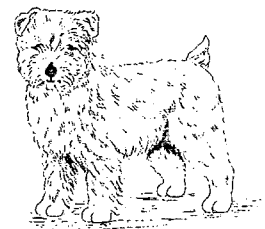
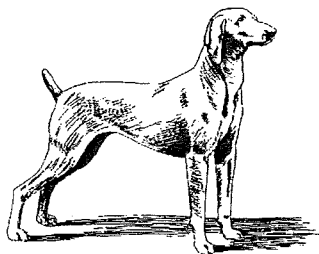
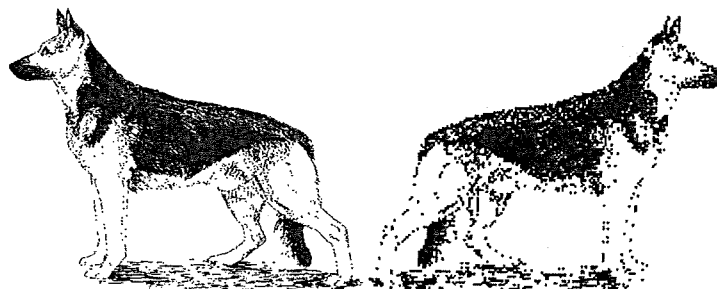
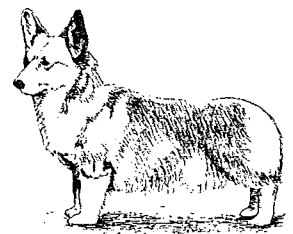
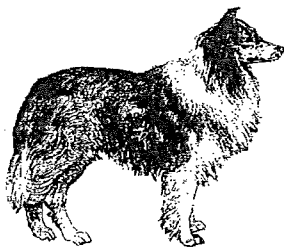
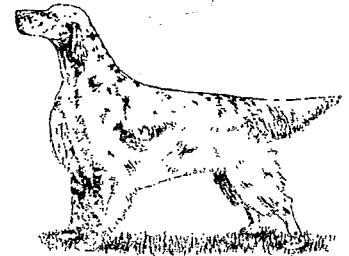
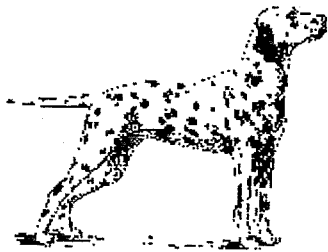


FAITHFULLY YOURS



ESTABLISHED 1954

Incorporation No A5419H

ABN 79 874 613 605

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

April 2001
Issue No
110

ANOTHER FLOOD

Whenever the Barwon river rises our Club goes into damage control and all the training equipment, computer, fridges, tables, chairs, library books, etc have to be raised above the expected water level or removed altogether in the case of a major flood.

Then after the water recedes there is the messy task of hosing out the Clubrooms, cleaning equipment and generally restoring the Club to its normal running condition that you, as members, expect each training day.

Surprisingly enough this doesn't happen without a lot of hard work. Often it means meals on the run, if at all, dogs promised walks when things return to normal and ending the day feeling tired and in desperate need of a shower.

We all have televisions or radios or buy the newspaper and I'm sure we all noticed the recent rain.

So next time the Barwon river rises how about offering your services, it's your Club too.

A sincere thank you to the small band of willing workers, who rolled up their sleeves and saved our equipment once again. Your help was greatly appreciated.

GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

Committee for 2000/2001

PRESIDENT	Leonie Kelleher	52 431 277	Public Officer
VICE-PRESIDENT (1)	Arthur Thorogood	52 441 819	Training
VICE-PRESIDENT (2)	Barbara Mackey	52 414 243	Administration
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TREASURER	Andrew Mackey	52 414 243	Property Officer
TRIAL SEC/ASS. SEC	Janelle Convery	52 290 145	
		Email: jcgret@pipeline.com.au	
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	Fred Lehrmann	52 215 318	Grounds Manager/ Equipment Manager
	Barbara Thorogood	52 441 819	Hall Manager
	Brian Voysey	52 216 332	Publicity Officer
	Fiona Mackey	52 661 486	Social Secretary
	Vacant		Assistant Social Secretary
NON-COMMITTEE	Desma Dickeson	52 789 585	Training Supervisor/ Display Team Leader
	Karen Hinkley		Shop Manager
	Sylvia Noblett	52 817 442	Librarian
	Gordon McCraw	52 487 865	Bar Manager
	Pam Convery		Newsletter Editor
	Vacant		Webmaster

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

All correspondence should be addressed to:-

THE SECRETARY

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GEELONG 3213

Visit the Club's website at

www.ozemail.com.au/~jcgret

Newsletter closing date for all items – 15th of each month

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President's Report

Welcome to all the new members, we hope that your time with us is a rewarding one and you achieve your goal/s with your training.

It is hard to believe that we are already into April, the year so far has gone by incredibly fast. April has been a busy one for the Club with Walk for Animal Welfare on the 22nd, a static display at Farmvision on the 28th and a Promotion Day on the 29th. Congratulations to all who passed their test and commiserations to those who need to revise. Remember, if you put the time in you will get results.

Thank you to Fiona Mackey for organising the Hot X Bun fundraiser. It was a little disappointing that there were only 28 orders hand in. Thank you to those people who supported the Club and thank you to Barbara Mackey, Arthur and Barbara Thorogood and Janelle and Pam Convery for volunteering to pack the orders.

Sunday the 8th of April was the first opportunity I had to see many of you, unfortunately it was under less than pleasant circumstances. I rarely come around the Classes with news like I had on that day, but it had to be done. We are all members of a Club and it doesn't hurt to do a little something for your Club. This maybe attending meetings, working bees, helping at Trials or buying a Raffle ticket or a sausage every other week.

The reconvened General Meeting was held and I am glad to say that we did have a few new faces. You know who you are and it was great to see you attend. Lets hope that June's General Meeting sees a few more new faces in attendance.

Until next time

Leonie Kelleher - President

Secretary's Report

Hi all. Welcome to all our new members, who have joined us recently, I hope you enjoy your stay with us and that you achieve the results you are looking for.

Next month's Newsletter will see Membership renewal forms included. Renewal may be paid from the 1st June until the 31st July and don't forget that current vaccination certificates must be sighted with renewals regardless of when you joined. If you can renew your memberships on a Thursday between 2.00pm and 8.00pm it will certainly help the Office on a Sunday morning or you can send them in via the Post Office Box address in the front of the Newsletter including a photocopy of your dogs vaccination certificate.

If you fail to renew your membership by the 31st July you will incur a joining fee again and there are no exceptions to this rule.

Perhaps the most disappointing aspect of the past month was the postponement of the General Meeting on the 3rd April due to insufficient members attending to form a quorum. We all lead very busy lives these days but the Club relies on your input to function successfully. General Meetings are only held bi-monthly, so six times a year we ask for help in making the important decisions that affect the running of the Club. Surely from a membership of 534 making a quorum of 20 should be easy, please don't leave it to someone else. Best wishes and happy training

Pam Convery – Secretary

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Canteen Manager's Report

Firstly I'd like to thank all the people who have volunteered to help in the Canteen. I'd also like to thank all the people involved in running the sausage sizzles so far. They have been very successful and lets hope they keep going that way.

I'd like to remind everyone that we've got a Trial coming up and I'll need volunteers on the day, even if it's only an hour or two. It's also a good chance to meet new people and have a look at what Trialing is all about and at the same time help your Club out. Just remember many hands make light work and every little bit of help is appreciated.

Wendy McCraw – Canteen Manager

Grounds Manager's Report

Recent weeks have been busy to complete quite a few items.

The sprinkler fittings have been purchased at a saving of around \$600.00. We therefore can start any time during the Winter and Spring with the work to replace and update the system.

The updating and painting of our Agility equipment is now completed and ready for our Trial on the 5th May. I'd like to thank the members of the Agility Class for their help on the project. I hope we have also plenty of members of the other Classes on deck helping to set up all the equipment on the Trial day. We need at least a good dozen helpers.

I was unable to contact the Council Officer in Charge in regards to the planting of more shrubs and trees as he is on leave until the 23rd April. I would have liked to be present when that project takes place but as I'm going overseas until the end of July, I'll possibly miss out.

The Puppy play area is completed at a cost of only \$150.00 for the gate and fittings, the rest I supplied. I have sown grass and hope it will green up in there once we get some rain.

Ground's Manager – Fred Lehrmann

Training Supervisor's Report

By the time you read this, our first Promotion Day for 2001 will be over and no doubt some people will be happy with their results while others will be disappointed with theirs. Now is the time to either move on to the next phase of training or try and put more effort in to the revision work in readiness for later tests!!!

Welcome to the new members – we hope that your time with us will be beneficial to both you and your dogs.

Before closing I would like to remind everyone that the first session commences at 9.15am, while the second session commences at 10.45am every Sunday and it would be much appreciated if people could be in their Classes on time – there is a lot to pack into one hour each week!!

'Till next time, love your dogs

D Dickeson – Training Supervisor

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Display Team Leader

Our first outing for 2001 was a visit to Little River Primary School a couple of weeks ago.

We drove in a convoy and after getting slightly lost cross-country enroute we arrived at the school to a warm welcome. Plenty of space to work in and a receptive audience.

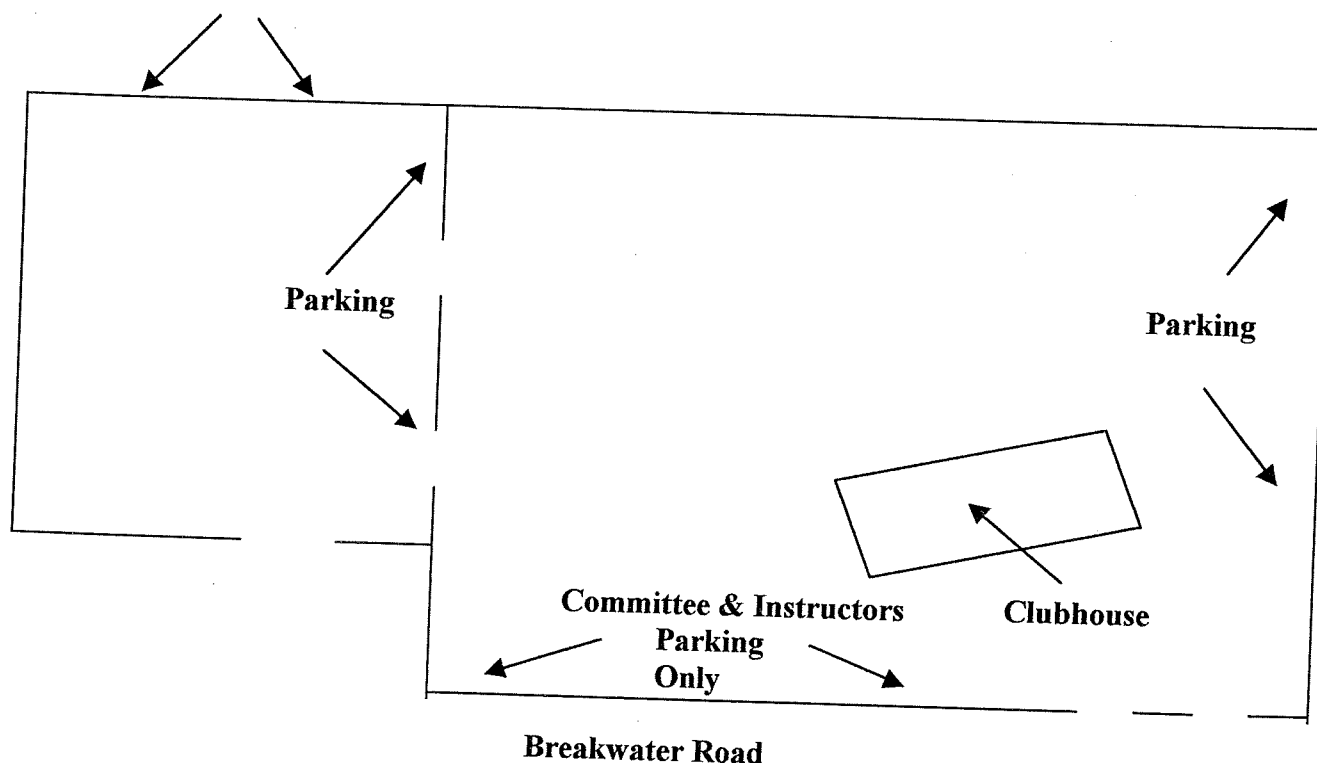
The team performed very well and afterwards the dogs enjoyed all the cuddles and hugs given by lots of people, while the handlers enjoyed a tasty lunch before leaving the fete and heading for home

This week Wendy McCraw and "TJ" joined the ranks – good to have you with us Wendy. Practice is as per usual for all members of the team. Keep up the good work everyone

D Dickeson – Display Team Leader

PARKING AREAS AND SPEED LIMITS

Please do **NOT** park along this fence
This area is too close to Classes



**8 km Speed Limit in ALL areas of the grounds
including the back paddock**



Canine Blood Bank

The University of Melbourne's Veterinary Clinic and Hospital established a Canine Blood Bank in the early 90s with the financial assistance of the Victorian Canine Association. There were initially 6 Greyhounds, acting as resident donors. These animals were "recruited" into the Blood Bank because they were unsuitable for racing, usually because they were "too slow"! They were all physically fit and healthy and very content with their new roles.

In response to increasing demand for blood and plasma by veterinarians in private practice throughout Australia, the number of resident donors has grown to 35. The demand for blood products continues to grow and the University would like to develop this service further. Accordingly, they are looking for corporate or private financial support for this work. Canine blood donors need to be large dogs, with a friendly, quiet demeanour. If they have a short hair coat this is a bonus as it makes blood collection easier. The procedure is very similar to that used in human blood banks, except that the jugular vein (the one in the neck) is used, rather than the vein in the arm. It takes about 15 minutes to collect a pack of blood (about 450 ml), with the donor dog lying quietly on a table during this time. Afterwards they are given a dog treat for helping with another donation. They have not yet been offered tea or coffee!

Once the blood has been collected, it is separated into red blood cells and plasma in the laboratory. The red blood cells may be stored for up to 6 weeks in a refrigerator. They are used to treat a variety of anaemias. These are usually the result of haemorrhage, but may arise from other causes, such as destruction in the bloodstream (autoimmune haemolytic anaemia) or lack of production in the bone marrow.

The plasma is usually frozen and later further separated into cryoprecipitate and cryosupernatant. These "plasma products" (plasma, cryoprecipitate and cryosupernatant) may be used to treat a variety of disorders of blood clotting. They are stable for up to 12 months in the freezer. Cryoprecipitate is commonly used to treat haemophilia A, most frequently seen in German Shepherd dogs, and von Willebrand disease, commonly seen in Dobermanns. Cryosupernatant may be used as part of the treatment of inadvertent poisoning by rodenticides ('rat-baits'), which is a fairly common problem in dogs. Plasma may be used to treat all of these conditions.

The blood bank ships plasma products to veterinary practices around Australia, and has dispatched them as far afield as Broome, Cairns, Hobart and Perth. They are transported on dry ice, by overnight courier.

The need for blood and plasma for transfusion in dogs continues to grow and the University's Canine Blood Bank established outpatient donor program about two years ago. Suitable volunteers are large dogs (over 25 kg), with a friendly nature and in good general health. They are requested to donate one pack (450 ml) of blood once every 3 months. Before each collection the donor is examined by a veterinarian, to check on their general well being.

At present the pet dog volunteers must travel to the University's Hospital in Werribee to make their donation. However, if sponsors can be found to assist with the purchase and equipping of an ambulance, and the employment of an additional staff member, the intention is to have the collection team go mobile. This will help them to expand the pool of off campus donors from the current 40-50 to 200.

If you would like to find out more about the canine blood bank please contact
Associate Professor Bruce W. Parry - Director
Department of Veterinary Clinic and Hospital, University of Melbourne, Werribee VIC 3030



WORDS FOR PETS

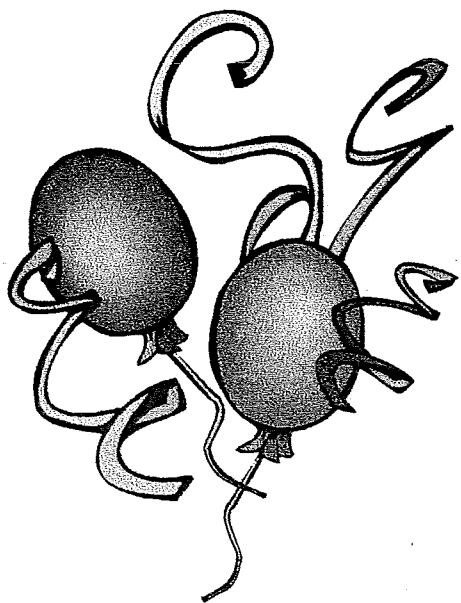
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 S E M N I L D B C R S O E W P R O N Z A
 M T E O D W O C L E N T S R A O O O A T

1. Find the following words in the above pet word scramble

Dog	Poodle	Boxer	Cerman Shepherd
Tabby	Lamb	Turtle	Horse
Parrot	Veterinarian	Cow	Coat
Rabbit	Duck	Chicken	Siamese
Angelfish	Goldfish	Guinea Pig	Frog
Lizard	Mouse	Terrier	Parakeet

2. Circle the animals, which live in or near water

3. Draw a square around the animals, which are types of dogs



TRIVIA NIGHT

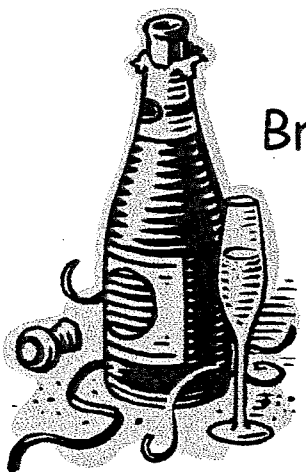
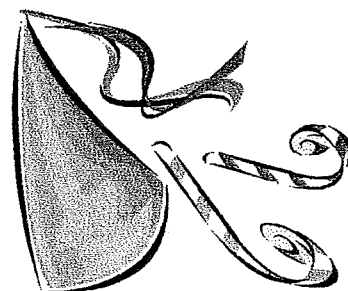
Saturday
2nd June 2001

Time: 7.00pm for a 7.30pm start

Cost: \$5.00 per head

Location: Clubrooms

BYO Nibbles and drinks
Club Bar open on the night



Bring your friends and family and make up a table for a fun night of laughs and competition. Tickets can be purchased from Fiona Mackey (Social Secretary) or at the office on Sunday mornings

WHAT IS A "GOOD DOG"?

Reprinted with permission of Gary Wilkes - www.clickandtrear.com

I recently received a call from a woman whose dog had snapped at someone. She was concerned because her dog is generally very aggressive around guests, especially children. As we discussed the seriousness of the problem I told her that there was no guarantee that the problem could be fixed or that the dog could ever be trusted with children. Her reaction was not uncommon. Instead of grasping the gravity of the situation, she said, "Oh, but she is really a very good dog". Sorry, that is not a true statement.

Attempting to avoid reality is often a part of pet ownership. As we build strong relationships with our pets, it is only a matter of time before we start overlooking their shortcomings. Eventhough Fido has destroyed the carpet and scratched the door to pieces, we imagine that these behavioural problems are "normal". After all, a few ½ " deep scratches on the door aren't really that bad. Fido is so affectionate most of the time, he just doesn't like SMALL children. He's fine with most people, it's only men that he hates. He does soil the house occasionally, but most of the time he's perfectly housetrained. He only barks when I leave him alone all day. The list of extenuations is potentially endless.

To understand how far we can stray from reality, here are a few ideas about what a good dog should be.

- ❖ A good dog should be fully housetrained. Unless a dog has a physical problem, learning to eliminate outdoors is a fairly easy standard to achieve. Most dogs can "hold it" for eight to nine hours per day, while the owners are at work. Dogs that have regular accidents over night, or during short periods of confinement, either have a medical problem or a training problem.
- ❖ A dog should be able to greet strangers without displaying aggression or objectionable affection. Few people enjoy the experience of having a dog greet them by growling, barking, jumping or improperly sniffing them. If your dog insists on displaying these behaviours, you have a problem – whether your friends complain or not.
- ❖ A dog should be able to walk on leash without pulling you down the street. With the advent of head halters, there is no longer a need to be jerking them by the neck with brute force. If your dog takes you for a walk – you have a problem.
- ❖ A good dog should be able to respond to commands without the threat of force. If your dog does not know how to sit, come, lie down or stay in one place, you are not holding up your part of the relationship. Your dog is incapable of learning those behaviours by himself. Find a training class, private instructor, training book or video and get going.
- ❖ A good dog will tolerate medical care, examinations and grooming. At the San Diego Zoo, trainers taught a captive, adult, male, wild baboon to give blood samples and take insulin injections. Teaching your dog to accept a rectal thermometer is a simple task, by comparison. Professional groomers are often willing to give you tips on how to trim your dog's hair, give baths and trim nails. Learning how the pros do it can help you teach your dog to accept regular grooming, at the shop or at home.
- ❖ A good dog should be able to ride in a car quietly, and remain in a car without lunging at passersby. Wild and crazy behaviour in a moving automobile is obviously dangerous. Owning a dog that tries to bite people as they walk by your parked car is, likely to get someone injured.

What is a "Good Dog"? - Gary Wilkes (continued)

- ❖ A good dog should be willing to tolerate occasional loud noises, such as thunder. If your dog claws desperately to escape from thunder or fireworks, you have a problem. Gradually desensitising the dog to loud noises is easier now, with the aid of CD players and quality sound effects recordings.

Although these simple "good dog" traits seem obvious, you might be surprised at how many people learn to live with canine chaos. If you are beginning to realise that your dog is not as good as you formerly imagined, you have taken the first step correcting the problem. The next step is to decide if the behaviour can be fixed by brushing up on old obedience training, finding a qualified behaviourist or merely raising your expectations. The creation of a "really" good dog is always the result of a good owner.

SEEING EYE DOGS - Sent in by Elaine Longshaw

There's a guy with a Dobermann Pinscher and a guy with a Chihuahua. The guy with the Dobermann says to the guy with the Chihuahua, "Let's go over to that restaurant and get something to eat."

The guy with the Chihuahua says, "We can't go in there. We've got dogs with us."

The guy with the Dobermann says, "Just follow my lead." They walk over to the restaurant, the guy with the Dobermann puts on a pair of dark glasses and he starts to walk in.

A guy at the door says, "Sorry mac, no pets allowed."

The guy with the Dobermann says, "You don't understand. This is my seeing-eye dog."

The guy at the door says, "A Dobermann?"

He says, "Yes, they're using them now, they're very good."

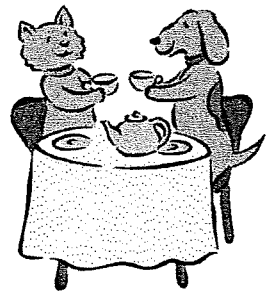
The guy at the door says, "Come on in."

The guy with the Chihuahua figures, "What the heck," so he puts on a pair of dark glasses and starts to walk in. The guy at the door says, "Sorry pal, no pets allowed."

The guy with the Chihuahua says, "You don't understand. This is my seeing-eye dog."

The guy at the door says, "A Chihuahua?"

The guy with the Chihuahua says, "You mean they gave me a Chihuahua?"



THE LAW ... THROUGH THE EYES OF THE DOG

Sent in by Leonie Kelleher

1. If I like it, it's mine
2. If it's in my mouth, it's mine
3. If I can take it from you, it's mine
4. If I had it a little while ago, it's mine
5. If it's mine, it must never appear to be yours in anyway
6. If I'm chewing something up, then all the pieces are mine
7. If it just looks like mine, it's mine
8. If I saw it first, it's mine
9. If you are playing with something and you put it down, it automatically becomes mine
10. If it's broken - IT'S YOURS

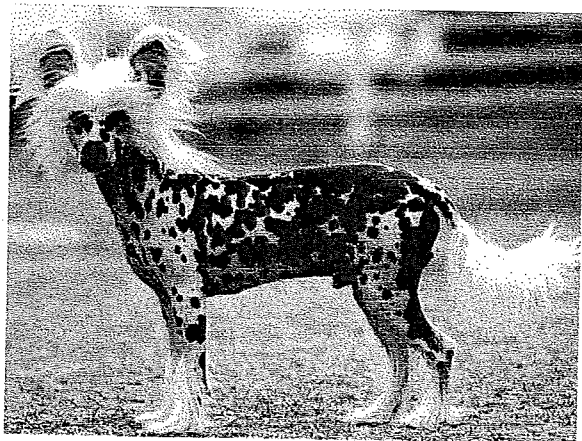


DOG BREEDS FROM A TO Z

Chinese Crested Dog

This is a friendly and attractive little breed of dog which is full of fun and very attached to its owner.

The Chinese Crested Dog is said to have existed as far back as 1000 BC. It is now extinct in China, but was very popular there up until the mid-1800s. It is now more popular in Britain and America. Some experts suggest the hairless breeds of dog are from a common ancestor, but there is debate that the varieties found in China, Mexico, Turkey, and elsewhere are derived from local breeds.



The Chinese Crested Dog is a tiny, graceful, and finely-boned dog. The smaller the size, the more it is valued. Height: under FCI standards 12 - 19.5 in (30 - 50 cm), under South African standards around 11 in (28 cm) and elsewhere 11 - 13 in (28 - 33 cm) for the adult dog and 9 - 12 in (23 - 30.5 cm) for the bitch. Weight: up to 12 lb (5.4 kg). The skin is hairless and smooth with a flowing crest of silk hair crowning its fine muzzled head. The skin is soft and warm to the touch. The colors of this breed can be any mix of blue, gray, gold or pink, either as solids or patched with white. The dog's coat will change color with the seasons, becoming darker in summer and lighter in winter.

The skin can easily become irritated when in contact with cloth and can form skin lesions. The dog does feel the cold, but should avoid abrasive fabrics if wearing protective clothing. Wool irritates the skin, so cotton could be used.

As with other breeds of hairless dogs, "powder-puffs," or pups with coats, sometimes occur in Chinese Crested litters. These coats have short, downy-soft undercoats overhung with long, veil-like overcoats. This is possibly nature's way of keeping the pups warm; "powder-puffs" are not bred.

The Chinese Crested Dog is usually quite gentle in its nature and makes a wonderful companion for its owner. At times, however, this dog can have a very determined spirit, and a firm hand is required to keep it in line. However, once it is established who is in control, the Chinese Crested Dog becomes a loyal and trustworthy companion. Although its size prevents it from ever aspiring to be a guard dog, the Chinese Crested Dog performs very well as a watch-dog to alert its owner.

In most cases the Chinese Crested Dog gets along very well with other dogs. Its rather unusual appearance can sometimes startle other dogs, and care should be taken on first meetings. This dog is very much a people's dog, and has been bred to be a companion animal. Because of its unconventional appearance, strangers may wish to pat and otherwise investigate the dog. Wise owners will not allow strangers to initially pat the dog on the head, as this dominant gesture may make it snap at them. The Chinese Crested Dog can make an excellent family pet, but care should be taken to avoid rough games with small children.

This dog will thrive on its owner's attention, and with patience it can be quite trainable.

Generally, the Chinese Crested Dog is kept inside the house. If kept outside for short periods of time, it must be provided with adequate shelter. The dog needs protection from the sun, drafts and the cold.

Chow Chow

A proud, independent animal with a strong will, the Chow Chow as a pup looks like an endearing, fluffy teddy bear. As it matures, the ruffle at the neck gives it more of the look of a lion; it is a courageous breed.

The Chow Chow is an ancient Chinese breed of Spitz-type dog and arrived in China with the first immigrants from northern Asia. It was bred in Mongolia for its fine fur, which adorned wealthy ladies' coats, and also for its meat, which was regarded as a delicacy. The Chow Chow was once used by the emperors as a hunting dog, and has also worked as a sled dog and gun dog.

Although the Chow Chow has been known in China for at least 2000 years, the West knew nothing of the breed until the late eighteenth century, first arriving in Great Britain around 1780. There the breed was perfected from the Hong Kong strain by breeding out physical imperfections and balancing the proportions. The breed was recognized by the Kennel Club in 1894.



The most unusual feature of the Chow Chow is its blue-black tongue, not seen in any other dog breed. The dog has a solid and well-balanced body. Height: 19 - 22 in (48.3 - 55.9 cm) for the dog and 18 - 20 in (45.7 - 50.8 cm) for the bitch. Weight: 44 - 55 lb (20 - 25 kg). The head is broad and flat with a well-defined stop, and heaviness under the eyes. The muzzle is long and broad, and the large nose is usually black. Teeth are strong with a scissor bite and the lips, palate and gums are black. Chow Chows can either be rough- or smooth-coated. In the rough-coated variety the coat is heavy, with a harsh outer coat and a soft and wooly undercoat. In the smooth-coated variety,

the coat is thick, short, dense, and plushy textured.

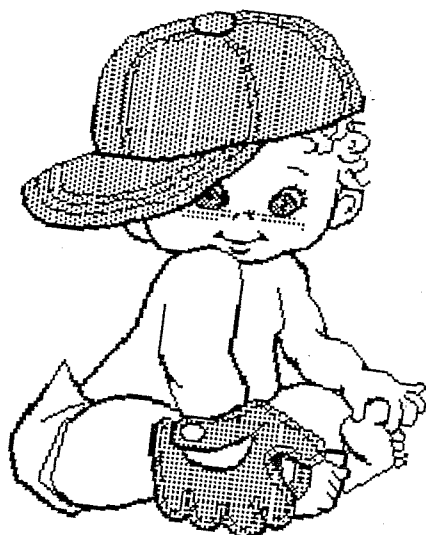
The Chow Chow is usually a solid color in any of black, red, blue, tawny, cream, or white, with some shading or lightening under the tail and brace of the thighs.

The Chow Chow has a very determined character. Although the puppies look like wooly lambs, the lion-like appearance of the adult dog is more true to its character. Fortunately, most Chow Chows have a wonderfully even temperament and will only react if provoked beyond endurance.

They do make excellent watch-dogs, as they are quick to respond to intruders. Nevertheless, their beautiful appearance makes them a little too cute for the role of guard dog.

In most cases, the Chow Chow gets along very well with other dogs, as they are a very sociable breed. Until your Chow Chow has been properly socialized with people, be a little wary of its reaction to strangers. As the Chow Chow has such a wonderful coat people find it very difficult not to stroke and handle them. Encourage people to slowly offer the back of their hand for the dog to sniff first, before you let them stroke the dog.

If you live in a cold area your Chow Chow will be very comfortable, and should be given plenty of vigorous exercise. However, during hot and humid weather, the Chow Chow may suffer from heat exhaustion and its activities should be moderated until the weather cools. It is important to always provide plenty of water for the dog to keep cool.



Congratulations
Fiona and Chris Sharp
On the birth of
Oscar Harry
Thursday 29th March
Friend for "Guinness"



An American History Lesson full of amazing coincidences

Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress in 1846
John F Kennedy was elected to Congress in 1946
Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860
John F Kennedy was elected President in 1960
The names Lincoln and Kennedy each contain 7 letters
Both were particularly concerned with civil rights
Both wives lost their children while living in the White House
Both Presidents were shot on a Friday
Both Presidents were shot in the head
Lincoln's secretary was named Kennedy
Kennedy's secretary was name Lincoln
Both were assassinated by Southerners
Both were succeeded by Southerners named Johnson
Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, was born in 1808

Lyndon Johnson, who succeeded Kennedy, was born in 1908

John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Lincoln, was born in 1839
Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated Kennedy, was born in 1939

Both assassins were known by their three names
Both names are composed of 15 letters

Lincoln was shot in the theatre named "Ford"
Kennedy was shot in a car called "Lincoln"

Booth ran from the theatre and was caught in a warehouse
Oswald ran from a warehouse and was caught in a theatre

Booth and Oswald were assassinated before their trials

And here's the kicker

A week before Lincoln was shot, he was in Monroe, Maryland

A week before Kennedy was shot, he was with Marilyn Monroe



NEW MEMBERS

The Committee, Instructors and Members would like to welcome the following new Members who have joined the Club recently. We hope you achieve your goals with your four-legged companion.

18/03/2001

Elliott Martine

Dignan Jacqueline

01/04/2001

Volarevic Kata/Allcroft Jason

Machar Shirley

McCubbin Rob

Beckett Sarah/Walter Simon

Loving Monica

Evans Pamela

Thornton Karen

Cardner Melinda/Craven Sean

Baranski Melissa/Clayton Tim

Walsh Shannon

Stevenson Shannon/Bryan Chris

Weiss Heather

Van Loo Sonya/Haines Mark

Deans Family

Robertson Family

Harper Samantha/Inglis Peter

Nicholson Elva

Alston Elizabeth

Mantzaris Anne-Marie

Leece Murray

Waters Rebecca

Van Loo Linda/Brady Andrew

05/04/2001

Pike Jeanine

Salmon Sheridan

Schammer Bree

Soper Lois

Roche Sally/Orr Brett

Nofi Kaylene

TRIAL DATES

June

Saturday	2	Croydon & District Obedience Dog Club	Agility (2)
		Working Dog Club of Vic	Restricted Obedience & Agility
Sunday	3	Keilor Obedience Dog Training Centre	Obedience
		Weimaraner Club of Vic	Retrieving Trial
Saturday	9	Bairnsdale Dog Obedience Club	Obedience
Sunday	10	Belgian Shepherd Dog Club of Vic	Restricted Obedience
		German Shepherd Dog Club of Vic	Tracking Trial
		East Gippsland Obedience Dog Club	Obedience
Monday	11	Sporting Terrier Club of Vic	Restricted Obedience
		Airedale Club of Vic	Restricted Obedience
		Gippsland Obedience Dog Club	Obedience
		Gippsland Obedience Dog Club	Agility
		German Shepherd Dog Club of Vic	Tracking Trial
Saturday	16	Dalmatian Club of Victoria	Endurance Test
		Southern Obedience Dog Training Club	Tracking Trial
		Australian Shepherd Club of Vic	Agility (2)
Sunday	17	Southern Obedience Dog Training Club	Tracking Trial
Sunday	24	Broadmeadows Obedience Dog Club	Obedience
Saturday	30	Eastern Suburbs Obedience Dog Club	Tracking Trial
		Hastings & District Obedience Dog Club	Obedience
		German Shepherd Dog Club of Vic	Endurance Test

THE LANGUAGE BARRIER

When General Motors introduced the Chevy Nova in South America, it was apparently unaware that "no va" means "it won't go". The company renamed the car in the Spanish market to "Caribe".

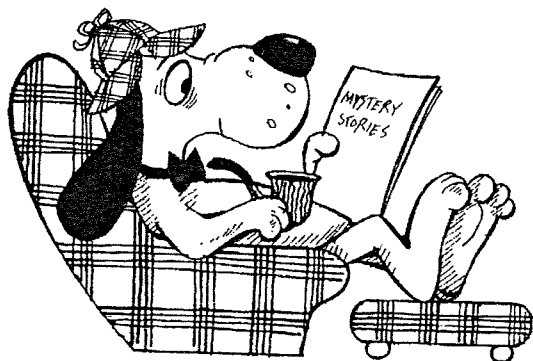
Training Tips for your dog

"Pack Leadership is Essential"

Reprinted from the "Guide Dog Tales"

The phrase achieving and maintaining pack leadership is a professional term used by Guide Dog Instructors the world over. This refers to the position of leadership that the Guide Dog handler must achieve with their Guide Dog to establish an effective team. But what does this have to do with training your own puppy or adult dog?

Earning your Dog's respect



We know that dogs can be extraordinary working animals and companions but they are still dogs. To achieve your dog's respect and train with him or her successfully, you must first understand how dogs perceive their world.

For example, when young dogs are 7-9 months of age they will frequently challenge the authority of their handler and all members of the family. At GDAV, we call this period the 'teenage months' and recognise this as quite normal developmental behaviour. We adjust our handling to be quietly assertive but insistent.

Secondly, to achieve pack leadership we must be consistent with the same expectations of the dog's response every time we give it a direction. We must set the parameters of the dog's expected behaviour and adhere to them.

Thirdly, we must give the young dog 'loving discipline'. This means warm praise when the dog responds appropriately and a measured verbal correction of 'no' when the dog responds inappropriately. This can be achieved by deepening the tone of the reprimand. Dogs enjoy routine and knowing what to expect next. They love to willingly respond to the 'pack leader'.

Wolves and pack hierarchy

We know that humans began to domesticate the wolf around 12,000 years ago. The result of this evolutionary process is our family dog. You may own a purebred or crossbred, a puppy or an adult dog. Whatever the characteristics of your dog, when we observe the behaviour, we can see that it interacts with other species, including humans, as if they were other dogs. While you may not immediately recognise the wolf within your dog, they are closely related on both a genetic and behavioural basis. So when you consider your relationship with your dog, you should first consider your dogs ancestors.

Wolves use a wide ranging vocabulary of body postures, vocal tones and their sense of smell to facilitate subtle communication and teamwork between pack members. This assists members to understand their place and role in the pack hierarchy. This is also how domesticated dogs interpret our communication.

Training Tips for your Dog (continued)

Consistency is the key

In simple terms, the 'alpha male' and 'alpha female' lead the wolf pack (family). These pack leaders are respected by progressively decreasing levels of subordinate wolves. It is essential that the dog's owner or primary carer and all family members achieve dominance over the dog. This position must be consistently reinforced throughout the life of the dog. If the person/family do not win their dog's respect or allow the respect to diminish, it is unlikely that the dog will respond effectively for them.

It is natural for the stronger dogs to assert themselves over weaker members of their group. If we look at the dog in the family situation we can see where trouble may arise. The dog will try to assert itself over weaker members of the family. This may include children, adults who are not confident about asserting themselves, or individuals who are inconsistent in the expectations of the dog.

A Positive Relationship

Wolves and dogs' social tolerance, acceptance of leadership, adaptability and loyalty are the primary reasons for their success within human society. These natural traits are also the basis for successful dog training. The quality of communications and interactions that we have with our puppy or dog and the expectations that we have of them will determine whether they will respect our position of pack leader. By establishing your pack leadership you will achieve the ultimate goal of owning a happy and responsive dog.



DOES THIS SOUND FAMILIAR?

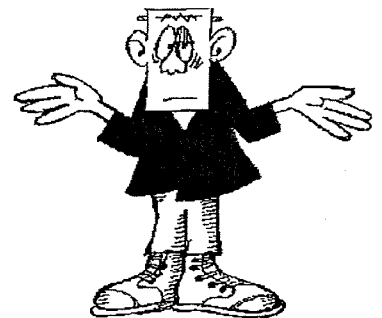
This is a story of four people named:
Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody.



“There was an important job to do and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about this, because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it, but Nobody realised

that Everybody wouldn't do it.

It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have.



CLUB CALENDAR

May

Thursday 3 May
Friday 4 May
Saturday 5 May
Sunday 6 May
Tuesday 15 May
Sunday 20 May
Monday 21 May
Sunday 27 May

Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 – 16 weeks

Trial Working Bee – to be advised

BACK-TO-BACK AGILITY TRIAL

Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months

Newsletter closes for articles, reports, etc

Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months

Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm

Spirit of the West Challenge. Further information this Newsletter.
Newsletter available

June

Sunday 3 June
Tuesday 5 June
Thursday 7 June
Sunday 10 June
Friday 15 June
Sunday 17 June
Monday 18 June
Sunday 24 June
Saturday 30 June

Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months

General Meeting – 8.00 pm

Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 – 16 weeks

Queen's Birthday weekend. NO TRAINING

Newsletter closes for articles, reports, etc

Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months

Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm

Newsletter available

End of financial year for all departments



Our Display Team

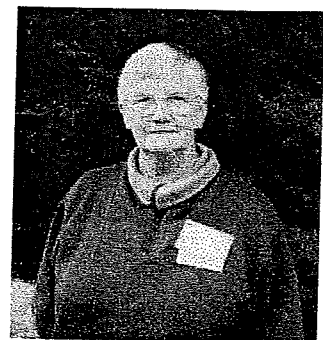
More of your Instructors



Helen Read



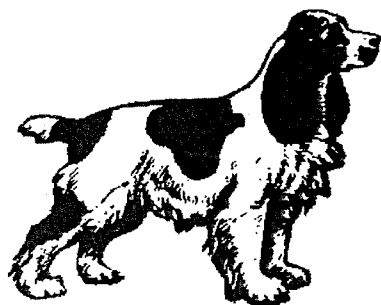
Kim Ciezarek



Moira McNair

Training: Creates a strange mixture of emotions

By Peter Kennon



An involvement in dog training results in a strange mixture of emotions, ranging from great elation to deep depression. Often, our high moments disproportionately outweighed by the problems and disappointments that beset us.

One could conclude that training dogs is an unnecessary hassle that any intelligent person would be well advised to avoid. Many people do find the frustration's overwhelming and drop out of the sport.

I know from experience that some trainers have great difficulty in coping (emotionally and physically) with the problems they encounter. When the months of hard work apparently result in little progress or when a willing pupil appears to go sour overnight, it is not easy to remain positive and enthusiastic.

At these times it is tempting to give up or engage in self pity, so it is important to appreciate that problems and disappointments are not unusual, nor are they calamities. Rather they are a natural part of the process which everyone, expert and beginner alike, should anticipate when they choose to educate animals.

Having stated that problems are not calamities, I realise this depends upon an individual's point of view. Because the training of dogs can easily become an all-consuming passion, some people (newcomers especially) indulge at the expense of everything else. If a person's whole life is focused on dog training, then the dog's refusal to retrieve or whatever, could be perceived as a most disastrous event. For this reason it is desirable to maintain some balance, to establish priorities and cultivate alternative interests.

There is comfort to be gained from the knowledge that no matter what the nature or magnitude of our training problems, we are not alone. Someone has been there and done that before us. If we search diligently, a potential solution (or an idea that leads to a personal solution) can usually be found.

It is certainly satisfying to overcome problems without assistance but everyone needs to know when to call for help. Just relating the details to an associate often reduces or clarifies the problem. Two heads are usually better than one and the trainers who always overcome their difficulties are those who are never too proud to admit when they require external support.

This doesn't mean you can simply unload or transfer your problems to someone else for solution. Jumping from one suggested cure to another is likely to make things worse and cause an even greater dilemma. Each suggestion, regardless of how well it worked for someone else or of how foolproof it is claimed to be, must be personally evaluated for merit and suitability before application.

Solutions are rarely found in methods alone. Applying different methods without knowing why is pointless. Educating dogs is about ten percent methodology and ninety percent philosophy. It is an exercise in the art of communication.



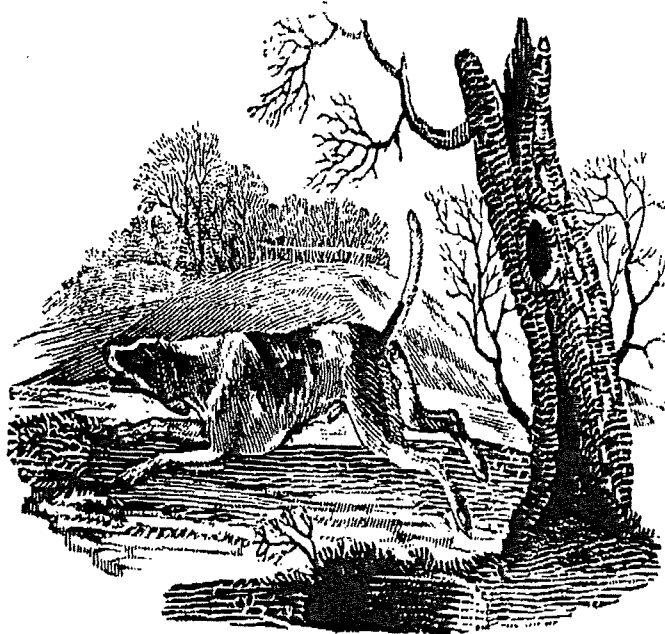
Training: Creates a strange mixture of emotions (continued)

"The dogs I remember with the most affection are those that caused me the greatest trouble"

Assuming we have the dog's respect and affection, if it does not respond to training it most often simply doesn't understand what is required. The message has not been given in a manner the dog can absorb, or the dog has received an entirely different message to that intended. **The communication has failed.** Solving problems is largely a matter of repairing communication gaps.

Turning problems into challenges is easier said than done but it helps to think of it this way. Almost anyone can train an exceptional dog. A difficult dog stretches the trainer's imagination, makes him think and demands innovative measures. When a problem arises, it is an opportunity to broaden one's knowledge. Instead of misfortune, we need to opportunity and accept knowing that when a will have added to our expanded our repertoire ideas.

The challenge of each not so much what we can we can learn from it. We difficult dogs and when I made aware that the dogs most affection are those greatest trouble. resolved creates strong



cursing our recognise the the challenge, solution is found we experience and of techniques and

new pup we train is teach it, rather what can learn much from think about it, I am I remember with the that caused me the Adversity shared and bonds.

Whilst problem solving options aren't much better. One can always dispose of a difficult animal and start again with a hopefully more receptive pupil, such a decision is often made by impatient owners. **Unfortunately, this usually results in little more than a different set of problems!**

I admire the trainers who persevere. Their dogs may or may not reach the peaks of performance but their persistence maximises the potential of their animals. They truly get the best out of their dogs and their sport.

Patient trainers minimise problems by developing their communication skills concentrating on the basics and not pushing the education of their dogs. If despite their thoughtful approach problems arise, they persevere until the difficulties are overcome. The attitude is best portrayed by a bloke I know who specialises in problem horses. He says, "I have all the patience in the world because I know that I will always win in the end".

Believing that you will always be successful is a tremendous asset. Having confidence in your personal abilities and capabilities makes the difference. Even so, you will almost inevitably experience periods of disenchantment and self doubt. You will wonder if the rewards of training dogs are worth the pain. One thing is certain, if you don't accept the challenges, you won't ever find out.

SPIRIT OF THE WEST CHALLENGE

Sunday 27 May 2001
commencing at 10.30am

CHECK IN - 9.45AM TO 10.15AM

GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC
BREAKWATER ROAD, BELMONT COMMON

Classes are available for ALL members, including our newest puppies. Agility and Junior Handlers (not included for Shield) will be held while scores from Obedience are being tallied.

ENTRY FEE - \$2.00, WHICH INCLUDES A SAUSAGE SIZZLE LUNCH
Return your entries, with your entry fee, to the Office. Entries close at the end of classes on

SUNDAY 20 MAY 2001

Come along and enjoy a social day with your dog, maybe win a ribbon and help us win the Shield back from Werribee. Please ask your Instructor if you are in doubt as to which class to enter

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PUPPY CLASS	EXERCISES	POINTS
Heel on lead	Includes a sit and stand. Corrections permitted	50
Right about and Right turn	Are done in heeling pattern	20
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	20
Handler Control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
CLASS ONE (Puppies over 6 months)		
Heel on lead	Includes a sit & stand. Corrections permitted	50
Right about and Right turn	Are done in heeling pattern	20
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	20
Handler Control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
CLASS TWO		
Heel on lead	Includes all turns, sit, stand, drop from sit position & slow pace	50
Stand Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	10
Sit Stay	Individual exercise - 10 seconds only	10
Recall	(on lead with automatic sit or on handler's command. Handler return to dog)	20
Handler control	Voice, praise, correction & pace	10
		100
CLASS THREE		
Heel on lead	Includes all turns, sit, stand, drop while heeling, fast & slow pace	50
Stand for Examination	Light examination - head and back only	10
Recall	On lead with automatic sit. Handler return	20
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 30 seconds - lead on ground	10
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 1 minute - lead on ground	10
		100
CLASS FOUR		
Heel on lead	All turns, sit, stand, drop, fast & slow pace & figure 8	40
Stand for examination	Full exercise	20
Recall	Off lead - 10 metres - handler around dog	20
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 1 min - off lead - half width of the ring	20
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 2 min - off lead - half width of the ring	20
		120

CLASS FIVE

Heel on lead	All turns, sit, stand, drop, fast & slow pace & figure 8	30
Stand for examination	Full exercise	20
Stand Stay	Full exercise - off lead	20
Recall	Full exercise plus finish	30
Sit Stay	Group exercise - 1 min - off lead - full width of the ring	30
Drop Stay	Group exercise - 3 min - off lead - full width of the ring	30
		160

CLASS SIX

Full Novice exercises for untitled dogs

CLASS SEVEN

Full Novice exercises for titled dogs who have not entered an Open Class

CLASS EIGHT

Full Open exercises for untitled dogs

CLASS NINE

Full Open exercises for titled dogs who have not entered a Utility Class

CLASS TEN

Full Utility exercises

CLASSES ELEVEN AND TWELVE – points do not count towards Shield. Classes will be conducted while scores from the Obedience classes are being tallied

CLASS ELEVEN

Agility class – to be conducted at Novice level with a time handicap for AD, ADX and ADM titled dogs

CLASS TWELVE

Junior handlers – two age groups – 7 to 12 years, 12 to 18 years. Juniors must handle the dog they normally handle in Class. Class One (1) level will be used to conduct the test.

"SPIRIT OF THE WEST" ENTRY FORM

HANDLER'S NAME _____

DOG'S NAME _____

CLASS ENTERED _____ **Height at shoulder (Classes 8, 9, 10, 11)** _____

INSTRUCTOR'S NAME _____

If you are not entering but would be willing to Steward or Judge, please complete the form below and return to the Office, circling whether stewarding or judging

NAME _____

STEWARD

JUDGE