with the dog leaving the ring with the handler or shortly afterwards. Other signs of separation anxiety in the 'Stays' are scratching, fidgeting and yawning.
4. Proofing. The Handler should routinely train by leaving the dog in the direction of the home gate or

## **Does Your Dog Break the Sit or Down Stay? – Ron Lawrence (cont)**

car, with other family dogs. This is the ultimate proofing for the pack instinct.

### **Boredom**

It is important to differentiate between boredom and separation anxiety. Bored dogs are frequently destructive, frequently urinate and defecate in the house, but are not anxious. A bored dog will slowly chew something, or several things, move objects around the house, eat or drink excessively, and sometimes, even create 'lick granulomas', generally on or just above the paws.

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. It is just as important to treat boredom as it is anxiety. Boredom is unlikely to occur during obedience training, distractions are far more likely. Boredom is easily treated by exercising the dog and increasing his life experiences. Attending an obedience school regularly will help. Getting another dog to keep the first dog company may help for owners who can't find the time to entertain their dogs.

### **Spoilt Dogs**

Dogs that are unduly upset when left alone usually enjoy their owner's attention and petting whenever they ask for (or demand it) when the people are at home. When the dog wants some petting, it nudges or otherwise stimulates the owner, and the owner complies. The dog wants out, whines at the door or at the owner, and the door gets opened. Mealtime approaches, dog whines and prances, and dinner gets served. When the owner goes from room to room, the dog is either ahead, leading them, or close behind. This is the reality of their relationship, at least in the dog's mind. When the owner leaves, against the dog's wishes, the pet is predictably upset and problem behaviour occurs. The dog whines to demand the Handler's return.

### **Helpful Hints:**

Whining for attention or other demands should not be rewarded, doing so only positively reinforces the behaviour. This behaviour is mainly a leadership problem, which can be turned around by presenting a different reality to the dog; one in which the dog is pleasantly, but firmly and consistently told to perform some simple act, such as 'Sit' whenever it attempts to gain attention or affection, or whenever the owner wants to give the dog some attention. All 'Sits', or whatever Command is used ('Down' is a good one for highly bossy dogs) are praised happily as 3 to 5 seconds of petting is awarded; then the dog is cheerfully released with an 'OK' or 'Free'. If a really bossy dog refuses to obey, and many do when they realise their relationship is being turned around, simply ignore the situation, turn away and go on about some other activity, ignoring the dog.

Some dogs have refused to respond for as long as four days before coming to terms with a follower relationship. However long it takes, after a few days the dog's image of itself seems to evolve from one of giving direction to taking it with compliance prior to being petted, getting dinner, going out the door, getting on the couch, etc. In moving around the house, whenever the dog forges ahead, simply about-turn and go the other way. This must be repeated until the dog walks patiently behind or, better yet, doesn't even follow. It is also helpful, but not vital, to practice Down Stays of increasing length, during several evenings a week.

### **Creeping forward**

This usually occurs from a Down Stay. It is a form of fidgeting, sniffing, distraction or anxiety.

### **Helpful Hints:**

1. A correction barrier, e.g. broad jump board, placed just in front of the dog can control this tendency.
2. If this is a once only event, check the ground under the dog for thistles, ants, etc.
3. Thorough proofing.

**Does Your Dog Break the Sit or Down Stay? – Ron Lawrence (cont)**

**Breaks Position when the Handler Returns**

**Helpful Hints:**

1. The Handler should focus on a spot over and behind the dog, do not glare at the dog on the return. Glaring will intimidate the dog.
2. If the dog does this consistently, the dog can be given a second Sit, Stay or Drop Command on the return during training.
3. Thorough proofing.

**Aust. Champ. Enroche Can't Stop Lovin You ET**

**Owned, Trained and Loved by Tony and Helen den Hartog**

**"Shae" or Shae Babe to her close friends**

Shae came into our lives two and a half years ago as an eight-week-old bundle of innocent Staffordshire Bull Terrier. Little did we know we were now the proud owners of a destructo mutt on four brindle legs. Shae, however, proved to be multi talented in many areas. In order to divert her energies into more popular and acceptable pursuits we pursued obedience training.

Tony decided to use up some of her excess energy by pedaling off with her next to his bike and doing quite a few kilometres. This actually had the opposite effect as the fitter she got the more energy she had and the more mischief she looked for. However, along the way we heard about Endurance Test and off we went to Altona Civic Obedience Dog Club on 29/5/2000.

Shae was in her prime for the first leg of the test and pulled up fit and well for the vet check but then SHOCK HORROR she had to go off for another leg. Having never been asked to do this before she decided that Tony's lap would be a good place to be. After overcoming that thought off they went. As for the third and last leg, she really thought the joke had gone far enough and tried Tony's lap again but settled down and completed the test with flying colours as did Tony. Five minutes after the finish she wanted to chase her ball.

Shae achieved the title of Endurance Test about a month after she became an Australian Champion in the show ring.

We are now diverting her thoughts to Obedience, Agility, Flyball and Tracking. In all fields she shows great promise. (Motherhood will fit in there this year as well).

**Shae remains a destructo mutt on four legs**

Tony and Helen den Hartog.

**TRIAL RESULTS**

**Keilor Obedience Dog Club – Sunday 4 June**

Ch Jahzorn Brilliant N Blue (A) CD TDX

Open

2<sup>nd</sup> Pass

183 points

S & J Baird

Highest Scoring Geelong Member

# *Dog Breeds from A to Z*

## **Boston Terrier**

Originally bred for dog fighting, the Boston Terrier is now more even-tempered and is a playful and intelligent pet.

The Boston Terrier, although originally from Britain, was bred in Boston by crossing Bulldogs with Terriers to develop a dog for fighting in the rings. The Boston Terrier Club of America was founded in 1891 and was recognized in 1893 by the American Kennel Club.

A well-built, small dog with a confident and graceful gait. Height: is not specified, but usually ranges from 11 - 15 in (28 - 38 cm). Weight: less than 25 lb (11.3 kg). The head has a flat, square-shaped skull with a well-defined stop.

The muzzle is short, broad and square. The chin is square and the bite is level or slightly undershot. The nose is broad and black with a distinct groove between the nostrils. The eyes are large, round and wide apart, with an intelligent and alert expression. The ears are small, fine and erect.



The body has a broad chest with deep, prominent ribs, and the shoulders slope down into a short back. The tail is set low, and is short and either straight or skewed. The coat of the Boston Terrier is short, fine, and has a shiny, smooth texture. The color of the coat is ideally white markings on the muzzle and an even white blaze on the forehead, collar, breast, forelegs, and on the hindlegs below the hocks. Then either black or brindle markings cover the remaining areas.

By crossing Bulldogs with Terriers, the resultant breed might have been very aggressive. However, by excluding any dogs of uneven temperament, the Boston Terrier has become a well-balanced and reliable dog. They make great watch-dogs and are even brave enough to double as a guard dog in some cases. The Boston Terrier is really quite sociable and gets along well with most other dogs. In the majority of cases the Boston Terrier makes an excellent family dog. They do, however, greatly benefit from early socialization with people. This dog is readily trainable and benefits from an early start to obedience work. It is advisable to occasionally check the nose for any blockages, and during summer their ears should be protected from biting flies in affected areas.

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## **Bouvier des Flandres**

A gentle giant of a dog whose messy coat, powerful size, and bushy, eyebrowed appearance belie its calm, even temperament.

The origins are thought to have been either a cross between a Beauceron and a Griffon breed, or a cross between the Berger Picard and Deerhound. Although this breed has had many names in its past, its current one most accurately describes it: Bouvier means cowherd or ox drover; des Flandres refers to the regions of the east and west provinces of Flanders covering parts of the Netherlands, France, and present Belgian provinces.



## *Dog Breed from A to Z (con't)*

### *Bouvier des Flandres (con't)*

The breed is one of the finest of the European cattle dogs of the last and present centuries. The Bouvier des Flandres has exceptional scenting abilities and is brave and strong, and as a result were used during the First and Second World Wars to help army medical units locate wounded soldiers. This practice nearly wiped out the breed until Flemish breeders worked on regenerating the breed from the few surviving dogs.

A powerful, stocky, and strong dog. Height: 24.5 - 26.5 in (62 - 68 cm) for the dog and 23.5 - 25.5 in (59 - 65 cm) for the bitch. Weight: 77 - 88 lb (35 - 40 kg) for the dog and 59.5 - 77 lb (27 - 35 kg) for the bitch. The head is well-sculptured and has a solid appearance, emphasized by the beard and moustache. The stop is shallow and the muzzle is broad, tapering towards the nose, which is black with open nostrils. The jaws are well-developed and the bite is scissor.



The eyes are dark, slightly oval, and have an open, alert expression. The ears are set high and are very flexible. The neck and body are strong and muscular, with curved ribs. The loin is short, the shoulders are long, and both are muscular. The coat of the Bouvier des Flandres is abundant (2 in) (5 cm) long, rough, and untidy. It is shorter on the head, and rough down the neck and body. The undercoat is fine and dense. The coat color can be fawn through to black, sometimes brindled or shaded.

The Bouvier des Flandres is a marvelous working dog originally bred for herding cattle. This dog needed to be both brave and very determined in order to move sometimes

obstinate cattle. Although it is now mainly used as a companion animal, the Bouvier des Flandres still retains many of its original breed characteristics. This dog enjoys the company of other dogs but if it is allowed to go unchecked, it can become bossy with people as it matures. The Bouvier des Flandres makes an excellent watch-dog.



### **Club Calendar**

<i>July</i>		
Sunday	2 July	Puppy and Class One Intake – for fully vaccinated puppies & dogs. “CLEAN UP YOUR CLUB DAY” commencing after training. Pie Drive closes.
Monday	3 July	Entries close – Open Obedience Trial
Thursday	6 July	Puppy Kinder – for puppies approx. 8 - 16 weeks
Sunday	9 July	Promotion day. Pie Drive order collection day
Tuesday	11 July	Guide Dogs Assessment – Peter McNabb – 7.30 pm
Saturday	15 July	Newsletter closes for all articles, reports and Trial results
Sunday	16 July	<b>Open Obedience Trial - NO TRAINING</b>
Monday	17 July	Instructor's Meeting – 8.00 pm
Friday	21 July	<b>“COME TEN PIN BOWLING”</b>
Sunday	23 July	Puppy Intake – for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Sunday	30 July	July Newsletter available
Monday	31 July	<b>Membership renewals close - new joining fee applies</b>

# ATTITUDE!

## DOGS ABILITY AND INTELLIGENCE VS APATHY AND ATTITUDE OF CARERS

Reprinted with prior permission of Janet Crease – Top Dog Journal – April 1999

Attitude: Pet or Friend? We do not own our children, we are their caretakers, also, we do not own our dogs, and we are their caretakers too. Dogs have feelings, intelligence and receptiveness, and in their ability to be receptive they also have needs, just like our children.

Dogs are not human, but we are fellow animals, and in that we should treat them with respect as we do our fellow human counterparts. Humane as described in the Oxford Dictionary is benevolent, compassionate.

Giving our family and friends' credit, praise and recognition for their intelligence and achievements, their skills and personal motivation comes naturally. What about giving some of this praise, respect and recognition to our canine companion? How many times do you hear some one say, "Goodness, what a stupid dog, she just doesn't have, any road sense"? Did we come with road sense, or were we taught? Finding fault with our canine companion seems to be much easier than giving credit. Would this be that by recognising the intelligence and skills of this wonderful creature, we would have to treat them differently? May be we could not live with tying them on a chain at the back door, leaving them in hot cars, feeding them tinned or dried dog food, allowing them to roam the streets in danger of being hit by a car or picked up by the dog catcher, left neglected in a backyard for ten or twelve hours whilst the owner leads their "busy" life, ignoring the needs of their dog, but on arriving home feeding it to capacity so the dog becomes obese, health problems present themselves, and never exercising the dog. Attitude? It has a big backyard, what more does it want?

May be we, these humans, compassionate and benevolent people, would have to take better care of these four legged furry creatures, these animals that give so much to humans. If we think about the phrase "treated like a dog" how does that make us feel? Not real good about ourselves, so, why do we ignore the skills and intelligence of the dog? Not recognising or believing that they are more intelligent in some areas than we are? It would put them on an equal footing with us that's why! And there are not too many people who would want that but there are of course some that appreciate the canine as a companion, workmate, and friend.

Even with today's advancement in technology, can humans detect a particular scent weeks old? Detect narcotics smuggled in cans of coffee beans? Find a missing body that has been buried for many years? Be able to warn their epileptic companion that they are about to have a seizure, well in advance of it occurring? No, we can't. Our canine friend can with the right handler and training.

Our canine's needs are not dissimilar to the needs of our children: education. social skills, routine, discipline, and respect.

Being the caretaker of a canine we must acknowledge the responsibilities that go along with that role: those of educator, caretaker, and companion. Otherwise, why bother bringing a dog into our lives. We see around us the results of those who take on dogs that they don't care about, thousands of dogs a year put down, killed, destroyed, because of human irresponsibility. By changing our attitudes these dogs could have led happy, healthy, and satisfying lives; being companions, friends, and educators to us and our children, instead of being throwaways due to the fact we did not understand the dog's behavioural and physical needs, we did not take the time to learn to speak dog and enjoy the fruits of a unique relationship.

Canines have personality, temperament, and behavioural and genetic traits; not dissimilar to us humans! When we or our children behave in an anti-social way do we tie them up in the backyard or send them to the pound?

### Attitude! – Janet Crease – Top Dog Journal (cont)

Your reaction may be, "There is no comparison" - WELL there is. You as a dog owner can and must change your attitude, open your eyes and see the situation for what it is; it is your responsibility.

We, as parents, are responsible for the basic programme that goes into our children; we are also responsible for the programme that goes into our canine companion. It is an assumption on our part that the dog will develop without any physical or mental stimulation, but it is our duty when we take on an eight-week-old puppy to continue the pup's education where its mother left off. Humanising the pup is not the way to go; but for us, to gain an understanding of canine behaviour before we get the puppy will only benefit the relationship between dog and carer greatly.

Dogs are not throwaway toys; they are living, breathing, intelligent beings; intuitive and loving. Our attitude towards them can be positive, which would give an insight into their behaviour, which is the key to a more harmonious and friendly relationship; not a life of misery and frustration. A life with love and respect will provide a harmonious and satisfying existence, for dog and carer!



## WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE BETTER TRAINERS THAN OTHERS:

**B**ehold, there came through the gates of the city a dog trainer from far off, and it came to pass as the days went by, he trained his dog plenty.

.... And in that city were laggards and complainers, they spent their days in adding to their alibi sheets. Mightily they were astonished at the performance of the stranger's dog. They said to one another, "What the hell, how doth he do it? He must have an easy dog to train."

.....And it came to pass that many were gathered and a soothsayer came among them. And he was one wise guy. And they questioned him thusly, "How is it that this stranger has such a well trained dog?" Whereupon the soothsayer made answer: "He of whom you speak of is one hustler. He arises very early and goeth forth full of pep to train his dog. He complaineth not. Neither doth he despair. While you lie in bed and say verily this is a terrible day to train a dog, he is already abroad. And when the eleventh hour cometh, he needeth no alibis."

....."He taketh with him two angels, persistence and perspiration and worketh like hell. Verily, I say unto you, go and do likewise."



### CLUB TRIVIA

One male member owned by a poodle, forgot that we don't train on the Public Holiday weekend. Hope you enjoyed your walk Derek!!!

Welcome to our new Committee member and Canteen Manager, Wendy McCraw. If you can help in the Canteen at any time, please see Wendy, I'm sure she will appreciate your help. Our sincere thanks to Kim Ciezarek for all her hard work.

## DOGGY BATH TIME MADE EASIER

Reprinted with permission of Gina Spadafori author of  
"Dogs for Dummies"



Why is it that from the instant the first drops of water spill out of the tap, from the second you reach for the bottle of shampoo, your dog starts making his way to the darkest, quietest and most hidden corner of the house? The dog who doesn't hear you when you scream, "Get off the couch!" is able to pick out the magic word when you whisper, "I think the dog needs a bath."

Your dog disagrees. Like most dogs, he's content to live his life in dog-smell heaven, a place where water is for drinking or swimming in and never has soap added. Too bad. We make the rules, and dog-smell heaven is no paradise for us.

How often should you bathe your dog? Forget that old saying about "every six months" or even "every year." Who wants to live with a dog like that? House dogs should be bathed monthly, or more often if they need it. Using a high-quality shampoo and conditioner babies the coat and replenishes some of the oils that bathing remove.

Your dog should be brushed before bathing because mats and tangles, once wet, can never be removed -- you need to cut them out. Let your dog relax while you set yourself up with the proper equipment and fill the tub. A bath mat will make your dog feel more comfortable by giving him something secure to stand on. No dog likes to slide around in the tub. You'll also need a spray nozzle. Some people rinse dogs by pouring dirty bathwater back over them, but that defeats the purpose of bathing a dog (to get him clean), so use a nozzle.

Right before the big plunge, put a pinch of cotton just inside your dog's ears and a drop of mineral oil in each eye to help keep the soap out (don't forget to remove the cotton afterward).

As you drag the dog toward the bathroom door, don't spare words of love and encouragement. In working with dogs, I've found that a good attitude can go a long way, but a bad one can go even further. If your dog knows how much you hate bath time, how can he get a positive, or at least tolerable, opinion of the process? Keep your attitude high and don't let up on the praise.

Start shampooing by working a complete ring of lather around the neck, cutting off the fleas' escape route to the ears. Work forward and back from there, and don't forget to work some lather between your dog's toes -- another favorite getaway for fleas. Rinse thoroughly, and repeat the entire process if need be, and follow with a conditioner or detangler if your pet's coat needs either.

Lift your dog out and put a towel over him loosely while he shakes. Your dog can get more water off by shaking than you can by toweling, so let him do it, and then finish the job by rubbing him dry when he's done.

You can use a blow dryer to speed up the drying process, but your dog would probably just as soon you didn't. Let your dog dry-clean by keeping him out of the yard, and he'll stay cleaner longer. And that would be a bonus for you both.

## ARE YOU OVERWORKED? - AUTHOR UNKNOWN

For a couple of months I've been blaming it on lack of sleep and too much partying. But . . . I'm tired because I'm overworked!

The population of this country is 18 million. 8 million are retired. That leaves 10 million to do the work. There are 6 million in school, which leaves 4 million to do the work. Of this there are 1.5 million unemployed, leaving 2.5 million to do the work.

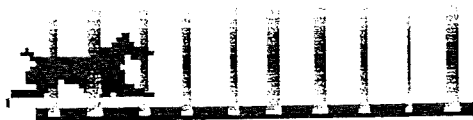
Take from that 1,180,000 people who work for government departments and that leaves 1,320,000 people to do the work. 480,000 are in the armed forces, which leaves 840,000 to do the work. At any one time, there are 179,000 people in hospitals, leaving 661,000 people to do the work. At the moment, there are 660,998 people in prisons.

That leaves just two people to do the work. **You and me.** And you're sitting at your computer reading jokes.



### TRIAL DATES

Saturday	1 July	Tracking	Eastern Suburbs Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	1 July	Obedience	Hastings & Districts Obedience Dog Club
Sunday	2 July	Tracking	Eastern Suburbs Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	8 July	Tracking	Murray Valley Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	8 July	Agility	Sunbury Obedience Dog Club
Sunday	9 July	Obedience	GSD Club
Sunday	9 July	Tracking	Murray Valley Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	15 July	Tracking	Warringal Obedience Dog Club
Sunday	16 July	Obedience	Geelong Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	22 July	Tracking	Gippsland Obedience Dog Club
Sunday	23 July	Tracking	Gippsland Obedience Dog Club
Monday	24 July	Tracking	Gippsland Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	29 July	Agility	Moorabbin Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	29 July	Tracking	Murray Valley Obedience Dog Club
Sunday	30 July	Tracking	Murray Valley Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	5 August	Agility & Obedience	Victorian Canine Assoc
Sunday	6 August	Tracking	Murray Valley Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	12 August	Tracking	GSD Club
Saturday	12 August	Tracking	Murray Valley Obedience Dog Club
Saturday	12 August	Obedience	Red Cliffs District Kennel Club
Sunday	13 August	Obedience	Red Cliffs Ladies K & O Club
Sunday	13 August	Tracking	GSD Club
Monday	14 August	Tracking	GSD Club
Saturday	19 August	Endurance Test	Australian Shepherd Dog Club of Vic
Saturday	19 August	Obedience	Shepparton Obedience Dog Club
Sunday	20 August	Obedience	Bendigo Obedience Dog Club
Sunday	20 August	Tracking	Western Port Dog Obedience Club
Monday	21 August	Tracking	Western Port Dog Obedience Club
Saturday	26 August	Tracking	Tracking Club of Vic
Saturday	26 August	Agility (2)	Ovens Valley Canine Club
Sunday	27 August	Tracking	Tracking Club of Vic
Sunday	27 August	Obedience & Agility	Wangaratta K & O Club



**Jasper Flash CD AD ET**  
**Miniature Poodle**  
**Owner: Necia Lynch – Warrnambool**

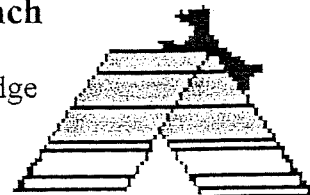
Jasper gained his Agility Dog Title on 23/4/2000 at Mount Gambier under Judge – Mrs Joy Rowe (S.A.)



**Ch Schipwreck Yarra**  
**Schipperke**

**Owned, bred and handled by Necia Lynch**

Gained his final points and was awarded his Australian  
Championship show title on 25/4/2000 at Millicent Kennel Club (S.A) under Judge  
– Mr M Le Cussen (N.S.W).



Yarra also passed his Preliminary Tracking Test at Haddon on 11/6/2000 at  
the GSD Tracking Trial

**GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC**  
**OPEN OBEDIENCE TRIAL**  
**Sunday 16 July 2000**

**NO TRAINING**

Please consider how you can help make this Trial Day a success. The "We need your help at our Trial" forms, which were handed out in Class recently list all the various work required to make this day successful. The variety of work makes it possible for all members to contribute in some way no matter how small, it all helps and we appreciate your help. Please return your forms as soon as possible, don't leave it until the last minute.



**"Clean up Your Club Day"**  
**Sunday 2 July**  
**(after training)**

**Free Sausage Sizzle**  
**Bar will be open**

**Bring along your gardening gloves and tools**

## VISPAT SEMINAR

Presented by Peter McNabb 30/5/2000  
GODC Club Rooms

As explained in previous GODC Newsletters, the VISPAT (Visiting Pets As Therapy) program is a volunteer hospital visiting program conducted by the Guide Dogs Association of Victoria. Approved volunteers and their dogs visit hospitals, hostels and nursing homes.

Peter is a Guide Dog Instructor/Trainer and co-ordinates the Pets as Therapy program (which is also conducted by Guide Dogs Association of Victoria). Peter also manages the VISPAT program along with co-ordinator Joan Ray. He holds a degree in Health Sciences (Statistics/Psychology) and underwent a further four years training at the Guide Dogs Association of Victoria to qualify as a Guide Dog Instructor and Trainer. The first year of training covers dog psychology and behaviour etc. The second year covers orientation of the visually impaired, counselling and interviewing skills, human body language. Third year training involves integrating the first two years learning for integration of the handler/dog, teaching the handler pack leadership skills etc. These first three years of training qualify you as a Guide Dog Instructor. Another year of training is necessary to become a Guide Dog Trainer.

VISPAT has been conducted throughout the suburbs of Melbourne since 1987, and was initiated through the Kew Obedience Dog Club. The program involves 260 volunteers and their dogs visiting 31 facilities, including the Royal Womens, Royal Childrens, Austin and Alfred Hospitals, all major Melbourne Hospitals and smaller Nursing Homes and Hostels.

Peter presented a very interesting and entertaining seminar, and included many funny anecdotes from his years of experience as a Guide dog Instructor/Trainer. He also provided a valuable insight into dog training, psychology and behaviour. The talk was very well attended, and included members from both GODC and BDAG. Thank-you to all who came along, and to the people volunteering themselves and their dogs for the program.

A BIG thankyou to GODC for allowing the use of their clubrooms and grounds for the VISPAT assessments. Special thanks to Leonie Kelleher, Pam Convery, Helen Read and Val Moeller for their help in organising and conducting preliminary assessments of the dogs.

**Please read the notice in this newsletter for information/times and dates for the next temperament assessments.**

# VISPAT

INTERESTED?  
WANT MORE INFORMATION??  
LIKE TO BE A VISPAT VOLUNTEER??  
THEN READ ON.....

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**\*\*VISPAT program temperament assessments: \*\***

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Preliminary assessment  
(Assessors: Helen Read/Val Moeller)  
When: Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> June 2000  
Where: GODC grounds  
Time: 7.30 pm

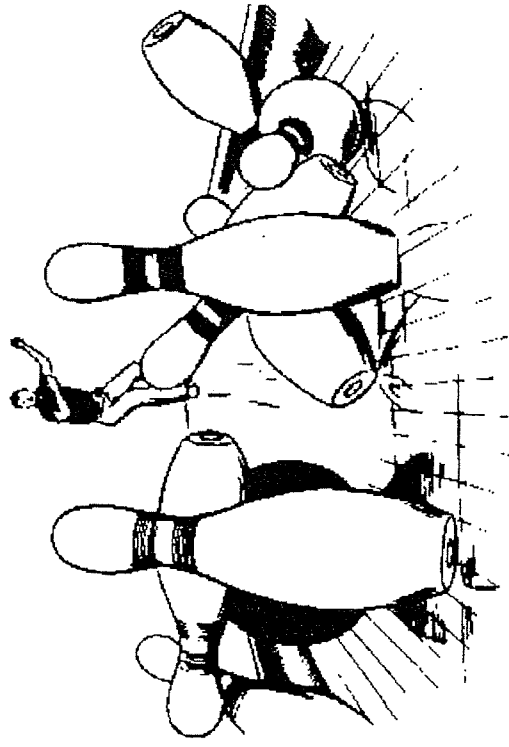
\*Final assessment(Compulsory)  
(Assessor: Peter McNabb, VISPAT Manager)  
When: Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> July 2000  
Where: GODC grounds  
Time: 7.30pm

\*(Please note: For entry into the VISPAT program, ALL dogs/owners MUST attend the FINAL assessment on Tuesday July 11<sup>th</sup>. You CANNOT be included in the program if you do not attend the FINAL assessment.)

For further information call Kathy Sproat on: 5227 5736 (BH)  
5261 3100(AH)



To All Club Members



# "Come Ten Pin Bowling"

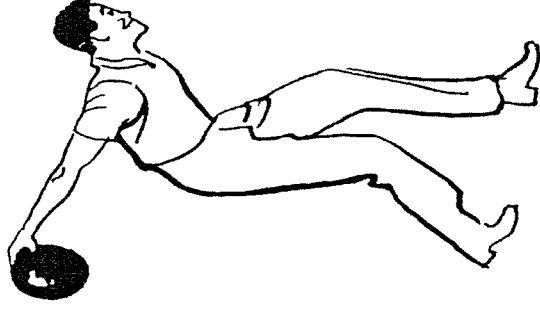
*When: Friday 21 July*

*Where: Reynolds Road, Belmont*

*Commencing: 7.30 pm*

*Approximate Cost: \$4.60 per game*

*Closing Date: Sunday 9 July*



Please add your names to the Clipboard on  
the verandah