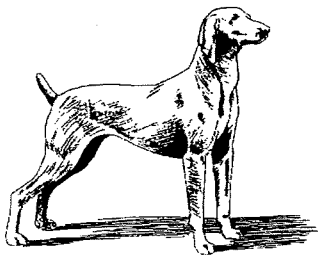
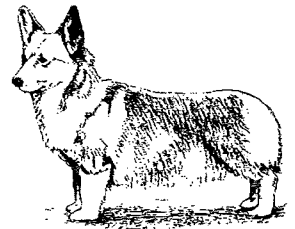
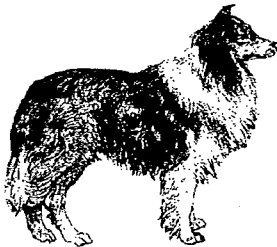
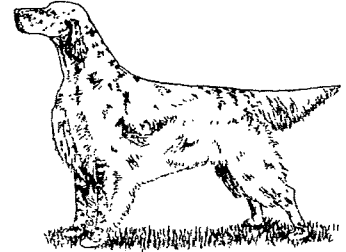
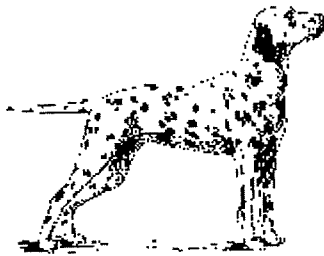
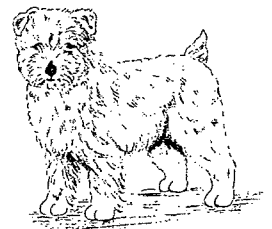


FAITHFULLY YOURS



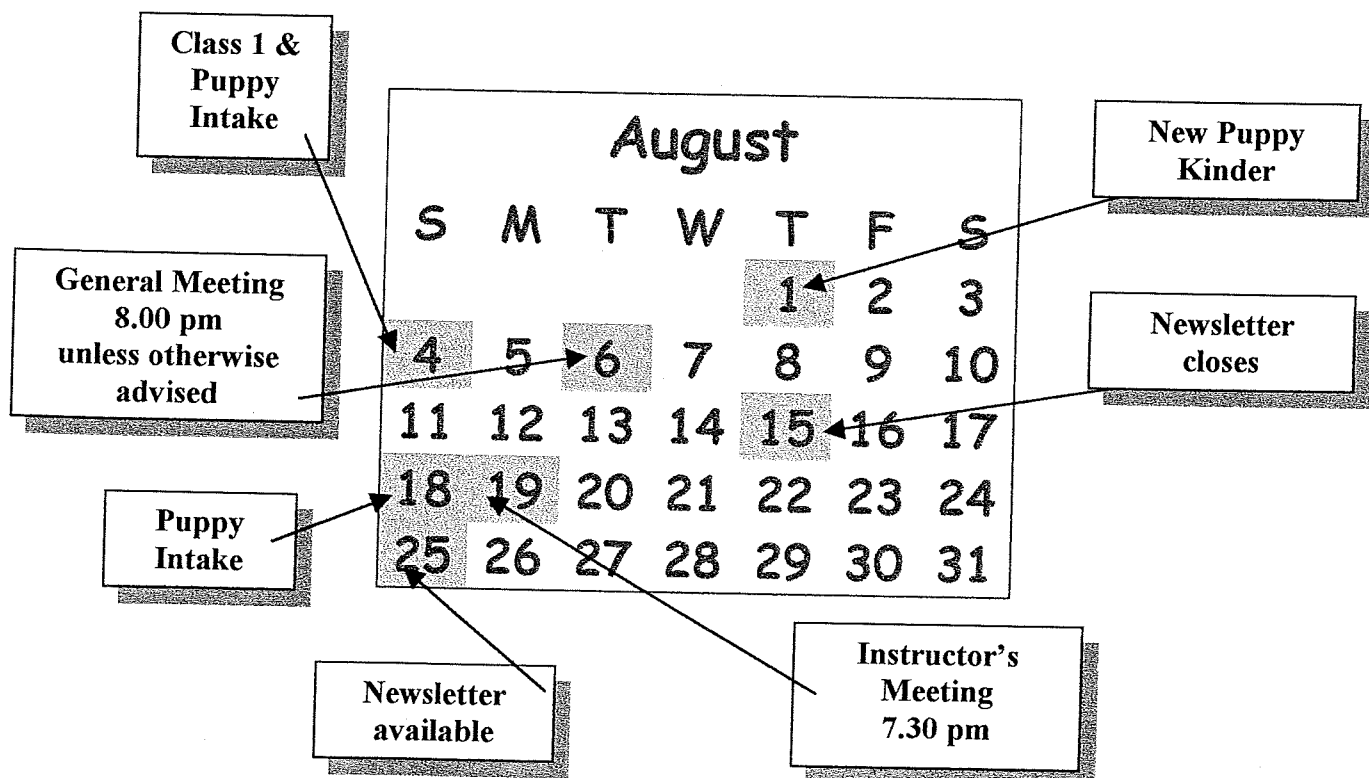
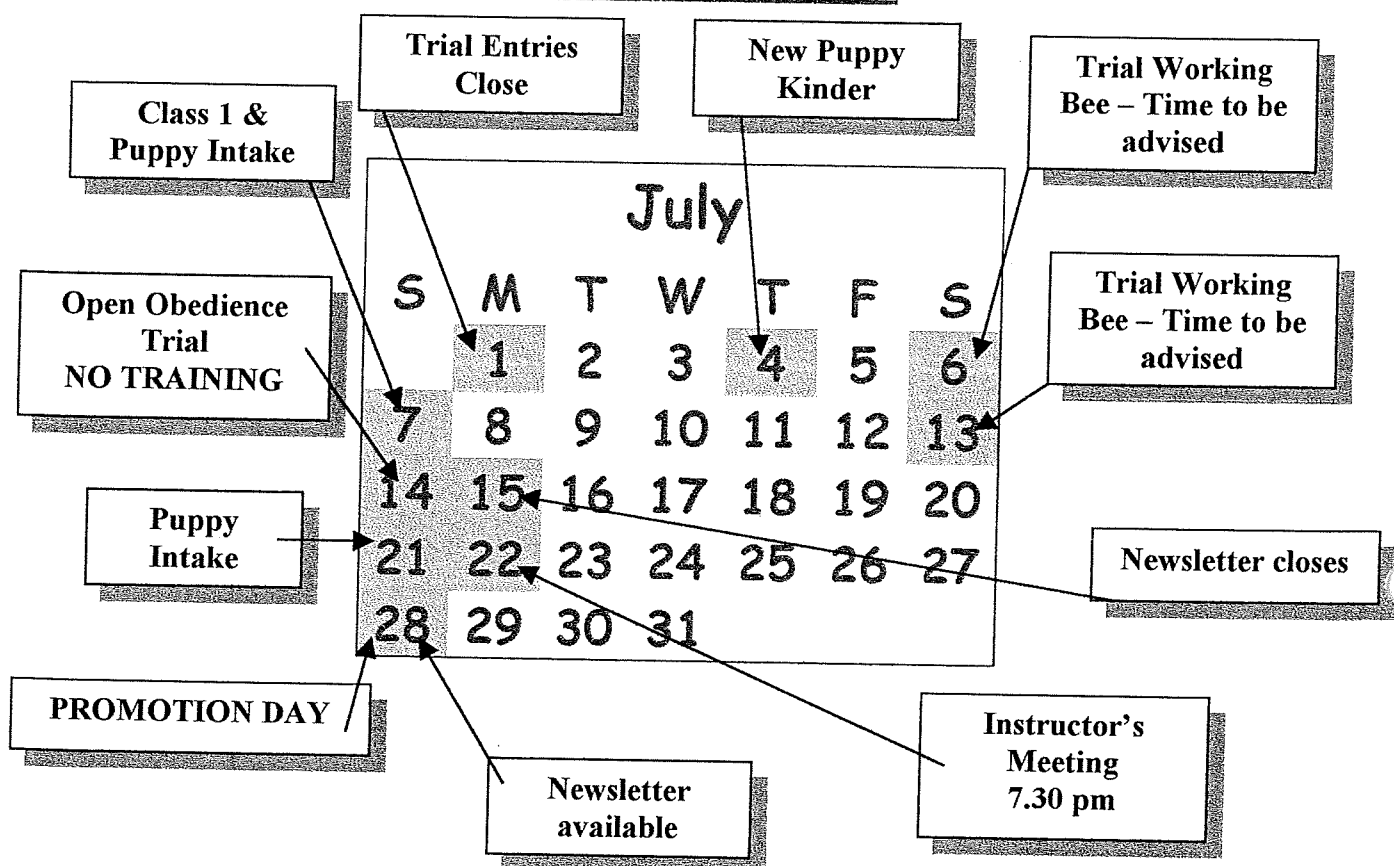
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Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc
PO Box 186
GEELONG 3220
Phone: 52 434 555

June 2002
Issue No
123

CLUB CALENDAR



GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

Committee for 2001/2002

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VICE-PRESIDENT (2)	Barbara Mackey	52 414 243	Administration
SECRETARY	Pam Convery	52 290 145	
TREASURER	Joanne Dunoon	0438522390	Property Officer
TRIAL SEC/ASS SEC	Linda Hunter	52 484 467	
GENERAL COMMITTEE	Anne Salaviejus	52 502 556	Canteen Manager
	Victor Douglas	52 415 401	Grounds Manager
	Barbara Thorogood	52 441 819	Hall Manager
	Sandy Malady	52 215 784	Publicity Officer
	Yvette Swan	52 612 588	Social Secretary
	Terry Thomas	52 414 649	Assist. Grounds Manager
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	Petrina Hare	52 504 777	Shop Manager
	Sylvia Noblett	52 817 442	Librarian
	Arty Chase	52 292 818	Bar Manager
	Pam Convery	52 290 145	Newsletter Editor
	Helen Green	52 486 664	Webmaster
	John Wallace	52 784 734	Raffle Steward

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

PO BOX 186

GEELONG 3213

Note the Club's new website address at http://members.tripod.com/geelong_odc

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

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CANINE ETIQUETTE

All members please note

All members should be aware of the need for canine social skills before, during and after Class. **Your dogs are your responsibility** and canine etiquette and lifestyle skills are just another part of the learning process.

Don't make the mistake of assuming that because, in your eyes, your canine companion is the most sociable creature going that all dogs are the same, or that your sweet social companion is really the angel you imagine. By observing the social skills below your four-legged friend will become the welcome visitor instead of the one you wish to avoid.

- Not all dogs like the “in your face” attitude of other dogs. Having another dog bound at them face on and putting paws on the back are considered very bad manners in dog terms and usually result in an angry response, particularly from a more mature dog. Sadly, it is often the mature dog that is labelled an angry dog and one to be avoided, when all he is really saying is - “where are your manners?”
- Not all dogs like their space invaded and some don't like the space of their handler invaded either, as they often feel the need to be protective, again resulting in an angry response.
- “Eye-balling” (the fixed stare) is also unacceptable behaviour, as this is seen as a challenge in dog terms and particularly if one or both dogs tense their body, raise up on their toes and generally make themselves look more threatening. Unless you are constantly aware of your dog's behaviour these early signals can go unnoticed, resulting in two dogs lunging at each other. By being vigilant you can avoid these situations by turning your dog away, breaking the eye contact and giving him something to do like a sit, drop or stand and then rewarding for the attention he has paid to you.
- If you would like your dog to meet another dog, **sit your dog beside you** and ask the handler if it is okay, **before** releasing your dog to play. If the answer is “No” please respect the owners decision, as there is probably a very good reason, which may not be obvious.
- Do not allow your dog to approach a dog that is tied up and unattended and don't leave your own dog tied to any part of the Club veranda area, which is a main thoroughfare.
- If you are talking, **always be aware of what your dog is doing at the end of the lead**. Often we become so involved in our own social activity we forget that our four-legged friend has his or her own social activity going on at the end of the lead at the same time.

Pets and Oils

by Udo Erasmus

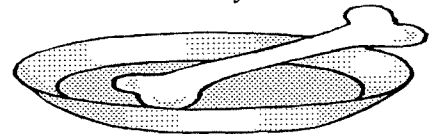
The same degenerative conditions that plague our humans also plague our pets. The same oils that are missing from our foods are missing from their foods. Similar nutrient deficiencies and similar toxins are present in the environments of our pets, and affect them in similar ways.

Between the fresh raw foods the ancestors of our pets ate in the wild, and the canned, kibbled, convenient foods we now feed them, there is a world of processing that creates an *enormous nutritional gap*. Neither pet foods nor pet food supplements bridge the gap completely. One veterinarian with whom I work believes that 80% or more of the animals he sees are suffering from degenerative conditions. Most common are skin afflictions and allergic reactions. Obesity, infections, gastrointestinal disorders, and geriatric conditions (mouth and teeth, immune, cardiovascular, kidney malfunctions) also respond well to improvements in nutrition that close the nutritional gap. Improved nutrition also speeds healing after injury, surgery, accidents, and broken bones. Food-related infertility is also common.

One area of neglect is our pets' need for raw, enzyme-rich, nutrient-rich foods. Another area of neglect in pet foods involves essential fatty acids (EFAs). Omega 6 EFAs are included in pet foods, but they are heated, refined, and deodorized. In addition, the fatty acids in pet foods are often rancid by the time our pet gets to eat them, because they are not protected from air.

Omega 3 EFAs get less attention than Omega 6. They are five times more sensitive to destruction than Omega 6. They are not added into pet foods for this reason, but are added into dietary supplements. These too are over processed.

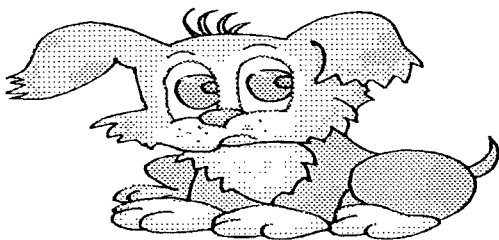
Pet food supplements that contain *fresh* Omega 6 and Omega 3 EFA's and that bridge the nutritional gap are now available. They are intended for pets that eat bagged or canned foods daily.



A DOG'S PRAYER

Now I lay me down to sleep
I pray this cushy life to keep
I pray for bones and smelly things
And posh couches with good springs
I pray for gourmet doggy snacks
And someone nice to scratch my back

For good trees and lots of walks
For garden beds and chewy stalks
I pray I'll always stay real cool
And keep the secret canine rule
To never tell humans or mogs
The world is really ruled by DOGS



Author Fay White, Mt Gambier SA

Sent in by Leonie Kelleher



TEMPORARY HOME NEEDED

"Lucy" is a 3-year-old Staffy/Kelpie cross, female, speyed, vaccinated, very affectionate, and well behaved.

I will be working overseas and need someone to care for her for 12 months from Aug 3.

Food/vet will be paid by me. Best suited to a person or family who will walk her every day.

If you are able to help please contact:

Judy Flanders

Phone 5224 1411 (AH)

email jgj@deakin.edu.au.

★ TRIAL RESULTS ★

Dalmatian Club of Victoria – 15th June 2002

Roy Lawrence & "Shionabox The Wishmaster" (Kimbo)

★ Endurance Trial

★ Endurance Title

(PS: Roy ran the 20km instead of riding a bike)

UPCOMING TRIALS

			Closing date
Sunday 14 th July	Geelong Obedience Dog Club	Obedience	1 st July
Sunday 21 st July	Northern Obedience Dog Club	Agility (am & pm)	5 th July
Saturday 27 th July	Moorabbin & D O D T C	Agility (am & pm)	8 th July
Sunday 28 th July	Berwick O D C	Agility (am & pm)	14 th July
Saturday 3 rd August	Victorian Canine Association	Agility & Obedience	14 th July
Saturday 10 th August	Red Cliffs D K C	Obedience	
Sunday 11 th August	Red Cliffs D K C	Obedience	
Saturday 17 th August	Australian Shepherd D C	Endurance	
Saturday 24 th August	Wangaratta K & O C	Obedience & Agility	2 nd August
Sunday 25 th August	Wangaratta K & O C	Obedience & Agility	2 nd August
	Moorabbin & D O D T C	Obedience	5 th August
Saturday 31 st August	Western Port O D C	Obedience	

CLUB TRIVIA

Who were the Geelong members who entered Keilor Obedience Trial two weeks ago and forgot to go and then went to Broadmeadows Obedience Trial two weeks before it was on? Lucky we don't usually name people in Club Trivia but these members are owned by two German Shepherds. Not sure who was responsible but it certainly wasn't the dogs!!!!

FOOD - THE NUMBER ONE TRAINING TOOL

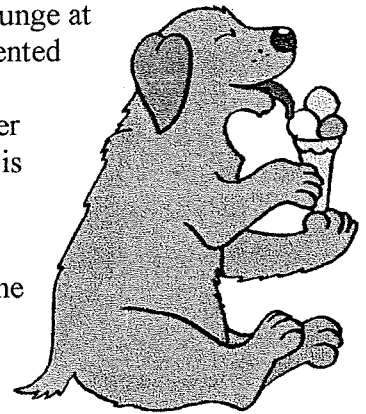
Reprinted with permission of Honey Gross-Richardson

Just a few days ago, a friend asked me whether I had seen many dogs become aggressive in training now that it seems to be so fashionable to use food in training. The assumption was that dogs become possessive and may growl when someone approaches as he thinks you may be going to give some food to them.

When pushed for details, my friend was not sure whether the dog growled because he thought his handler was going to give food to someone else, or whether the dog growled because he did not want the approaching person to offer him food. Either way, the reader of a magazine article must have misinterpreted the intent, because surely the author could not have meant either.

It was also stated that a dog smelling food in somebody else's pocket might lunge at him trying to get some food. To continue painting this bleak picture of demented dogs, it was feared that a handler with the smell of food on his hands may be walking past another dog and the dog may snap at the hand, biting the handler while looking for the food it can smell. Confusion reigns. The belief I think is that the dog being passed by the handler with deliciously smelly hands may snap at these hands.

Looking at the first statement I must say that to state that the dog will become very possessive of the handler is to imply that without the food, the handler isn't worth bothering about! Perhaps the author knows a few people who have this sort of non-relationship with their dogs.



This is not as far fetched as it seems, as there are still some folks who believe that the best way to teach or train is to make any undesirable act unpleasant and to reward the correct action with praise. That's the approach my Math's Teacher used 40 years ago, slap the desk with a ruler (not half as bad as a tag) if I gave the wrong answer and call me a good girl if I was right. I didn't especially love maths.

However, all is not lost, for our handler of the old school, as any experienced instructor well versed in modern training techniques will be able to help these handlers create up a good sound relationship based on mutual respect and understanding with their dogs. Food is just one of the training tools used by skilled instructors and handlers.

If food is to be used as a training tool, then a good way is to link the word GOOD with the food, so that initially, every time the dog licks that sliver of liver, he also hears GOOD! The food leading hand induces the response required and as the dog takes up the correct position. The heel position for instance, the dog hears GOOD, HEEL as he nibbles the food. Only a few moments later, the dog will heel attentively watching the hand with the food which will come down to his level every 5 paces for a quick lick and then go back to the waist height to induce the dog to watch the handlers hand with hungry eyes. This is just one method.

There are many correct ways of using food in training. There are many ways of starting the heelwork with food. Luckily, if the handler misunderstands the instructor and his timing is all wrong, the dog only gets fed inappropriately and misses out on a morsel when he deserves it. The other dogs may get tagged unjustly.

The article continues to say that if food is to be used in training then, for the reasons stated above, it would be unwise to use it in Class. I would like to dispel any fears that new handlers may have and let's face it, some of our more senior Instructors too, that food in Class will lead to aggression. Quite to the

Food – The number one training tool. Honey Gross-Richardson (continued)

contrary. Drop in sometime at their training. The best workers use motivation. This motivation is not to escape a tag but to earn food or a toy reward.

The German Shepherd Dog Association, at its four training grounds in Perth, Western Australia, has been using food in training for quite a few years and there is no hint of dogs snapping at passing handlers to get at their food in this Club either.

The Canine Association's Canine Good Companion Program is based on motivational training and food is our preferred training tool in this basic 7 week Family Pet Training course. Again, whether we are working a Rottie or a Jack Russell, a Dobe or a GSD, no attempt has been made by any dog in the three years of the program to snap at a hand smelling of food, nor did we see any dogfights caused by a hungry hound harassing his classmate's handler.

It is essential however, that the basic principles of training are understood and neither the handler nor Instructor fall into the trap of physically "correcting" a dog for lunging or showing aggression. Believe you me, there are thousands of dogs that are very possessive of their handler. There are thousands of dogs that are in the habit of growling or even snapping if "someone or something" approaches them. We get them at almost all training Clubs and most are very quickly and successfully trained out of this undesirable and usually learned aggressive response. How? By utilising FOOD.

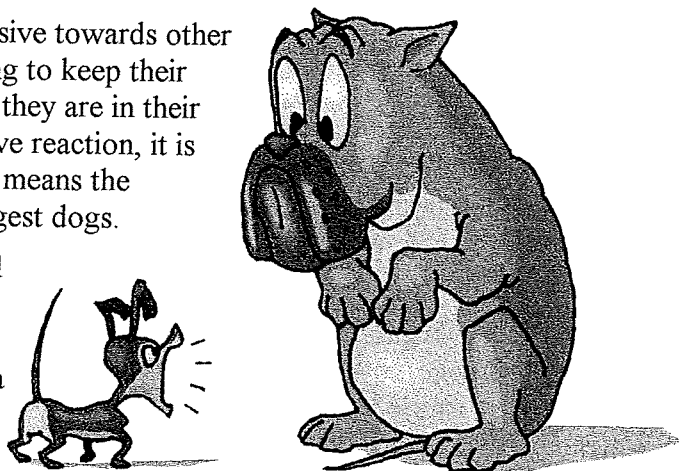
Let me tell you the absolute quickest way to make your average well-adjusted dog react aggressively to the approach of "anyone or anything, "BY TIGHTENING THE LEAD and saying something or anything". Here, it doesn't really matter whether the handler says GOOD DOG or NO, or LEAVE as he tightens the lead on a dog that has not been taught the meaning of LEAVE.

BODY LANGUAGE and physical involuntary responses are far stronger than the spoken word. If someone or anything, let's say man or dog, approaches a dog that has its lead tightened by its handler, the dog's completely unconditioned reflex will be to react to this physical restraint, which effectively reduces its safety margin in the comfort zone. The further the dog is from the handler, the larger the area in which it feels comfortable, in which it can move around and step aside or posture depending on its nature, its character and temperament. Shorten the lead and as the radius of that comfort zone is diminished, so the dog's aggression will increase. That comfort zone is the dog's safety zone. As it is lessened, the dog's response becomes more pronounced. Come closer and you are invading his personal space, his critical zone. Be fair to your dogs, don't let your dogs eyeball one another. In a group situation, your dogs will be working about 1 m apart, 1.5 for the stays. Unless you are actively "socialising" your dog, permitting play, no physical contact is required. Relax and your dog will, too.

THE NATURE OF THE BEAST

Why are so many little dogs, even tiny dogs, aggressive towards other dogs and even people? Because the owners, wanting to keep their little ones safe, protectively shorten the lead so that they are in their direct protection zone. This is the human's instinctive reaction, it is our logic. It is our language. Many of us think this means the "little darling" is so brave, he'll take on even the biggest dogs.

Many of us don't understand that this shortened lead immediately triggers off the unconditioned reflex of aggressive display. Why is it so? Because the dog, on a short lead, has no room to move. Just picture a dog, big or small. Often he is made to sit on a short tight lead and as soon as another someone or something advances or perhaps, already in his critical zone, looks at him, the aggressive response is



Food – The number one training tool. Honey Gross-Richardson (continued)

triggered. The dog is now told off for allowing his blood to course through his veins, for his adrenals to react, flooding his system with adrenaline so that in the face of danger, his muscles, his nerves, his every fibre in his being are ready to cope with this emergency by either instinctively responding with fight or flight.

That's right, WE have created a supreme stress situation in the dog by tightening the lead. By allowing someone to walk his dog directly up to ours, the dog's instinctive reaction is to take flight if he has a passive defence reflex, PDR, or to fight if he is a dog with an active defence reflex, ADR.

ADR and PDR?

ACTIVE DEFENCE REFLEX - is exhibited by the dog that, if threatened, will actively defend himself. This is not training, this is nature. An inherited instinctive reaction.

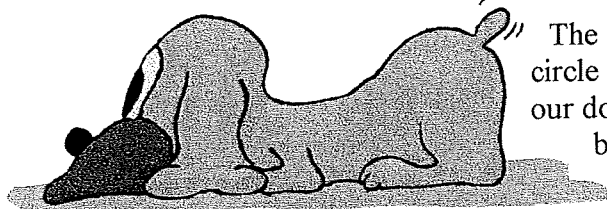
PASSIVE DEFENCE REFLEX - this dog will flee if threatened, cower if treated harshly and make itself small and insignificant. Even within a breed, there are many dogs that personify the extreme limits at either end of this scale and to delve into this topic would make another full-length article - I'll leave that for another day. Today, we are looking at the dog that growls if somebody approaches him. He has been told off. That means that the adrenaline surging through his body at this moment of stress, we add another shot of this muscle-tensing hormone. There will be an increased heart rate, pulse rate and blood pressure.

THIS TRIGGERS AGGRESSION! Where the dog is stressed even more by the owner physically preventing the dog's release from stress by blocking the safety valve of driving the perceived aggressor away, we are now looking at a dog that is full of seething frustration. He will bide his time, his nervous tension will build up the **DRIVE** to send the aggressor packing should he come near enough again. With every correction of voice or force, this vicious circle is started again and we end up with a dog that is unreliable and stressed, although perhaps well trained. Eventually there may be skin and coat problems, pancreatic illness and **LEARNED** aggression. That is why even a meek and mild mannered dog like a Border Collie can become a "Stirrer" just biding his time, waiting for his chance to fly at a passing dog. If you react aggressively to your dog's misdemeanour, then you are conditioning him to react aggressively when stressed. Luckily, through constant exposure, many dogs learn to accept the close proximity of other dogs without stressing out. It is their inherent good temperament, not our misguided training that "cures" the problem.

Aggression begets aggression (sic). Quite apart from the fact that dogs will copy, or better still, join in behaviour that they understand or as they understand it, which is a trait that we humans utilise when we "train" our Sheepdogs, our Gundogs and Protection dogs, dogs will also become aggressive through learning that **THIS** is followed by **THAT**.

Let me explain: the shepherd will run his young, partly trained dog with an experienced dog in order to let him gain expertise in moving the flock. The youngster learns by joining in, by participation, hands on pardon me, paws on, experience.

The young Pointer may run with an experienced dog learning to flush game and to honour the point. The young protection dog will join his master's aggressive display of shouting abuse at a prowler by barking furiously.



The "stranger approaches", lead tightens, owner admonishes, circle leads to the rush of adrenaline to prepare the organism, our dog, for fight or flight. Even the shy, the timid dog, not being able to flee, the lead is too short for that, will soon

Food – The number one training tool. Honey Gross-Richardson (continued)

release his stress through a warning SNAP! Our poor little dog, submissive, loving, with a Passive Defence Reflex, has been led into a stress situation where, in order to regain normalcy for his system, he had to snap. Release. Release from tension. This whole cycle will have a dash of further adrenaline added by the owner shouting, pulling on the lead, jerking on the choker etc, and the obedient little dog will cower. He will submit. Some "experts" advocate the "Alpha Roll", the "Scruff Shake" or any number of horrendous counter actions that some loving owners may have been taught to use, to train the dog out of aggression. Yes, the dog submits. All is quiet. Training continues. Another dog walks by, the dog tenses. Any movement now, the owner will tighten the lead, the adrenaline rush is on, hormones surging, the dog is triggered to effect release from this stress - the SNAP! This sequence, awareness of a dog (or person) coming too close for comfort, the subsequent adrenaline rush and snapping release from tension, becomes quicker and quicker as the well worn groove, the neuron-path, is set to run the dog from first perception, impulse and reaction.

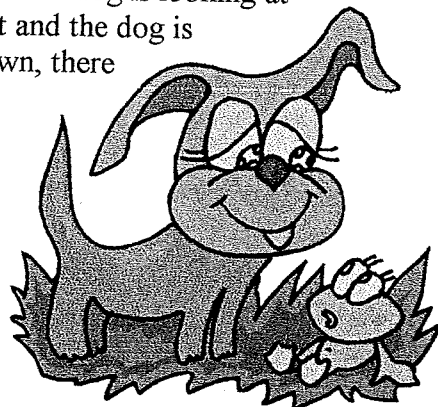
Perhaps now you can see how Aggression begets Aggression!

Millions of dogs are still reprimanded, shouted at and even physically abused because "the experts" who train them or who train their owners do not understand dog psychology albeit they believe that they do. In my customary way, I talk of desensitising the dogs to this stress situation by getting the dog into a "Make love, not war" mode. Who wants to be bothered by a dissertation on the dog's psychology, his nervous system? Believe me, WE react the same way.

It is the physical nature of things that aggression begets aggression. Let's change our approach. In a nutshell, if we see a dog that is stressed by the approach of another dog, then the best way to deal with this is as follows: DO NOT tell your dog to be good, while you pull him back. We have just learned that aggressive or warning words will add fuel to the fire. Believe me, even softly spoken, encouraging words, "that's all right, fine fella" will be MISINTERPRETED by the dog because he thinks, as his stress reaction is noticed: "I'm gonna drive you away and my boss says THAT'S ALL RIGHT. He'll help me get him."

DO get your dog's attention on yourself. Make yourself so interesting that the other dog's closeness means NOTHING. How can you do that? I don't know how YOU would do this. I will tell you how I do it and how hundreds of our students have done it. WHISK OUT A SLIVER OF LIVER or some other food that your dog finds irresistible. Get your dog's attention on that, ask him to do something like sit, or stand, or heel, and reinforce his correct behaviour.

What happens to the nervous system? The dog perceives danger; another dog is looking at him. The adrenaline surge commences but as the food is brought out and the dog is motivated to concentrate on how to gain his food, the surge ebbs down, there is no build up of tension, there is NO STRESS, the dog is switched into a "lets hunt for food" mode where he will glue his eyes on the motivator, that hand holding the sliver of food. FOOD motivates THOUGHT. He will work on attaining that food reward, keeping his eyes on his handler, slipping into Pack Drive, working to earn his reinforcement. There are no raised hackles any more. There is no lunge or snap. The cycle is going to be worked through EVERY time we see another dog come too close for comfort. Soon, the loop "see a dog stare, look at the boss, WHERE'S THE FOOD, earn the food" is going to become quicker and quicker and because the dog's approach ALWAYS predicts food, the dog's nervous system will be set to associate the advance of a dog with a happy feeding session. He will slip from the defence drive into pack drive. Right where we want him.



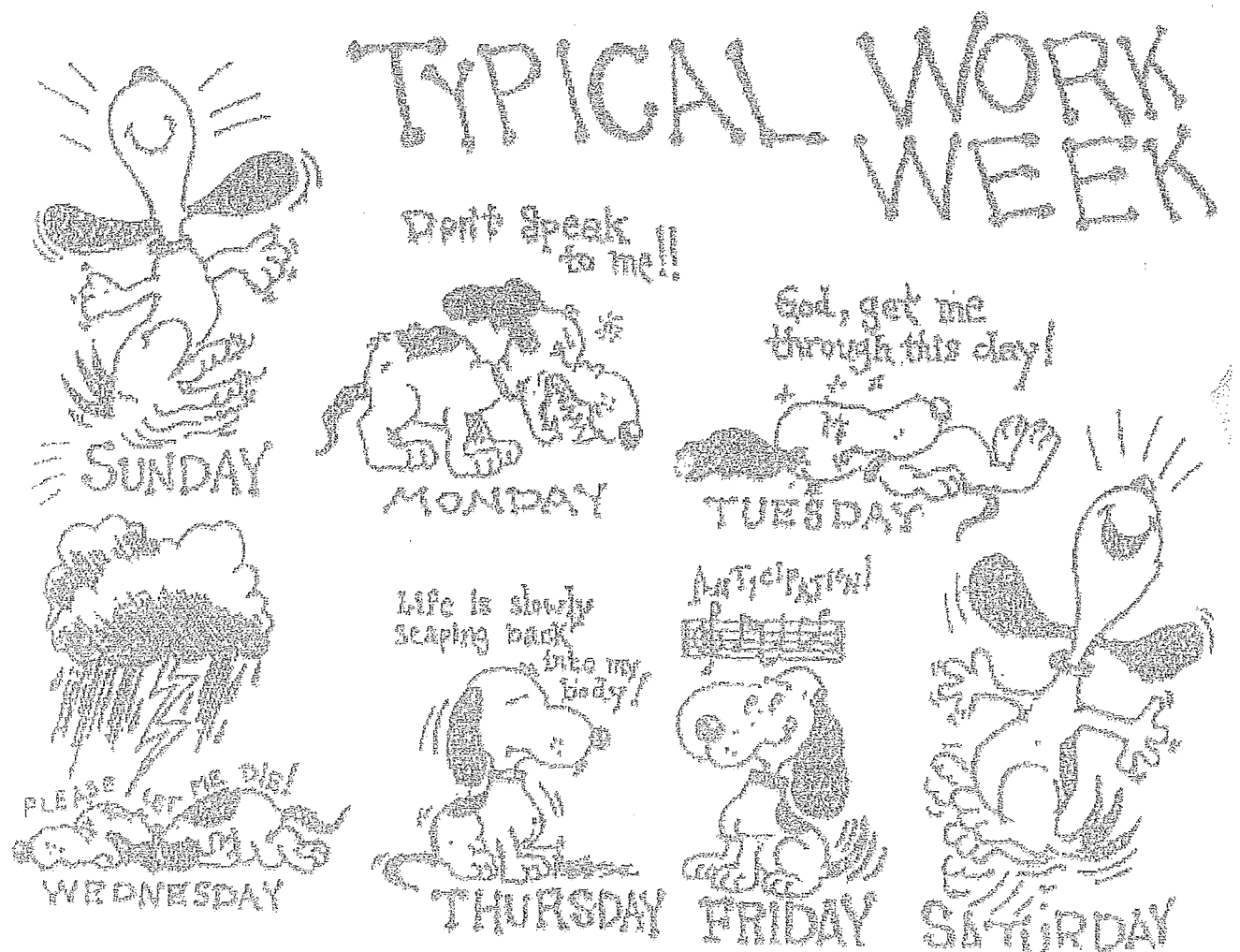
Food – The number one training tool. Honey Gross-Richardson (continued)

The result? A dog that will work as he always does, will work as well as he has been trained to work. A dog that will NO LONGER FEEL STRESS when another dog stares at him. A dog that no longer gets on a high with that rush of adrenaline as another dog comes close. What happens instead? Make love, not war. We now have a dog that becomes more and more relaxed in the close proximity of other dogs. A dog that views the presence of other dogs as a possible cause for another sliver of liver being offered. GoooooO! There's killer. Where's the FOOD? And he nudges his owner, come on, FEED ME, I AM SO GOOD.

All that is needed to achieve this result is a sense of TIMING and the ability to gain the dog's attention BEFORE the cycle stimulus reaction has run its course. We are practising the constant repetition of dog nearness - arousal - perceived threat - adrenaline rush - food stimulus - arousal of need to feed - pack drive ebbing of adrenaline - satisfaction of food drive, tranquility, make love - not war.

This soon leads to ANTICIPATION. Not a fight, no, that cycle has been aborted, our dog has been well and truly desensitised to the presence of dogs. The dog has been reprogrammed to feel arousal, anticipation of a titbit, satisfaction of one of his most primary drives.

Challenging dear trainers? Let's work on it with HAPPY TRAINING.



How To Be A Good Dog - Sent in by Elaine Longshaw

VISITORS: Quickly determine which guest is afraid of dogs. Charge across the room, barking loudly and leap playfully on this person. If the human falls down on the floor and starts crying, lick its face and growl gently to show your concern.

BARKING: Because you are a dog, you are expected to bark. So bark--- a lot. Your owners will be very happy to hear you protecting their house. Especially late at night while they are sleeping safely in their beds. There is no more secure feeling for a human than to keep waking up in the middle of the night to hear your protective bark, bark, bark...

LICKING: Always take a BIG drink from your water dish immediately before licking your human. Humans prefer clean tongues. Be ready to fetch your human a towel.

HOLES: Rather than digging a BIG hole in the middle of the yard and upsetting your human, dig a lot of smaller holes all over the yard so they won't notice. If you arrange a little pile of dirt on one side of each hole, maybe they'll think its gophers. There are never enough holes in the ground. Strive daily to do your part to help correct this problem.

DOORS: The area directly in front of a door is always reserved for the family dog to sleep.

THE ART OF SNIFFING: Humans like to be sniffed. Everywhere. It is your duty, as the family dog, to accommodate them.

DINING ETIQUETTE: Always sit under the table at dinner, especially when there are guests, so you can clean up any food that falls on the floor. It's also a good time to practice your sniffing.

HOUSEBREAKING: Housebreaking is very important to humans, so break as much of the house as possible.

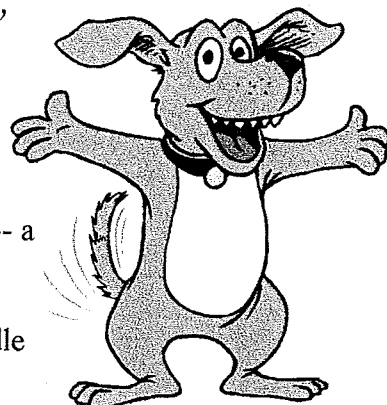
GOING FOR WALKS: Rules of the road: When out for a walk with your master or mistress, never go to the bathroom on your own lawn.

COUCHES: It is perfectly permissible to lie on the new couch after all your humans have gone to bed.

PLAYING: If you lose your footing while chasing a ball or stick, use the flower bed to absorb your fall so you don't injure yourself.

CHASING CATS: When chasing cats, make sure you never--- quite--- catch them. It spoils all the fun.

CHEWING: Make a contribution to the fashion industry..... Eat a shoe.



MURPHY'S LAW

Everyone has a photographic memory. Some don't have film.

He who laughs last, thinks slowest.

A day without sunshine is like, well, night.

Change is inevitable, except from a vending machine.

Back up my hard drive? How do I put it in reverse?

I just got lost in thought. It was unfamiliar territory.

Seen it all, done it all. Can't remember most of it.

Those who live by the sword get shot by those who don't.

I feel like I'm diagonally parked in a parallel universe.

He's not dead, he's electroencephalographically challenged.

She's always late. Her ancestors arrived on the Juneflower.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR RECALL PROBLEMS

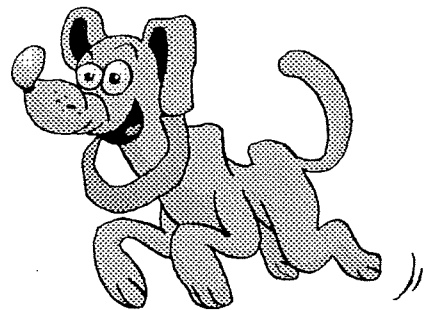
Reprinted with permission of Ron Lawrence

Dog breaks the Stay

1. Leave your dog, walk a few paces and about turn. Return, praise and release
2. Leave your dog and go full distance. About turn, count to ten, return. Praise and release.
3. Leave your dog at fast pace to the full distance. About turn, run back, praise and release.
4. Carry out a normal recall, but count to at least five before calling your dog.
5. There are heaps more thing you can make up, the main thing is to keep the dog guessing and interested, so don't always call him. Sometimes just return and quietly praise and leave again, then call.
6. Consider using "Wait" instead of "Stay" as a command. Possibly in your training "Stay", as in the stay exercises, has always meant to your dog, "I'm returning to you", so to save confusion maybe "Wait" could be used to mean "wait there until I call you".
7. Remember, when you leave the dog, make the "Stay" signal and command very clear. The voice command "Wait" or "Stay" should be given in a firm clear unequivocal tone of voice. If this command is given in a threatening manner, the dog could interpret it as a reprimand causing it to become uncertain and possibly break or not come at all. After the command and signal to "Stay" is given, leave a slight pause before stepping off, don't give the signal and command and step off all at the same time. Remember, the dog has to absorb the command and signal first before you step off.

Dog does not move on the Recall command

1. Check that your signal and command are clear to your dog. Bright happy tone for "Come". Signal clearly visible and away from the body and not too high.
2. If your dog has been well trained in the stay exercise it may be a help to change the command to "Wait" at the beginning of the Recall.
3. Always wait for eye contact with the dog before giving the Recall signal.
4. Use treats or a squeaky toy to focus your dog's attention.
5. If the above doesn't work, return to the dog slowly without making eye contact, take the dog by the collar (fixed or gently collar only), guide the dog towards the handler and at the same time give the Recall command. Praise and treat the dog only, if and when, he stops resisting the guidance.



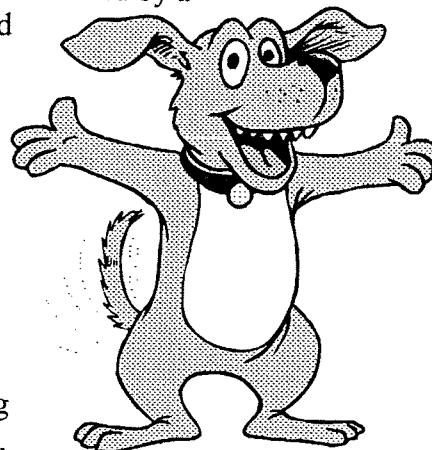
Dog comes on the Judges (Instructors) order

1. Proof against this problem by the handler giving the Judges orders and/or having friends give loud, forceful Judge's orders during your training.
2. Train in parks where other human voices are just part of the scene.
3. Return to training within the handler's sphere of influence. Reinforce the "Stay" command and give the Judge's orders, ensuring the dog stays before gradually increasing the Recall distance to 25 metres.

Helpful Hints for Recall Problems – Ron Lawrence (continued)

Dog comes in cautiously and without enthusiasm

1. The dog is intimidated by someone or something nearby. The dog needs to be socialised with other dogs and humans. Provided the dog is not aggressive, take the dog to the park, supermarket, Classes and let the dog meet other people and dogs.
2. The dog has become hand shy or foot shy. The dog is apprehensive because handling and corrections have been too harsh. The dog is anticipating another harsh hand or foot correction.
3. The dog has an injury, spine or hip problem. Please have the dog examined by a Vet if the dog's method of sitting, downing, walking changes or if the dog appears tender or sensitive or objects to being touched in certain areas.
4. The handler's tone of voice is inappropriate. Use firm, unequivocal, inviting tone of voice in the Recall command.
5. The handler is using inappropriate body language. The handler should try to adopt a neutral or inviting posture and smile.
6. On the Recall command, turn and run away or even fall on the ground.
7. The dog may be used to receiving multiple extra commands during the Recall – slapping sides, clapping, clicking fingers, extra signals, etc. The dog is confused and waiting for these additional cues. The handler needs to stop using these extra commands in training.
8. The dog has been punished after a Recall in the past. Never Recall the dog to be punished; coming to you should always be a happy positive experience.



Dog does a curved Recall

1. The dog is balked by a shadow on the ground. Practise Recalls in a corridor or enclosed space using a strong motivator – food, toy reward. Practice on a path with a long line attached if it is not in an enclosed area.
2. Someone or something at the side of the Recall path intimidates the dog. See socialisation hints above.
3. After leaving the dog don't look at the Judge or Instructor. Move briskly in a straight line.

Dog comes to about halfway, slows and then stands

1. The dog has noticed a subtle change in the handler's body language or eye focus. Remain perfectly still after giving the signal command and maintain appropriate eye focus.
2. The dog is responding to the command of another handler. Proof against this problem by the handler giving the Judge's orders and/or having friends give loud, forceful voice commands during your training. If the dog responds to another voice, give the correction command "Ah!" and repeat the command for the exercise in progress.
3. Also see previous hints on motivation and enthusiasm.

Dog shows apprehension on approaching handler (may stand just outside sphere of influence of handler)

1. The handler may be using rough methods in getting the dog to sit in front. Guide the dog gently. Avoid reaching out towards the dog and pulling him into position by the collar or coat. Harsh corrections are counterproductive.

Helpful Hints for Recall Problems – Ron Lawrence (continued)

2. The handler may be calling the dog to him at home and then punishing the dog for some misdemeanour. Self explanatory – never Recall the dog to punish him.
3. The handler may be using the Recall for something the dog does not like such as giving medication, nail clipping or a bath. Self explanatory – don't do this, you go to the dog.
4. The dog's demeanour may be indicative of the relationship between dog and handler. For the dog to work well in the team the dog must respect the handler and the handler must treat the dog with respect.
5. The dog may be intimidated by the Judge. Proof the dog by carrying out Recalls in crowded situations

The dog comes in too fast misjudges the halt running into the handler or goes past the handler.

1. Be careful not to turn off the enthusiasm of this dog
2. As the dog approaches in training, firmly command the dog to "Sit".
3. Treat (reward) the dog in front only and only for good Recalls. Never hand the dog a treat as it flies past.
4. Train the "Finish" as a separate exercise and only use occasionally when you Recall.

Dog does not sit in front, sits slowly or crookedly

1. The dog may not sit in front because the Recall command is used inappropriately in informal situations such as on walks when the handler does not insist on the sit.
2. Go back to the Recall on lead. Do many short Recalls from the heelwork position.



New Shop Merchandise

Come in out of the cold and try on our new reversible vest, polar fleece beanie and/or contrasting jacket, guaranteed to keep away that winter chill!

Orders for the following items will be accepted until the 21st July 2002 with the order being placed on the 22nd of July 2002, approximate delivery date will be two weeks from placement of order. A minimum \$10.00 deposit will be required when order is placed. A variety of dog breeds are available to those wishing for personalised embroidery of your favourite canine friend, prices varied depending upon chosen design.

Further enquires please contact
Petrina (Shop Manager) on
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Polar fleece Windcheater	\$40.00
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Polar Fleece Beanie	\$16.00

Spot In Heaven

Sent in by Elaine Longshaw

Patrons of a pub mourned the passing of the bar's mutt, Spot. They cut off his tail and framed it as a memorial.

Spot was about to enter heaven when St. Peter stopped him. "Heaven's a place of perfection," said the Saint. "You deserve to enter but not without your tail. Go back and retrieve it."

In the middle of the night Spot scratched on the door of the pub.

"It's the spirit of our dear Spot!" exclaimed the bartender.

"What can I do for you?"

Spot said he needed his tail to enter heaven.

"Oh, sorry," the barkeeper replied, "but my liquor license doesn't allow me to retail spirits after hours."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To The Editor & Committee
Geelong Obedience Dog Club Inc

Thank you for allowing me to use some of your beautiful articles, you have a great source of stories, etc and our Club members enjoy them. I always say anything that can help the dog world learn more is great.

Thanks again

Signed: Fay Jackson

Editor – Bendigo Obedience Dog Club "Recall"
(Newsletter) and Committee Member B O D C

PS My Staffy is trying to help write this.

A man takes his Rottweiler to the vet.

My dog's cross-eyed, is there anything you can do for him? "

"Well," says the vet, "let's have a look at him"

So he picks the dog up and examines his eyes, then checks his teeth.

Finally, he says, "I'm going to have to put him down."

"What? Because he's cross-eyed?"

"No, because he's really heavy"

DOG QUOTES

"Every handler gets the dog they deserve"

"Always make sure that the higher IQ is at the end HOLDING the lead"

"More training, less complaining"

Training is "Shaping Your Dog's Future"

"Correcting a dog interferes with, rather than enhancing, communications"

"Fail To Prepare, Prepare To Fail"

"Dump The Chain. Use Your Brain"

"Rules change as a dog is trained"

"Don't blame them, train them"

"You are only as good as your dog thinks you are"

AND ONE FOR US

"Believe nothing, no matter where you read it, or who said it - even if I have said it - unless it agrees with your own reason and your own common sense."

Buddha

DOG BREEDS FROM A TO Z



Field Spaniel

The Field Spaniel is one of the less well-known English gun dog breeds. They are still popular as working retrievers, though they have never become popular as show dogs or companions, despite an ideal temperament.

Prior to the late 1800s, all British Spaniels were considered to be one breed with two varieties. The lighter of these became the modern English Cocker Spaniel and the heavier version the Field Spaniel. After the official split in 1892, the heavier and longer Field Spaniel variety was crossed with Sussex Spaniels, which unfortunately led to a severe deterioration in breed type and ability. This mistake has now been rectified, and the Field Spaniel is once again an excellent retriever and hunting companion.

Height: 18 in (46cm). Weight: 35 - 50 lb (16 - 23 kg). The head type of the Field Spaniel is similar to the English Cocker Spaniel, although the muzzle is shorter and the head is broader. They have long ears that hang close to the neck and wide-set, almond-shaped eyes. The body is long compared to its height, the back is strong, and the legs are short and sturdy. The coat is usually flat but can be slightly wavy. It is moderately long on the body, with feathering on the ears, chest and legs. The Field Spaniel comes in a range of colors: black, liver, golden liver, mahogany red, or roan. It can also have tan markings.

The Field Spaniel is a very intelligent dog which is a pleasure to watch as it goes through its paces. When this dog has been well trained, it will carry out tasks with amazing perseverance. Training commands must be clear and concise to avoid misinterpretation. The Field Spaniel can develop into a bossy dog, so it is wise to keep it under close control as it is maturing.



Finnish Lapphund

The Finnish Lapphund is a medium-sized, sturdily-built, Spitz-type dog with profuse double coat, and a nearly square body. The tail is set high and of medium length, covered with long hair, and carried in a curl over the back when the dog is moving. The Finnish Lapphund comes in all colors, but a single color must predominate. The breed is presented in a completely natural condition except for trimming around the feet and hocks to neaten the appearance. The Finnish Lapphund is a working dog, capable of herding reindeer all day. Deviations from

the standard are to be penalized to the degree they affect the dog's ability to work.

The Finnish Lapphund is intelligent, willing, affectionate, and adaptable. They have natural herding instincts and a tendency to bark which can be diminished with training. They make excellent watchdogs that will bark at strangers, but lack any tendency toward aggression. Finnish Lapphunds live very easily with children and other dogs. Keen, courageous, calm and willing to learn. Friendly and Faithful.

For hundreds of years the Lapps have used dogs of the same type as the Finnish Lapphund as reindeer herders and watchdogs in Finnish Scandinavia and in the northern parts of Russia. Due to these dogs, the first standard of the Laponian Herder was established by the Finnish Kennel Club in 1945. The breed's name was changed into Lapphund in 1967. In the 1970's the type and picture of the breed became fixed and the standard has been specified several times. The breed name was again changed to Finnish Lapphund in 1993. The breed type has become stable in a short time and today the breed is very popular in the whole of Finland, mainly as a house and hobby dog.

Originally a herder and watch dog used in the work of keeping reindeer. Today also popular as a companion dog.

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



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