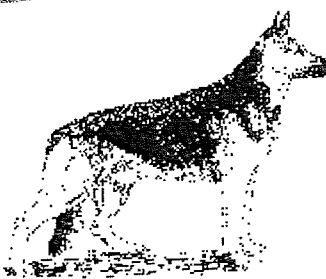
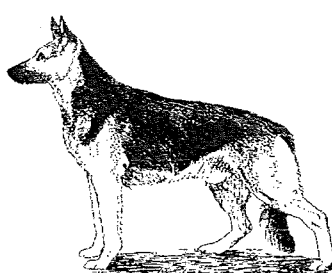
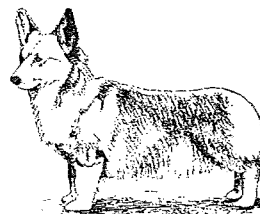
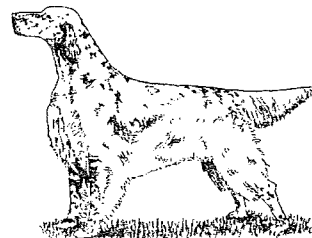
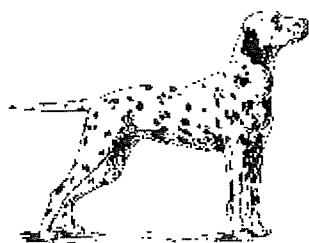


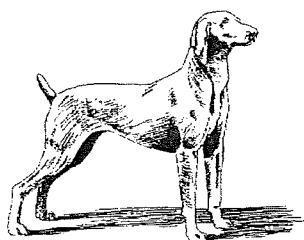
# FAITHFULLY YOURS



**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**

**October 2003**  
**Issue No**  
**138**

# CLUB CALENDAR

## October

Monday	27 October	Trial entries close
Thursday	30 October	Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 - 16 weeks

## November

<b>Saturday</b>	<b>1 November</b>	<b>Trial Working Bee – 9.00am start</b>
Sunday	2 November	Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
<b>Saturday</b>	<b>8 November</b>	<b>Trial Working Bee – 9.00am start</b>
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>9 November</b>	<b>BACK TO BACK OPEN OBEDIENCE TRIAL. NO TRAINING</b>
Saturday	15 November	Newsletter closes for articles, reports, etc
Sunday	16 November	Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Sunday	23 November	Newsletter available. End of Year Awards closing date
<b>Monday</b>	<b>24 November</b>	<b>Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm</b>
Thursday	27 November	Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 - 16 weeks

## December

<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>2 December</b>	<b>General Meeting – 8.00 pm advised</b>
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>7 December</b>	<b>PROMOTION DAY</b>
Sunday	14 December	Last day of training



## JOB VACANCY

Equipment Shop Manager  
Geelong Obedience Dog Club

Hours negotiable

Satisfaction and high gain  
experience helping your Club

# GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

## Committee for 2003/2004

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	Fred Lehrmann	52 215 318	Public Officer
<b>VICE-PRESIDENT (1)</b>	Helen Read	52 484 889	Training
<b>VICE-PRESIDENT (2)</b>	Tina Button	0414363556	Administration
<b>SECRETARY</b>	Pam Convery	52 290 145	
<b>TREASURER</b>	Jim Ball	52 484 154	Property Officer
<b>TRIAL SEC/ASS SEC</b>	Janelle Convery	52 290 145	
<b>GENERAL COMMITTEE</b>	Mark Kilbourne	52 419 942	Canteen Manager
	Peter Baker	52 481 319	Equipment Manager
	Victor Douglas	52 415 401	Grounds Manager
	Lesley Bruton	52 211 459	Hall Manager
	Sandy Malady	52 215 784	Publicity Officer
	Leonie Kelleher	52 431 277	Social Secretary
<b>NON-COMMITTEE</b>	Desma Dickeson	52 789 585	Training Supervisor
	Barbara Thorogood	52 441 819	Training Manager
	Vacant		Shop Manager
	Robyn Youl	53 676 415	Librarian
	Meinhard Breiberg	52 782 296	Bar Manager
	Pam Convery	52 290 145	Newsletter Editor
	David Gravalin	52 485 480	Webmaster
	John Wallace	52 784 734	Raffle Steward
	Wendy McCraw	52 487 865	Display Team Leader

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**

Club's website address – [http://members.tripod.com/geelong\\_odc](http://members.tripod.com/geelong_odc)

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

## INDEX

Reports .....	2	Good Manners at the Vet and Groomer ..	7
Trial Results.....	2	Training Commitment for Independent	
Runaway Dog .....	3	Dogs .....	9
Italy out to end the Corgi menace.....	4	Let sleeping dogs lie .....	13
California Woman friend to Iraqi pups....	4	Application for Trainee Instructors .....	14
Equipment Matters when it comes to Canine		A Christmas Story for Dog Lovers.....	15
Companions.....	5	Behind the Priest's Collar .....	16
What was said in court.....	6	Dog Breeds from A to Z.....	17

# REPORTS   REPORTS   REPORTS   REPORTS

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

As you will have notice on Page 1 there have been some changes in the make-up of this years Committee after the AGM. I am Fred Lehrmann - your President for 2004. I have been a Member for "a while"! I would like to thank all the Members who have taken on the various positions so vital for the smooth running of the Club.

I have chosen "PARTICIPATION" as my catch-cry. With that I hope to sway you all to "PARTICIPATE" in and for your Club. The Committee will organise some activities such as the two Obedience Trials, the Agility and Jumping Trial and various social events and most likely again some fund-raising efforts for charitable causes, therefore plenty of opportunity exists for everybody to "PARTICIPATE".

Our November Trial, the Gala Parade and the Christmas Party are coming up fast, so put your best foot forward and "PARTICIPATE"!! The more, the merrier!! What was the meaning of "Moomba"? It was, 'Let's get together and have fun'. Fun in meeting other Members, fun in training our dogs, fun in "PARTICIPATING" in the free Classes and fun in getting a Class pass.

I would like you to PARTICIPATE by bringing to the attention of the Committee your ideas or even some criticism or better still, come to the bi-monthly General Meetings and PARTICIPATE in proceedings. This coming year will be our "50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Year" so be PART and be PROUD of it.

**Fred Lehrmann - President**



## TRIAL RESULTS

### Ballarat Obedience Dog Club – Agility/Jumping Trial 21<sup>st</sup> September

Tina Button	"Pirate CD AD"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Place Jumping Title	3 <sup>rd</sup> Pass
Peter Baker	"Dunwarren Blue Curacao CD JD"	Open Jumping Pass	

### Altona Civic Obedience Club – double Obedience Trial 19<sup>th</sup> October

#### **Morning**

Luba Hopkins	"Lara Jumping Bunny"	1 <sup>st</sup> Place Novice	2 <sup>nd</sup> Pass
Mark Kilbourne	"Diablo Videl"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Place Novice	NQ
Jenny Chase	"Tylker Ganesh ET"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Place Novice	NQ
Beryl Jackson	"Purdella Fire Robin CD"	1 <sup>st</sup> Place Open	2 <sup>nd</sup> Pass
Helen Read	"Sugargum Fort Bowie CDX TD ET"	Highest Scoring Geelong Member 3 <sup>rd</sup> Place UD	NQ

#### **Afternoon**

Luba Hopkins	"Lara Jumping Bunny"	Novice	3 <sup>rd</sup> Pass
Craig Walter	"Kellick Riana Rose CD"	Open	CD Title 3 <sup>rd</sup> Pass CDX Title

# Runaway dog!

## When Fido wins the race to the doorknob

**Q:** *Every time someone opens the front door at our house, our dog bolts through the doorway and runs wild through the neighbourhood. It's irritating the neighbours and scaring us to death - she's been hit by a car once already, fortunately she wasn't badly hurt. But I'm afraid she won't be so lucky next time. We've taken her to obedience class but it hasn't helped. Is there anything we do?*

**A:** You're right to be so worried. Dogs that bolt are often rewarded with unnaturally short life spans. I've found this problem to be fairly easy to solve and I think you will, too, as long as you understand that the keys to the solution are to be persistent and consistent.

Obedience class is meant to give you the tools you'll need to get your dog under control and make life with her more pleasant. Remember the simple command "Stay"? It has dozens of uses in your daily living with your dog and keeping her from bolting is one of them.

Dogs that bolt out the front door usually try to outmanoeuvre their families at other doors as well. For safety's sake, start your training with an interior doorway where her life won't be in danger if she manages to slip past you.

Go to the door but before you open it, (your dog will probably be right there with you, crowding you away from the doorknob) take her by the collar, move her back a step from the doorway, look her in the eye and tell her to "STAY!" in a deep, commanding, no-nonsense voice. With your hand at your side, palm facing the dog, spread your fingers wide and sweep your hand toward her face, stopping just a fraction of an inch from her nose as you say, "STAY!" You're not trying to hit or threaten the dog - you're creating an imaginary barrier for her, a virtual stop sign. Your hand should not come down at her from above, but directly at her face front on.

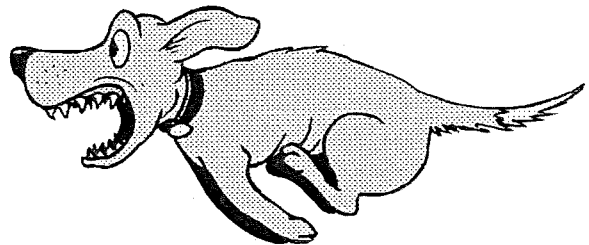
Now, open the door just a bit, but not wide enough for her to slip through. If she so much as tries to move toward it, quickly shut the door, grab her collar, push her back and correct her with a firm "NO!" Give her the "STAY!" command and the hand motion once again. Use your leg to block her back from the doorway if necessary. Repeat this exercise several times until she at least stops to think for a moment before charging toward daylight. Make sure to praise her when she actually does stay!

Practice several times a day using all the doors in your house. Make her stay and wait at each one. Until she's better trained, for now only open the door just wide enough for you to get through the doorway — if you open it too far, temptation will get the better of her and she won't be able to resist making a go for it. As she improves at obeying your command, you'll be able to open the door farther until eventually, she will calmly wait to be invited even when the door is standing wide open.

You'll need to train your family, too. If one person lets her bolt, all your hard work will be undone. This may require better supervision of your children, as they can be especially bad about leaving doors open. It's important that you all

pay attention any time you're opening a door to make sure the dog is given a command and made to obey it. (Remember — persistent and consistent!) She needs to see that when you say STAY, it means she's not going to be allowed to go through that door, period. Once she thoroughly understands that, she'll stop trying so hard to win the race to the doorknob.

**Vicki DeGruy**



## "Italy out to end the Corgi menace"

By Bruce Johnston in Rome - (Filed: 15/09/2003)

A new law that took effect in Italy yesterday brands Border Collies, Corgis and St Bernards as dangerous dogs which children and criminals are barred from owning. The legislation, passed by emergency decree after a series of Pit Bull attacks made front-page headlines this summer, places a number of restrictions on ownership of 92 kinds of "threatening" dogs.

Understandably, the new category includes Dobermanns, Bull Mastiffs and German Shepherds, as well as Pit Bulls, of which there are about 16,000 in Italy. But it also embraces Newfoundlands, a breed with a reputation for mildness - whereas Staffordshire Bull Terriers and their close American relation, are nowhere to be found on the list.

Minors, delinquents and criminals who have caused harm to people or animals, will all be barred from owning such dogs, the law states. In cases of illegal possession, it provides for the animal's seizure. Those people who are deemed to be suitable owners will be required to keep "dangerous" category dogs muzzled and on leads in public. In addition, they will have to take out special third-party insurance - expected to cost 200 euros (about £140) a year - in the event that their pet causes anyone physical harm.

The provisions were greeted with a mixture of incredulity, cynicism and concern in Italy's media. They also came under fire from animal rights groups - even if the law's general terms met with widespread approval. "If it wasn't a television series, Rin Tin Tin would have to be sequestered, because his owner, little Rusty, is a minor," said La Repubblica of the decree passed by Silvio Berlusconi's government. Ciro Troiano of Italy's Anti-Vivisection League said: "There is now a risk that thousands of dogs will be abandoned as owners seek a way out of the problem."



## California Woman Friend to Iraqi Pups

A California woman has rescued and adopted four Iraqi puppies, along with their mother, who were facing starvation in the Iraqi desert. Marcy Christmas, 51, of Camarillo, spotted the destitute canine family during an April 10 television news report from the Iraqi village of Al Amanieh. A hungry, miserable-looking mother with six puppies could be seen sitting in the background behind the reporter.

Distressed by their plight, Christmas attempted to contact the reporter she had seen in the broadcast, and then got in touch with the Jordan-based Humane Centre for Animal Welfare, which had launched a mission to save gazelles in Iraq.

Director Margaret Ledger promised Christmas she would try to find the dogs - and she succeeded. At the time of the rescue, which was carried out by a veterinarian with U.S. military escorts, the puppies' mother was already so weak that she had difficulty standing. A local Iraqi family offered a home to one of the puppies, and U.S. military personnel adopted another. Christmas then paid \$1,000 to have the remaining four puppies and their mother flown to Paris, checked by a veterinarian, and then flown to Los Angeles, where they were delivered into her care.

"I'm as amazed as you are that this happened," she said with a broad smile, as the puppies emerged, excited and apparently none the worse for wear, from their travel crates. Christmas, an experienced dog-rescuer who volunteers with the Doris Day Animal League, already shares her home with five rescued Chihuahuas.

## Equipment Matters When it comes to Canine Companions

Submitted by Elaine Longshaw - Courtesy A S P C A, <http://www.asPCA.org/>

When it comes to training dogs, the proper equipment can make all the difference. If scanning dog supply catalogues or the aisles of your local pet emporium makes your head spin wondering what is right for Rover, read on.

**Rein him in** - Every dog needs a leash. It serves as a line of communication between dog and handler, as well as a canine life preserver when your dog is awash in a sea of traffic -- either pedestrian or vehicular. The best leash is sturdy without being cumbersome and properly gauged to the size of the dog.

A training leash should be no longer than 6 feet and the width should be determined by the leash material and the size of the dog. Small dogs generally do not require a leash wider than 1/2 inch, while medium to giant-sized dogs seldom need a leash wider than 5/8 - 3/4 inch. You should be able to fold excess length easily into the palm of the leash-bearing hand. The metal clasp should be of a bolt-type, swivel snap design. A clasp that opens by simply pushing in on the hinged piece can be sprung open by the dog, making it unreliable.

Retractable leashes are a fine addition to your arsenal of equipment for teaching your dog to come when called or allowing him the opportunity to explore and play without being underfoot. However, they can be a tremendous danger when used on city sidewalks or other crowded areas. Skaters and cyclists can easily roll right into the thin leash line, putting all three of you into harm's way. Save retractables for grassy, open areas of the park, woods, fields or the safety of your own backyard.

**Get him collared** - As for collars, there are myriad choices: fixed-circumference collars, head halters, correction collars and harnesses. Your selection should be based on the dog's temperament, strength and level of training. A well-trained dog of any size will be comfortable in a fixed-circumference collar, one that does not tighten when the leash is tugged. All dogs should have one of these collars for their rabies, license, and identification tags. This type of collar is usually all that is needed for training small and medium-sized dogs.

For dogs who are excessively bold or shy, forge on lead, exhibit high prey drive or are aggressive with people or other dogs, a head halter is recommended. This humane training tool is based on the same premise that allows small people to handle big horses -- control the head and the body follows. While most dogs act like their muzzles have just been stung by a bee when first fitted for a head halter, they soon get used to the new sensation of the nylon strap over the bridge of the nose and become much more controllable. While not a muzzle, the head halter gives the handler much better control over the dog's mouth than a conventional collar.

A correction collar, commonly called a choke collar, tightens when the dog pulls away from the handler or the handler tugs at the lead to get the dog's attention. These are somewhat effective depending on the touch-sensitivity level and drives of the dog. But remember to slip the collar off when not using it. A number of dogs are strangled to death each year after being allowed to play with other dogs or to roam around the home alone while wearing a correction collar. These collars also have been implicated in spinal problems, which in turn result in increased irritability and aggression in some dogs. Let the buyer beware!

If your dog has a special training need, is in danger of a collapsed trachea or is experiencing a bout of kennel cough, a harness is appropriate. Harnesses fall into two categories: job-specific and general. The job-specific category includes no-jump and no-pull harnesses. When using this equipment, be sure to inspect any body areas where straps and cords rub. If there is a rub, discontinue use. The wrong equipment can hurt your dog and hinder the training process. Take the time to select the right training materials for your individual situation and you'll be barking up the right tree.

# What was said in court?

These are from a book called "Disorder in the Court." These are things people actually said in court, word for word, taken down and now published by court reporters. How did they keep from laughing while these were all taking place?

Judge: "Well, Sir, I have reviewed this case and I've decided to give your wife \$775 a week." Husband: "That's fair, Your Honour. I'll try to send her a few bucks myself."

Q: What is your date of birth?

A: July fifteenth.

Q: What year?

A: Every year

Q: This myasthenia gravis, does it affect your memory at all?

A: Yes.

Q: And in what ways does it affect your memory?

A: I forget.

Q: You forget. Can you give us an example of something you've forgotten?

Q: How old is your son, the one living with you?

A: Thirty-eight or thirty-five, I can't remember which!

Q: How long has he lived with you?

A: Forty-five years.

Q: And where was the location of the accident?

A: Approximately milepost 499.

Q: And where is milepost 499?

A: Probably between milepost 498 and 500.

Q: She had three children, right?

A: Yes.

Q: How many were boys?

A: None.

Q: Were there any girls?

Q: Doctor, how many autopsies have you performed on dead people?

A: All my autopsies are performed on dead people.

Q: All your responses must be oral, OK?

A: OK.

Q: What school did you go to?

A: Oral.

Q: Do you recall the time that you examined the body?

A: The autopsy started around 8:30 p.m.

Q: And Mr. Pennington was dead at the time?

A: No, he was sitting on the table wondering why I was doing an autopsy on him.

Q: Doctor, before you performed the autopsy, did you check for pulse?

A: No.

Q: Did you check for blood pressure?

A: No.

Q: Did you check for breathing?

A: No.

Q: So, then it is possible that the patient was alive when you began the autopsy?

A: No.

Q: How can you be so sure, Doctor?

A: Because his brain was sitting on my desk in a jar.

Q: But could the patient have still been alive nevertheless?

A: Yes, it is possible that he could have been alive and practicing law somewhere

Q: The youngest son, the 20-year old, how old is he?



## Good manners at the Vet and Groomer

### Who says dogs like to be groomed?

*Q: I'm so frustrated! My dog has a long, thick coat and I've tried to groom him but he just won't cooperate. Trying to work with him always turns into a wrestling match and I'm the loser. Sometimes he even snaps at me. I've heard that dogs like being brushed but this one doesn't! Is there anything I can do?*

**A:** Yes! You're not alone -- many dogs have to learn to behave themselves before they realize how nice it feels to be groomed.

An unruly dog's attitude toward grooming isn't much different from that of a small child's. Toddlers often resent having their faces washed or their hair brushed, but being clean and tidy is a necessary part of life. If your child refused to be bathed or threw a tantrum over it, what would you do? Gently, patiently and firmly, you'd teach him to tolerate it. The same for your dog. First, the dog needs to learn to tolerate your handling of his body, even the parts he'd rather you left alone. Some dogs don't want their feet touched, with others, their rear ends or tails. You can easily teach your dog that this handling feels good and is something to look forward to.

To start this training, choose a time when you're relaxed and in a good mood. Your dog should be relaxed and in a good mood, too. An ideal time is after your dog has had a meal and has settled down for a nap. Sit next to your dog and stroke his body. Talk softly to him while you gently massage him all over. Encourage him to stretch out flat on his side. Rub his belly; scratch his ears, the base of his tail, all his favourite places. Then move on to his unfavoured places usually his feet and rear end. Run your hands down his legs to his paws and gently massage his toes and pads. Massage his ears, rump, thighs and hocks. Praise him for lying quietly. Most dogs enjoy this and relax almost completely. It's very relaxing for the owner, too!

Give your dog a massage for a few minutes every day. It won't take long for him to look forward to this time with you. Dogs love one-on-one attention. They especially love to feel good and this is about as good as it gets! After a few of these massages, introduce a brush. I recommend a "pin brush" -- it looks similar to a woman's hairbrush. At first, brush only for a few moments and don't try to make any real grooming progress. Your goal is to get him used to the sensation and to associate it with the pleasant massage process. Each day, brush him a few minutes longer, spending time on different parts of his body. Again, praise him for lying quietly and tell him how wonderful he looks.

Although your dog is sure to enjoy his massage and this exclusive attention, after a little while he may decide that enough is enough and try to get up. You'll feel his body tense as he prepares to rise. Before he's actually lifted his head, place the flat of your hand along the side of his neck, just behind his ears and gently but firmly, push his head back to floor, telling him "No, be still." Praise him and rub his tummy as he settles back down. Brush him a little while longer you should be the one to decide when the session is over. Increase the length of the session a little at a time until he'll lie there as long as you want.

Some dogs are too rambunctious or dominant to lie quietly on the floor. Here's a tip from professional groomers -- use a grooming table. On the ground, the dog is in control. He's quicker and stronger than you are and he knows it. Off the ground, he's insecure and you're in control. Grooming tables can be purchased from pet stores or supply companies. You can easily make one with material from the hardware store. A kitchen counter (for a small dog) or a workbench will do in a pinch as long as there's room for the dog to stand comfortably and has a non-skid surface.

To get your dog used to the table, put him on it for a few moments every day. Praise him, give him treats, massage him, handle his body all over. Make the table a pleasant place to be. Be gentle but

### **Good Manners at the Vet and Groomer (continued)**

firm and insist that he stand, sit or lie quietly while you touch him. If he's really uncooperative, ask someone to help you by steadying him and keeping him from jumping off. Using the same process that I've already described, introduce him to the brush. Each day, increase the length of the session and brush more seriously, praising for good behaviour.

Don't tolerate any growling or snapping! You wouldn't put up with sassiness from your child just because she doesn't want her face washed. You shouldn't put up with sassiness from your dog either. Be firm! Correct each and every instance of nasty behaviour by grabbing your dog's muzzle, glaring at him and saying "No!" in your toughest, meanest voice. Then, matter of factly, continue working. As your dog learns that his antics won't scare you or make you stop, he'll settle down and behave.

A well-groomed dog looks good and feels good. Regular grooming helps to build a close bond between the two of you through one-on-one attention. It keeps tabs on his health by helping you stay in tune with his body and skin condition. A well-groomed dog is a thing of beauty and something to be proud of. Your dog can tell when you're proud of him and he'll strut his stuff with all the flair of a show dog!

### **My last dog behaved terribly at the Vet's....**

*Q: My last dog behaved terribly at the Vet's. I have a puppy now and want to get things started on the right foot. Is there anything I can do to train her so that going to the vet won't be so hard on her -- and me?*

**A:** Sure! There are a lot of hints in the answer I just gave about teaching a dog to be groomed. Few of us like going to the doctor and few dogs like going to the vet. Like grooming, though, going to the vet is a necessary part of a dog's life. The better your dog behaves, the faster the vet's exam will go and the more effective it will be. This kind of training is part of what we call "socialization." Socialization is the process of teaching a dog to live comfortably in a human world. To do that, the dog has to learn to accept handling by strangers, meet new people and cope with new places. A dog can be socialized at any age and it's easy to socialize a puppy.

Almost anything can be turned into an opportunity for socialization, even regular playtime. Every chance you get, handle the puppy's feet and toes, open her mouth, look in her ears. Get her used to being touched on all parts of her body. Have your family and friends do the same. Be gentle but firm and don't take no for an answer. Praise her for allowing this handling.

Many dogs are afraid of the vet's examination table. To prevent that fear, pick up your puppy and set her on a raised surface such as a grooming table, desk or kitchen counter a couple times a day. With one hand supporting her rear and your other hand under her chin, teach her to stand quietly, for just a few seconds at first but gradually working up to a couple minutes. Reward her with treats for being calm and still. (Never step away from the table leaving your puppy unattended for even a second. She could jump off in an instant and be seriously injured or killed.)

When you're at the vet's office, help your puppy to be confident by being confident yourself. Don't comfort or try to soothe the puppy if she's frightened. It will only backfire and make her even more frightened. Instead, talk to her in a high-pitched, "happy" tone of voice. Bring along some of her favourite treats and toys and play a game with her. Encourage her to meet and be petted by the vet techs.

In the exam room, put the puppy on the table and hold her in position just like you've been doing at home. This should be familiar to her by now and she knows that you expect her to stand quietly. Be firm, correct her with a stern "No!" and gently put her back in position if she tries to struggle. Reward good behaviour with praise and treats.

**Vicki DeGruy**

# TRAINING COMMITMENT FOR INDEPENDENT DOGS

Helen Read

**How Often?** To start with 10 to 20 minutes 5 times week  
A steady diet of training is necessary to firmly implant the basics.

**What then?** 10 to 15 minutes 2 to 3 times a week.

**Training for formal competition after the initial training above**  
3 to 4 times a week with occasional breaks of a week or two.  
No more than 2 to 3 repeats of any exercise

## SETTING UP FOR SUCCESS

- ❖ Make sure the environment, tools and activities will contribute to your success.
- ❖ Don't put the dog in a position where it can ignore you.
- ❖ Make it clear that it must respond to your commands i.e. set up for success by removing the options to ignore you.

**SPECIFIC TRAINING GOALS** – decide what you want your dog to learn and formulate a plan on those goals.

Base the plan around

1. how do you want the dog to walk with you?
2. approach other dogs and people.
3. how is your dog to behave in the house?
4. how is your dog to behave with guests?
5. how much barking is allowed?
6. when the dog is off lead what behaviour do you want?
  - a. Staying close to you
  - b. Keeping an eye on you
  - c. Coming immediately when called

**BREAKING THE GOALS INTO ACHIEVABLE CHUNKS** i.e.

1. 3 minutes heeling
2. 3 minutes stay
3. 3 minutes come

**RECOGNIZING AVOIDANCE TACTICS. DOES YOUR DOG DO THESE?**

1. Ask your dog for a sit and he jumps on you, smiling and wagging his tail?
2. Ask your dog to walk on lead and he grabs the lead or your pants or shoes?
3. Call your dog for training and he huddles into a wall?

**TRAINING MUST BE INTERESTING** - (refer to chapter 5 "So your dog's not Lassie")

1. Help your dog enjoy training. – provide bonuses, comfortable equipment.
2. Reward every attempt to comply – know your short and long term goals.
3. Working conditions should be comfortable.

## PACK LEADER CHECK LIST

When an experienced Instructor takes the dog does it comply and promptly follow directions?

If so this shows that the owner has been practicing, and the dog does understand but is choosing to ignore the owner because it does not take the owner seriously –LACK OF LEADERSHIP. Social structure is clear when watching an owner and dog.

## **Training Commitment for the Independent Dog (cont)**

### **IS THIS YOUR DOG?**

dog lounges on the couch, begs after being told to stop, refuses to stay on his bed, jumps on guests, will not let you hug your partner unless it becomes a three way hug, disapproves of you talking on the phone, stands in front of the TV, the owner requests compliance and the dog laughs?

### **DO YOU INDULGE YOUR DOG AND GIVE IT A FALSE IMPRESSION OF ITS POSITION IN YOUR HOUSE?**

1. When the dog solicits attention do you pet or play with it.
2. Do you leave it alone when it growls?
3. Do you stop cutting its nails or grooming when the dog dictates?

Leaders eat first, go through confined spaces first, and gets the best sleeping spot and many other small things that make leadership clear. The lesser dogs fawn on this dog licking its face and currying favour with him.

### **BEFORE SUCCESSFUL TRAINING CAN TAKE PLACE THE OWNER MUST BE THE LEADER**

A calm and confident leader who does not resort to aggression but knows what he will and will not accept and sticks to it. Calmly and quietly get what you want from the dog. It won't crush him just make him more confident in you. The dog must have a leader - if no family member takes that spot the dog will.

### **HINTS FOR THE TIMID OWNER**

- Taking the place of the leader is as of much benefit to the dog as it is to the owner.
- Stop making excuses for your lack of leadership.
- Give commands and enforce them
- If the dog did not come on command GO TO THE DOG and entice dog to follow or place on the lead and take it gently to where you wanted the dog in the first place.
- Every time the dog ignores you make it clear it is going to do what was asked.
- Treats and praise do not diminish authority but lack of follow through DOES.
- It takes discipline on part of the owner, but it works.
- DO NOT IGNORE ANY FAILURE OF THE DOG TO COMPLY.
- USE treats, motivation, gently guidance BUT GET WHAT YOU WANTED EVERY TIME.

**FAILURE TO TAKE THE LEADER SPOT CAN END IN TRAGEDY FOR THE DOG AND OR THE OWNER. Lax owners do a disservice to their dogs.**

### **LAME EXCUSES OFFERED BY OWNERS OF DISOBEDIENT DOGS**

1. **But I don't want to crush his natural behaviour/ his free spirit.**
  - Telling the dog to get off the couch will not crush him; he has a comfortable bed of his own.
  - Telling him to stop barking will not stop him barking ever again.
  - Make house hold rules and EXPECT the dog to adhere to them.
  - The dog can still be comfortable, bark and play but only in certain context.
  - Gentle loving and STRUCTURED DIRECTION is kindness to a dog.
2. **But if I yell at him I will hurt his feelings and he will get confused.**
  - What! You are the first to tell him. You think his mother did not tell him when to stop unwanted behaviours?
  - A little tough talk will not make him a mental case.
  - Commands can sometimes confuse a dog, but only if the owner is inconsistent in enforcing what they will and will not accept.

### **Training Commitment for the Independent Dog (cont)**

3. **But if I yell at him/isolate him/ demand compliance, he won't love me. I want him to love me. People are fearful they will alienate their dog if they do not accept all its behaviours.**
- Not so. It is cruel to be undecided with your dog.
  - Dogs have no respect for weak owners and they feel unprotected and unsure or they react aggressively from lack of leadership feeling their owner is weak and they have to do all the caring and looking after. What a burden to put on a young dog.
  - There are only two ways dogs function – they are the boss or they are not. Love does not come into it.
  - By taking the top position you are doing just what they expect. Once your dog recognises that you are in charge, it showers you with extra attention and can relax knowing you call the shots.

### **ARE YOU TELLING YOUR DOG THAT YOU ARE A LESSER DOG?**

Dogs go on body signals.

Lack of confidence is signalled to the dog by: - lack of eye contact, crouching, and hesitant movements and approaching sideways instead of head on.

All this signals to the dog a lack of control.

### **TELLING THE DOG YOU ARE A BOSS DOG-**

- ✓ Stand tall, move with decision; make direct eye contact with the dog. Do not diverge from a straight line walk to the dog or with the dog.
- ✓ Just expect and get what you want from the dog.
- ✓ No wishy washy "please for mummy approaches".
- ✓ Speak quietly and expect compliance.
- ✓ Use a neutral pleasant tone.

### **ESTABLISHING CONTROL**

Do not resort to physical jerking or yanking the dog, this causes confusion and you lose respect. This leads to aggression or the dog just shutting down.

Good leaders do not use their fists, they use their brains to get compliance.

### **BECOMING THE LEADER IF YOU HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY HELD THAT POSITION.**

Control the dog when you are not at home by confining him to an area that is safe and free from things he can damage. Shade, water and toys are provided.

YOU must act like a leader for a least 30 days before relaxing the rules a bit, but be on the look out for any behaviour changes and don't hesitate to reinforce the rules again.

### **WHAT ARE THE RULES?**

- Feed the dog after he has seen YOU eat.
- Go through narrow spaces first. Use a stay or wait command.
- Win tug of war games and don't try to pull the toy away from the dog. Insist he give you the toy or drop it. If he doesn't just wait or go into the house.
- AVOID CHASE GAMES where the dog is superior (you can't catch him).
- Choose when to start and stop play. If the dog approaches you to play or drops a toy at your feet he may think you have responded to his demand.
- Keep him playing till you are tired.
- Demand a sit or down stay from the dog that insists on being touched by you or groomed by you.
- Groom or gently pet your dog every day. If he moves away put him on lead.
- You decide when and for how long to groom **NOT THE DOG.**
- Insist the dog move when you want him to. Insist the dog give you space and moves when you approach him so you can continue to walk without obstruction.

### Training Commitment for the Independent Dog (cont)

- Insist he obey your commands EACH time you issue one. Start with small steps but get compliance each time, even if you have to go to the dog and show him what you want.

**NONE OF THESE ACTIVITIES INVOLVE HITTING OF YELLING AT THE DOG.**

### **UNDERSTANDING THE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM OF DOGS**

**Dogs communicate by body signals, owners must learn to read their dogs.**

- **HAPPY DOG** – Open face, eyes light up, mouth open a little and relaxed, ears back and relaxed, tail wags and wiggles, dog prances when moving.
- **ANGRY/AGGRESSIVE** – Ears and hackles ( hair on neck) rise, mouth closed, lips may be drawn back, eyes staring, body and tail rigid, up on his toes.
- **SUBMISSIVE DOG** – Dogs give submissive signals when in the presence of an alpha dog / person or when they are fearful.
- **Submissive signs** – The dog makes itself appear smaller -Lowered body, low tail, avoids looking directly at you, ears flattened, gentle mincing steps, may roll over and expose underbelly or even urinate. The submissive dog avoids being too close and does not enter into the other dog/person's space.
- **CONFIDENT DOG** – standing alert and calm, ears and tail relaxed.

**Owners need** to adjust their body posture and movements depending on the dog they are training.

### TRAINING TOOLS

#### **BODY POSTURE**

**Inviting the dog** – Leaning back, kneeling down, head back and smiling, animated body movements, knees bent and arm stretched forward.

**Inhibiting Postures**- leaning forward with legs straight, arms up out wide or hands on hips, head forward and stern look, standing still and stiff, slumped shoulders.

**Commanding, Effective Posture** – Standing erect, shoulders back, head up, calm open face with happy look on face.

#### **THE EYES HAVE IT**

You can control your dog with your eyes alone.

The eyes have power.

Avoid direct eye contact when asking the dog to stay.

Stares make the dog move.

Look directly at the dog and call for the recall.

#### **TYPES OF EYE CONTACT**

**Approval** shines through your eyes.

Leaders initiate eye contact – look at your dog and call his name or holding a piece of food.

Keep the contact for a few seconds before looking away.

**Eyes Warn** – Call name and stare letting your feeling show. A stern direct stare will let the dog know you are not pleased with his behaviour.

**Eyes Direct** – look in the direction you want the dog to go.

#### **USING EYES WITH THE INDEPENDENT DOG**

Since this dog is not intimidated by your gaze.

Adequate positive motivation is the key to getting him working, showing genuine surprise and happiness through your eyes will compliment your reward system.

Keep stern looks to a minimum.

**Use BODY LANGUAGE to get the best out of your individual dog.**

**Use the relevant body language depending on your dog's personality type.**

To learn more read "SO YOUR DOG'S NOT LASSIE" by Betty Fisher and Suzanne Delzio.

## LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE

Whoever said "LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE" didn't sleep with dogs. The first thing you discover when you bring a dog onto your bed is the striking difference in weight between an alert, awake dog and a dog at rest.

### Rule Number One:

The deeper the sleep, the heavier the dog. Most people who sleep with dogs develop spinal deformities rather than rent the heavy equipment necessary to move their snoring canines to a more appropriate part of the bed. Cunning canines steal precious space in tiny increments until they have achieved the centre position on the bed - with all covers carefully tucked under them for safekeeping. The stretch and roll method is very effective in gaining territory. Less subtle tactics are sometimes preferred. A jealous dog can worm his way between a sleeping couple, and with the proper spring action from all four legs, shove a sleeping human to the floor.

### Rule Number Two:

Dogs possess superhuman strength while on a bed. As you cling to the edge of the bed, wishing you had covers, your sweet pup begins to snore at a volume you would not have thought possible. Once that quiets down, the dog dreams begin. Yipping, growling, running, kicking. Your bed becomes a battlefield and playground of canine fantasy. It starts out with a bit of "sleep running", lots of eye movement and then, suddenly, a shrieking howl blasted through the night like a banshee wail. The horror of this wake-up call haunts you for years. It's particularly devastating when your pup insists on sleeping curled around your head like a demented Daniel Boone cap.

### Rule Number Three:

The deeper the sleep, the louder the dog. The night creeps on and you fall asleep in the 3 inches of bed not claimed by a dog. The dog dreams quiet slightly and the heap of dog flesh sleeps - breathing heavily and passing wind. Then, too soon, it's dawn and the heap stirs. Each dog has a distinctive and unpleasant method of waking the pack. One may position itself centimetres from a face and stare until you wake. The clever dog obtains excellent results by simply sneezing on your face, or they could romp all over your sleeping bodies - or the ever-loving insertion of a tongue in an unsuspecting ear.

### Rule Number Four:

When the dog wakes - you wake. So, why do we put up with this? There's no sane reason. Perhaps it's just that we're a pack and a pack heaps together at night - safe, contented, heavy and loud.

Congratulations  
Emily Salaviejus  
ADAC Victorian  
Junior Handler of  
the Year



# APPLICATION FOR TRAINEE INSTRUCTORS

Members are invited to apply to enter the Instructors Course, which will commence shortly. Members applying will receive education in

- The Club – how it works and its history
- What makes a good Instructor?
  - Understanding how dogs and people learn
  - Be familiar with the difficulties people have in learning
  - Recognise these difficulties when they occur in Class
  - How to overcome these difficulties
  - Understand how dogs learn
  - How to be a successful Instructor
- Advances in dog training – what the public expect
- Positive training – what it is and how it works
  - Scientific research results on which positive training is based
  - Learn training theory
  - Learn training methods

In return the Trainee must guarantee to give the Club 12 months of their time as an Instructor after completing the course.

Course time frame 12 weeks plus apprentice time with a qualified Instructor. A Certificate will be issued after completing the course

Merit Certificate pass to commence as Trainee. Graduate Certificate pass required before you commence instructing.

Applications to Helen Read please



## CONGRATULATIONS

Mark Kilbourne and “Diablo Videl”

Winner

Novice Bitch Class

Royal Melbourne Show





## A Christmas Story for Dog Lovers – Elaine Longshaw

Long ago in the deepest of winters all of the animals on Earth were abuzz with the news. "He is born! He is born!" cried the snowy owl. "Come one and all, rejoice!" roared the mighty lion. "Bring gifts to the new King!" The forest grew bright with the din of excitement. Every creature was running towards the star. The noise was so loud and joyful that it travelled distant lands.

In a quiet glen, under a bramble bush, a small lonely dog raised his head from his slumber and heard the sounds from afar. He raised his little head and wondered. Slowly he raised his tired body and sniffed the air. He knew something was amiss - but he knew not what.

A voice ever so sweet was singing in the distance, this he could hear. The words were not at all clear, but the sound was of waterfalls, and misty mornings and everything dear. Eagerly he followed the sound and soon saw a star. It shone so brightly his little eyes watered. What was this shiny thing that happily glowed? What could be happening that would bring about such a lovely sight?

His little legs beat the path for many days. He became tired and hungry but still he walked on. He had to follow the sound of that voice. The voice that reminded him of warmer and kinder times. He had to follow the light of the star. The star told him of happy things to come.

At last he came into a clearing and his eyes beheld a mystifying sight. Animals were everywhere, and each had a precious gift. Some brought shiny berries from the forest, some brought beautiful leaves, some brought twigs from the rarest of trees and even some brought the most precious wildflowers of the fields. They were laying these gifts at the entrance of a stable. Above the stable the light of the star twinkled more brightly than before. He turned to the deer and asked: "What is all this? Where have I come?"

"You have come to see the new King. He is Born. Where are your gifts for the child?" asked the deer reproachfully. "I have no gifts, I didn't know..." said the lonely little dog with his head hung low. The deer sneered and snubbed and quickly walked away as he tossed his head indignantly. The little dog's body trembled all over, his little tail flew between his little legs, and his little head hung lower than ever. He was ashamed.

And yet...he still wanted to get a little peek at the New King. Quietly, ever so carefully, he crept over to the stable. He was so small he could easily hide under the other animals. Ever so sleekly he crept up to the manger and peeked inside. "Who are you?" boomed the voice of the Lion. "Why do you dare not bring gifts for the new King?"

And the little dog cowered, much humbled. He laid his little head at the foot of the manger and hid his eyes. He was ready to be killed by the Lion, and yet he spoke ever so quietly, ever so meekly, ever so bravely: "I have no gifts, I have no berries, or twigs, or bright flowers of the field...all I have is my life and I will gladly give that, for I have shamed all my brethren tonight." He waited - with his eyes closed, thinking that if he did die tonight, at least he would die beneath the cradle of his King.

That's when a warm and gentle hand was upon him. He did not dare to open his eyes, until he heard a woman's voice speak: "Do not fear little one. You are safe here. This bramble in your fur speaks of the gift you have brought to him." The lonely little dog opened his eyes and looked up at the woman. "But I have no gift to offer, save for myself, and that is very little..."he shyly protested.

The woman smiled and scratched his ears. "Little dog, you travelled far to see the King, that is gift enough when it comes from your heart. What gift is more precious than one given in innocence and humility? No little one, you are welcome here." As she spoke she raised the little dog up. "Behold, your King, the Son of Man. You shall serve him well." And the baby smiled. So it came to pass and dog was lonely no more.

And dog has served man ever since, loyal to a fault, and humble he remains. A gift from God to us, for who but dog will travel miles without explanation? Who but dog will cower from you even if he is not wrong? Who but dog will take a scolding even when he is not to blame? Who but dog is content to die at our feet if he so must? Let us care for dog well.

## BEHIND THE PRIEST'S COLLAR!

A little boy, not accustomed to seeing a priest in his "work uniform," went up to the priest and asked, "Why do you dress so funny?"

The priest replied, "This is the uniform that I wear when I work."

The child, still staring at him, asked, "Do you have a boo boo?"

The priest was somewhat puzzled, but quickly figured out that the child was looking at his white and black Roman collar. The priest pulled out the white plastic insert and showed it to the child, telling him that it was also part of his uniform.

On the back side of the collar there was some writing: "Wash with warm soapy water." The priest showed this to the little boy and then asked him, "Do you know what these words say?"

The little boy, obviously much too young to read, stated, "I sure do."

The priest, a little taken aback, then replied, "OK then, tell me what they say."

The little boy then replied, "Kills fleas and ticks for up to six months!"



## GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB

### Double Obedience Trial Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> November

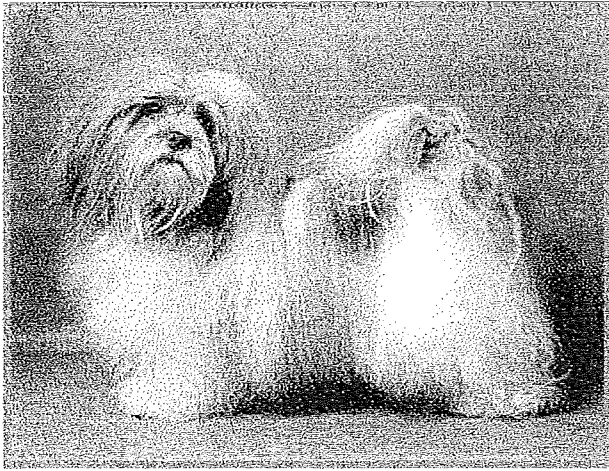
Working Bee - Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> November - commencing 9.00 am

Working Bee - Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> November - commencing 9.00 am

**Please note correction to Working Bee dates**

# DOG BREEDS FROM A TO Z

## *Havanese*



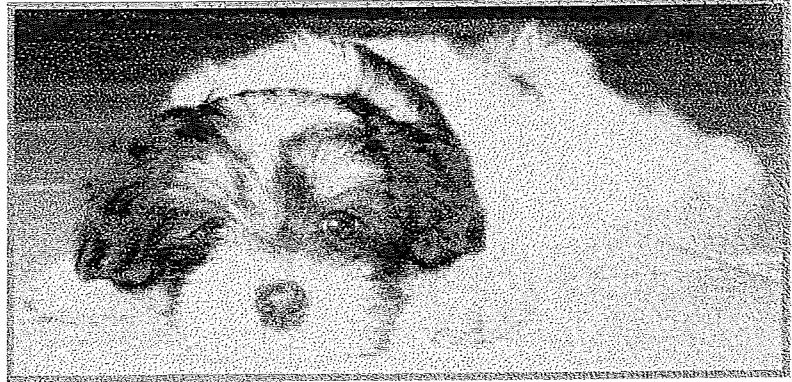
The Havanese, or Havanese Silk Dog as it is also known, makes a delightful companion and is easy to keep with its non-shedding coat.

The Havanese is a member of the Bichon family, and it is from this that the breed gets its third name, the Bichon Havanais. The Havanese were brought to Cuba by Spanish sea captains, who used them as presents for the women of wealthy households. The breed has been known since the 1700s, and was very popular with the upper-class residents of Cuba. These dogs were not raised as pets, but as companions to the upper-class ladies; they were mainly indoor or courtyard dogs which rarely ventured into the streets except as passengers in carriages.

The breed made its way to Europe and was used as a circus dog, supposedly being able to dance to music in an almost human manner. As with many of the rarer breeds, the Havanese became unpopular during the 1900s and diminished in numbers. However, three families emigrated from Cuba with their Havanese during the 1950s and these dedicated breeders in the US and Costa Rica worked for over a decade to restore the breed; now thanks to their efforts, it is no longer at high risk of becoming extinct.

The Havanese is a small dog that gives the impression of ruggedness rather than daintiness, as is common in the Bichons. This may be a result of a no-alter policy regarding its coat, or because of its solid build. Height: 8 - 11 in (20 - 28 cm). Weight: 7 - 12 lb (3 - 6 kg). The main feature that distinguishes this Bichon from others is the profuse double coat that can be straight or wavy, as opposed to curled. The coat is usually cream, but can be gold, silver, blue, or black.

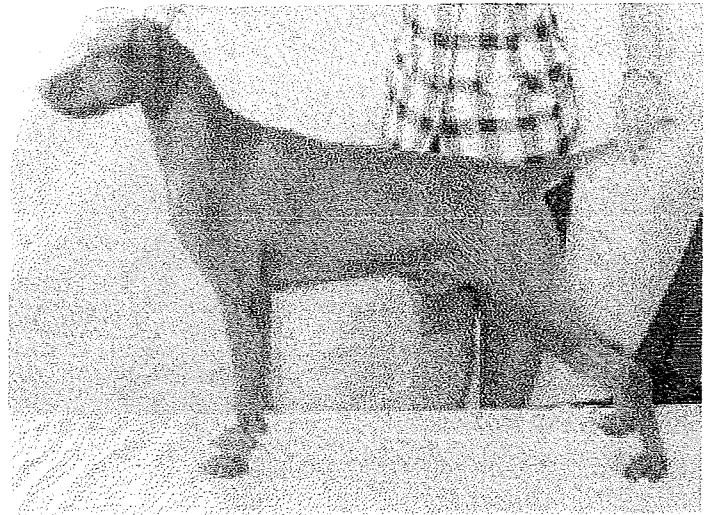
A Havanese head is rounded, and this is further accentuated by profuse eyebrows, moustache and whiskers. The tail is carried curled over the back, but may drop down when the dog is not moving. The eyes are dark and almond-shaped, and the ears of medium length, and these combine with the facial hair to give the dog a somewhat inquisitive expression.



With their lovable expression and cheeky manners, these dogs make fascinating pets. While we see a little adorable dog, however, this is very rarely how they regard themselves. These dogs behave as though they are far bigger, especially around their owners. Their endearing manner and cute appearance quickly allow them to become the favorite. In most cases this is okay, but it is advisable not to let this dog become too bossy as a puppy, or it may become snappy as it matures.

## *Hungarian Vizsla*

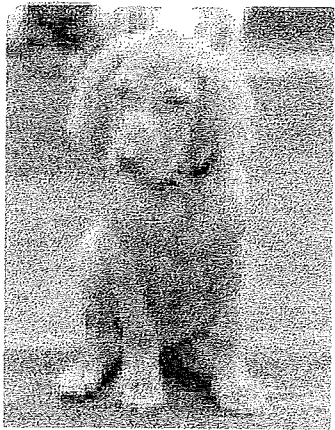
The word Vizsla in Hungarian means either "to be responsive or alert" or "searching/scrutinizing eyes." Vizsla owners will testify that this is therefore a very appropriate name for this breed. The Vizsla is Hungary's national dog; famous owners of Vizslas include Pope Pius XII and Zsa Zsa Gabor.



The Vizsla goes by a number of names, most frequently the Hungarian Vizsla or Hungarian Pointer. The history of this breed starts in the Middle Ages. The ancestors of the Vizsla were said to have been brought to Hungary by the invading Magyar hordes when they swept through Europe around 1000 AD. The breed was probably developed from these dogs by crosses with Transylvanian Hounds and

Turkish Yellow Dogs. There is speculation that in latter times the Pointer was also incorporated. Breed type was preserved by the breeders throughout the years; however, the breed dwindled in numbers during the two World Wars and was almost lost. In the 1940s a few Vizslas were carefully used in a breeding plan to revive the breed. The breed has now spread all over the world.

This elegant breed is lean and muscular. It is a medium to large-sized dog. Height: 22.5 - 25 in (57 - 64 cm). Weight: 48 - 60 lb (22 - 27 kg). The Vizsla has a wedge-shaped head with a broad skull that is slightly longer than the finely chiseled muzzle. The ears are long and are broadly v-shaped. They are moderately low-set and hang close to the head. The eyes are oval in shape and are usually amber, a shade darker than the coat color. The eye rims and nose are liver, and the nose has well-developed nostrils. The Vizsla has a short strong back with a deep chest that has a prominent breast bone. The legs are long and straight, and the feet are round with well-developed knuckles.



The coat is short and straight, made up of dense glossy hair. It has the unusual characteristic of being slightly greasy to the touch. The only acceptable color for a Vizsla is golden rust. White marks sometimes occur on the chest, but these are undesirable. A Vizsla's tail is usually docked to two thirds of its natural length.

The Vizsla is a very confident dog that is happy to be around people. It is equally comfortable when taken out hunting or for field trials. It makes a good watch-dog and is big enough to double as a guard dog. The Vizsla is happy to be with other dogs but quite contented to stay with its own family. This dog requires a fair degree of exercise and is delighted to be performing tasks for its owner, especially tracking. When working, the Vizsla should be provided with plenty of sustaining food, and the rations reduced accordingly at other times.

