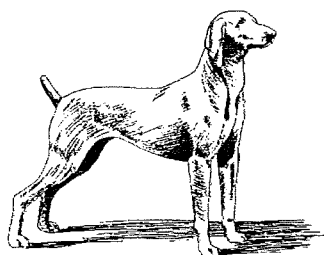
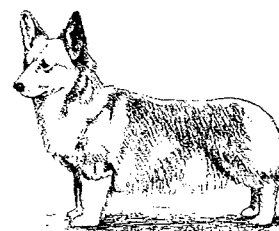
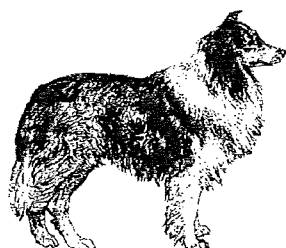
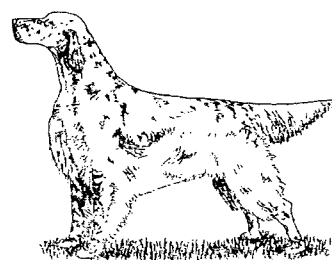
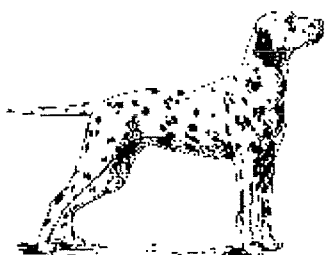


FAITHFULLY YOURS



ESTABLISHED 1954

Incorporation No A5419H

ABN 79 874 613 605

**Celebrating
50 years**

2004

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

February 2004
Issue No
141

CLUB CALENDAR

March

Thursday	4 March	Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 – 16 weeks
Sunday	7 March	Labour Day weekend. NO TRAINING
Saturday	13 March	Red Cross collection day at Wauru Ponds Shopping Centre commencing at 9.00am
Sunday	14 March	Normal training. Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months. Working Bee at the completion of training
Monday	15 March	Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm. Newsletter closes for articles, reports, etc
Sunday	21 March	Normal training
Sunday	28 March	Normal training. Newsletter available. Working Bee at the completion of training

April

Thursday	1 April	Puppy Kinder for puppies 8 – 16 weeks
Sunday	4 April	Normal training. Class 1 Intake. Puppy Intake for fully vaccinated puppies under 6 months
Tuesday	6 April	General Meeting – 8.00 pm unless otherwise advised
Sunday	11 April	Easter Sunday. NO TRAINING
Thursday	15 April	Newsletter closes for articles, report, etc
Sunday	18 April	PROMOTION DAY.
Monday	19 April	Instructor's Meeting – 7.30 pm. Trial entries close
Saturday	24 April	Trial working bee – 9.00am start
Sunday	25 April	Anzac Day - training time to be advised. Newsletter available
Friday	30 April	Trial Working Bee – 6.00pm start



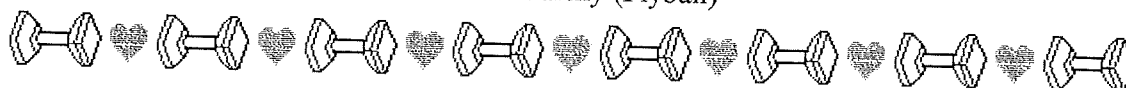
INSTRUCTORS

Helen Read - Vice President (training)
 Desma Dickeson - Training Supervisor
 Andrew Wallace - Assistant Training Supervisor
 Kim Ciezarek - Assistant Training Supervisor
 Barbara Thorogood - Training Manager

Colin Humphreys
 Joan Brophy
 Leonie Kelleher
 Victor Douglas
 David Gravalin
 Kath Devlin
 Trish Gavaghan (Agility)

Bruce Cairns
 Moira McNair
 Meinhard Breiberg
 Val Moeller
 Naomi Greaves
 Shirley Fletcher
 Sandra McCarthy (Flyball)

Arthur Thorogood
 Betty Lawrence
 Fred Lehrmann
 Sandy Malady
 John Shields
 Pam Convery



GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB INC

Committee for 2003/2004

PRESIDENT	Fred Lehrmann	52 215 318	Public Officer
VICE-PRESIDENT (1)	Helen Read	52 484 889	Training
VICE-PRESIDENT (2)	Tina Button	0414363556	Administration
SECRETARY	Pam Convery	52 290 145	
TREASURER	Jim Ball	52 484 154	Property Officer
TRIAL SEC/ASS SEC	Janelle Convery	52 290 145	
GENERAL COMMITTEE	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
NON-COMMITTEE	Desma Dickeson	52 789 585	Training Supervisor
	Barbara Thorogood	52 441 819	Training Manager
	Chris Jubb		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

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

INDEX

Reports	2	Body language matters!	12
New Members	3	Hard to explain	13
Agility/Jumping Trial.....	3	A guide to ages of canine development... 14	
Prison vs Work.....	4	Tehree Gordon Award	15
Dog People	4	Trial Results.....	15
Owing a dog calls for common sense	5	Library News	16
Noisy dog?	10	Word Search	17
Summer in Oz	11	Dog Breeds from A to Z	18

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

On Sunday 8th the new training season truly got under way with around 60 odd new Members as well as the old - about 2 dozen puppies and around 3 dozen in Beginners including an experimental Class incorporating Positive Reinforcement training. Experimental as the concept is new to our Instructors and they are skeptical. For many years we have used the same method of which the proof of success is on the walls inside the Clubhouse. But we must never stop learning and improving our skills and that's why the Committee gave the green light for this Class on a trial basis until the next Promotion Day, then we will decide its future.

In our last magazine an article sent in by Helen Read (page 7) contained a reference to owners of Labs and Goldies unwilling or unable to control their dogs. I totally distance myself from that reference and I'm sure the rest of my Committee feels the same. Quite a few comments have been made to me in that regard and it has put the Club in a very bad light.

The preparations for our big Celebrations are under way in earnest and so are the fundraising efforts to cover the cost. So please "Participate" when you are approached and put your name down to help. Apart from helping ourselves for a change we will not forget the wonderful work of the Red Cross. A collection day is coming soon and once again we will be rattling the tins. Last years result was \$696.45 in 3 1/2 hours. To "Participate" is good for the cause, your dog and the Club. Lots of walking will also reduce the effect of all the sweets you bought and enjoyed from our "Lollie Drive"!!!! You did "Participate", didn't you?

Good training

Fred Lehrmann - President

PUBLICITY OFFICER

Well we are in for an eventful year celebrating our 50th anniversary, so we hope you are able to participate in the upcoming events through out the year.

Our first event is the Pako Festa on the 21st Feb. This will be reported in the next Newsletter on how the event went.

We are also collecting for the Red Cross Appeal on the 13th March, at the Waurin Ponds Shopping Centre. If you have a spare hour or two, please see myself or place your name on the list under the verandah.

Our Display Team has two upcoming displays. Little River Primary School on the 14th March and St Andrews Primary School on the 20th March. So if you're in the area drop in and support the team.

If you are interested in joining the Display Team, you can contact Wendy McGraw, your Instructor or a Committee Member. We are always looking for new Members and it is a lot of fun for you and your dog.

Also if you are aware of any upcoming events in your area e.g. school fetes - let us know. We are always on the look out for new places to promote our Club.

Remember to have fun and enjoy your time at the Club.

Sandy Malady - Publicity Officer

NEW MEMBERS

The Committee, Instructors and Members would like to welcome the following new Members who have joined the Club recently. We hope you enjoy training your canine companion.

8/02/2004

Mitchell Family	Zorin Elizabeth	Cameron Michelle	Harford Family
Osborne Family	Mahoney Clare	Dandy Family	Musgrove Family
Teer Timothy/Ward Samantha		Comisel Andrea	Perry Megan
Barta Ramona/Browne Aaron		Ross Susan/McGlynn John	O'Neill Family
Bastin Family	Shaw Lana	McCoy Donner-Marree	Bates Family
Redden Family	Douglas Lidia/Stolar Veronika		Buchanan Family
Cramer Family	Marian Andrea	Crouch Family	Wharton Family
French Family	Mills Murray	Archibald Sandra	Ferguson Family
Coles Caroline	Novosel Ingrid	Smith Cornelia	
Ylstra Scott/Welsh Sharee		Donlen John	Heater Velvet
Deptula Jo	Hitchcock David/Brooks Christine		Owens Dianne
Ganly Wendy	Haas Paul	Thompson Emma	Dunk Betty
Walpole Family	Collard Family	Field Debbie/Moore Paul	Osborne Family
Sheppard Kay	Tomczak Family	Gallagher Family	
Quickmire Pam/Shepherd Crisben		Shute Sandy	
Kiddle Tim/Anderson Cassie		Tarka Andrew/Polley Nicole	

SATURDAY 1ST MAY 2004

GEELONG OBEDIENCE DOG CLUB

DOUBLE AGILITY/JUMPING TRIALS

Full schedule in March's VicDog

As Agility/Jumping Trials are very labour intensive, please keep this date in mind as we will be looking for help from all Members.

Watch for the "How you can help at a Trial form" late in March. Working Bees will also be announced to prepare the equipment.

PRISON vs WORK

Just in case you ever got the two mixed up. This should make things a bit clearer.

IN PRISON	you spend the majority of your time in an 8X10 cell.
AT WORK	you spend the majority of your time in a 6X8 cubicle.
IN PRISON	you get three meals a day.
AT WORK	you only get a break for one meal and you pay for it.
IN PRISON	you get time off for good behaviour.
AT WORK	you get more work for good behaviour.
IN PRISON	the guard locks and unlocks all the doors for you.
AT WORK	you must carry around a security card and open all the doors for yourself.
IN PRISON	you can watch TV and play games.
AT WORK	you get fired for watching TV and playing games.
IN PRISON	they allow your family and friends to visit.
AT WORK	you can't even speak to your family.
IN PRISON	the taxpayers pay all expenses with no work required.
AT WORK	you get to pay all the expenses to go to work and then they deduct taxes from your salary to pay for prisoners.
IN PRISON	you spend most of your life inside bars wanting to get out.
AT WORK	you spend most of your time wanting to get out and go inside bars.
IN PRISON	you must deal with sadistic wardens.
AT WORK	they are called managers



Have a Great Day at WORK



Dog People

Are a special breed not usually recognized by the ANKC.

- ♣ Think everyone has crates in their living rooms.
- ♣ Have messy houses. Their kennels are spotless.
- ♣ Can always find a show catalogue within arm's reach.
- ♣ Drive trucks, vans and station wagons especially equipped to haul dog crates.
- ♣ Can never be reached on a weekend. They're usually at a dog show.
- ♣ Will drive 400 miles, spend \$100 on gas, \$200 on a motel room and \$150 on meals to bring home a 25-cent ribbon.
- ♣ Have lush, green, beautiful backyards and have never bought a bag of fertilizer.
- ♣ Get up at 6 a.m. to walk the dogs, can be ringside dressed to kill at 8 a.m., but have trouble getting to work on time.
- ♣ Never miss a closing date for entry fees, but pay the mortgage ten days late.
- ♣ Use dog food bags for trash cans and 30-gallon trash cans for dog food.
- ♣ Talk for hours on the phone to another dog person in a language known only to dog people.
- ♣ Have parents who think they've lost their minds.
- ♣ Have neighbours who think they're strange.
- ♣ Have doggie friends who think they're wonderful!

Author unknown

Owning a dog calls for common sense and adaptability

Defining common sense dog ownership

Introduction

Carl and Mary Jones have two dogs and no kids. Cloud is a mixed German Shepherd they got for free from a co-worker at Carl's company and Silver is a purebred Samoyed purchased from a newspaper ad. Both intact males, the dogs get along well and have good manners. Although the dogs spend a lot of time outside — the Joneses both work long hours — they get walks most mornings and spend the evening and overnight in the house.

Roger Martin has a Golden Retriever in his garden apartment. He purchased Amber as a 10-week-old puppy and carefully cleaned up after her until she was housetrained. Amber stayed in a crate while Roger was at work until she was past her chewing stage, and now she stays in the kitchen behind a baby gate until he gets home for dinner. Roger hasn't taken her to the veterinarian for her shots or heartworm test this year because money is tight, but he feeds her well and she seems happy and energetic.

Linda and Robert Barnes adopted Border Collie Shep from a rescue group. Shep is driving them nuts with his non-stop type-A personality. He'll play ball until Linda can't take it anymore, then bug Robert to take over. Linda and Robert talk about sending Shep back to the rescue, but they haven't come to a decision yet.

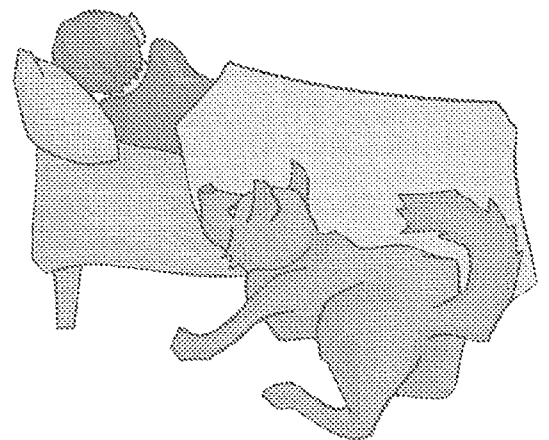
Each of these dog owners could be considered “irresponsible” in some fashion. Many people consider it irresponsible to keep a dog intact; to leave dogs outside for long periods; to keep large, energetic dogs in an apartment; to keep a dog in a crate for long hours; to skip routine veterinary care; to make a bad choice of a breed; or to consider giving up a dog because of that bad choice.

But the issue is not one of responsibility or lack thereof; it is a matter of finding the best way to develop and nurture a bond with a canine companion, even if that relationship does not fit an outsider's perspective of “responsible dog ownership.”

Common sense

The lament is often made that common sense isn't very common these days, but it is still the ticket to dispelling ignorance and solving problems, even dog problems.

The foundation of a good relationship with a dog is the making of a few common sense decisions. Each family that has or wants a dog must determine the position that dog will have in the household and the interaction it will have with family members, neighbours, and strangers. If people and dogs adapt well to the circumstances set up by those decisions, the relationship works. If they do not adapt well, the relationship may need repair. The decisions, adaptations, and amendments in this relationship serve the same purpose as decisions, adaptations, and amendments in any other relationship — to make it work for the benefit of all concerned.



Owning a dog calls for common sense and adaptability (continued)

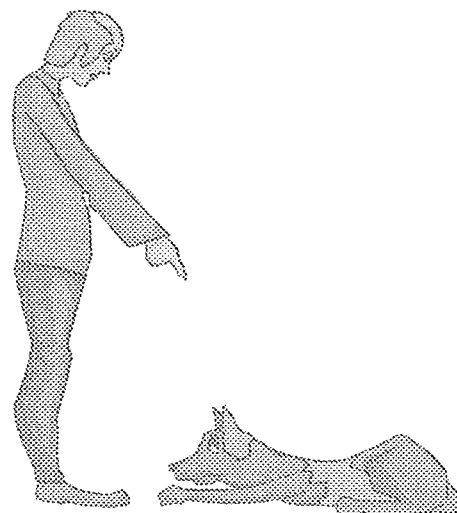
Common sense decisions

The first and perhaps most important decision is to carefully select a breed or mix of dog that is most likely to fit into the family temperament and lifestyle. Fortunately, there are many breeds to choose from, and there is at least one to fit every situation. There are breeds that are predisposed to retrieve, to guard, to pull sleds or carts, to snuggle, and to lie by the hearth. There are active breeds and calm breeds. There are breeds to satisfy the desire to comb long strands of silky hair and breeds that require only an occasional rubdown to keep coats healthy. There are breeds that can withstand cold climates and breeds that can cope with hot, muggy temperatures. There are breeds that love children and can put up with a toddler's teasing, poking, and pulling and a 10-year-old's rough-housing.

Check out the breed origin, for knowing where and why a breed was developed helps to understand its character and physical attributes. For example, breeds developed to

- **hunt and retrieve upland game birds** are generally active, low-maintenance, friendly working companions that enjoy carrying objects in their mouths;
- **herd sheep or cattle** are usually energetic, tough, versatile dogs that can be easily adapted to obedience work or agility;
- **guard sheep, cattle, palaces, castles, and forest preserves** tend to be courageous, independent, and aloof or aggressive with strangers;
- **serve as companions to ladies of the court** may be haughty, arrogant, and distrustful of children;
- **hunt vermin** are generally scrappy, tough, and very active.

Once the breed is selected, the buyer should look for a breeder who produces puppies that fit the breed's physical and attitude description. Choosing a puppy that has the name of the breed but not the appearance and character negates the vast amount of work to get to this point. Why bother reading and studying about breeds just to buy a puppy that is a Labrador Retriever in name only?



Once the puppy comes home, there are many other decisions to be made, but they can all be approached with common sense and made to fit your personal biases, budget, and life circumstances.

The decision to spay or neuter is often at the top of the list. Sterilization surgery is often cited as the demarcation between "responsible" and "irresponsible" dog ownership, but that is a political and moral judgment, not a practical one.

Sterilization has many advantages: spayed bitches never drop estrus fluids on the carpet or unwanted litters in the closet, don't develop reproductive cancers or uterine infections, and don't require management skills to separate them from male dogs, and castrated male dogs don't get testicular cancer, macho attitudes, or stud dog wanderlust. However, if a family wants to keep a dog intact, exercises common sense precautions to prevent unwanted litters, and understands the risks of infection and cancer, they should not be considered "irresponsible."

Close on the heels of the decision to spay or neuter is the decision to breed. This one requires at least as much care as the selection of a breed, for the determination to bring more puppies into the world should be

Owning a dog calls for common sense and adaptability (continued)

based on more than wanting the kids to see the miracle of birth or aiming to make a few dollars for the vacation fund. Puppies are not cars or toasters; they should be thoughtfully produced, thoughtfully raised, and thoughtfully sold.

Breeders often study their breed — really study it — for years before producing a litter. Dog breeding is animal husbandry every bit as much as the breeding of race horses or beef cattle. In dogs, the aim is to package the genes into a healthy animal that is representative of its breed, not merely to produce more Akitas or Rottweilers or Jack Russell Terriers to sell for a fast buck. The original developers of these breeds knew what characteristics they wanted and carefully mated dogs to get them; breeding today should be approached with the same care.

Breeding a healthy litter is expensive. Sire and dam in all medium-to-giant breeds and mixes should be checked for hip dysplasia even if they show no signs of problems, and they should be screened for other genetic diseases that are prevalent in their breeds and for which tests exist. Toy breeds should at least be checked for slipping patellas (kneecaps). These precautions do not eliminate the potential for inherited disease or abnormality, but they do improve the odds for a healthy litter.

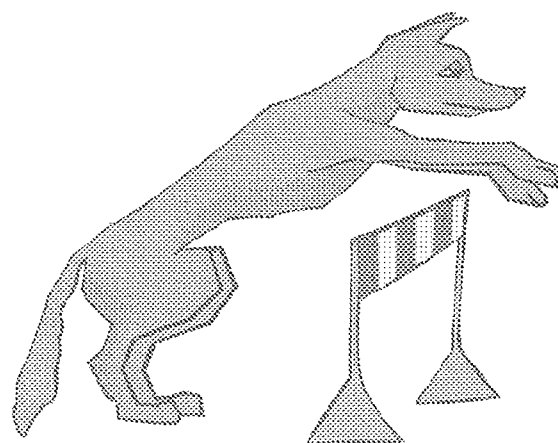
Finally, the decision to breed a litter should include consideration of the puppies' need for socialization and careful screening of potential buyers. Since the puppies will be pets, they should be accustomed to living with people and their noises, smells, and activities from the beginning. Gentle handling is recommended from birth onward, handling that can be done during the three-times-daily cleaning of the whelping area. When puppies begin to move around freely, they should be given toys to play with and spend some time outside the whelping area each day. At five weeks, they can spend time outdoors every day, weather permitting.

Potential buyers can visit the puppies from six weeks on, but no puppy should go to a new home before seven weeks and preferably not before eight weeks. Breeders of toy dogs often keep the litter together for 10-12 weeks or more.

Common sense dog care

Other decisions face dog owners almost daily, decisions that can also be made with common sense.

What to feed? Premium foods cost more but dogs tend to eat less and produce less waste. The ingredients in premium foods are more likely to keep the dog fit, for the companies producing the foods are constantly researching canine nutrition and new formulas to increase their share of the market. Whatever the choice, however, owners should be prepared for stories from dog-owning friends about why that food is no good and the one they chose is better.



However, some dogs will not do well on particular foods, so be prepared to switch if Sassy's coat is dull or she seems to be gaining too much weight or getting too much tartar on her teeth.

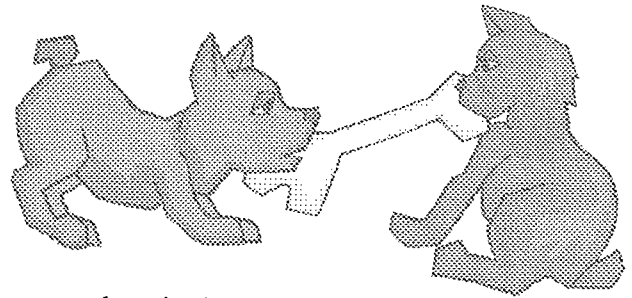
Vaccinations to get? Puppies should have basic protection from diseases that can kill or seriously affect them, but there is increasing evidence that adult dogs not only may not need annual boosters but that jolting the immune system with yearly shots can cause other problems. Therefore, a dog owner should discuss vaccinations with his veterinarian to determine the best protocol for each pet instead of heading for the nearest low-cost shot clinic.

Owning a dog calls for common sense and adaptability (continued)

Flea treatment? In the past few years, researchers have developed several flea treatments that are easy to use, effective, and less polluting than the old sprays and dips. Genetically enhanced natural insecticides, pills and sprays that interfere with insect growth patterns, and topical applications specific for fleas and ticks provide longer-term protection than the old methods.

Training classes? All dogs need manners. Virtually all puppies and dogs will benefit from the socialization of training classes and most owners will benefit from the wisdom of a carefully chosen instructor and the camaraderie of other dog owners. However, for those whose budgets are tight, a few training books and the persistence to work through problems can be the answer. The end result — good manners — can be achieved either way.

Confinement? Indoors, a crate can aid in housetraining and keep Simba from chewing the furniture or destroying the carpet when he's not under surveillance, but a baby-gate across the kitchen or laundry room doorway can also minimize damage and keep urine and faeces on tile floors instead of hardwood floors or carpet.



Outdoors, a fence is preferred if Fluffy is to be on her own at any time. Underground fences in good repair keep most dogs in, but don't keep other animals or children out. Above-ground fences in good repair keep most dogs in and do keep other dogs and children out.

If Bear is to live outside a substantial part of each day, a kennel run will keep him safer than a perimeter fence. A kennel run can be permanent or portable and should have a doghouse at one end.

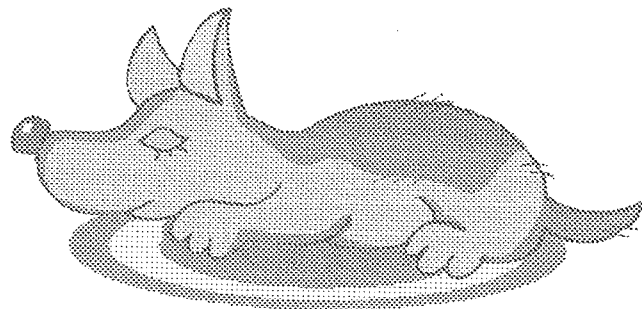
Common sense results

Each decision should be made with the welfare of the dog and the family relationship in mind. An ill-mannered intact male dog can be a chore to deal with day in and day out, but common sense dictates that neutering and training are a better course than surrendering the dog at the shelter because he is difficult.

An adult dog of an active breed does need daily exercise, but a morning walk is a more practical solution than giving Amber to a rescue group because someone said it is cruel to keep a Golden Retriever in an apartment.

In most cases, the dog is better off in the home he has with the family that wanted him in the first place. Common sense decisions will help owners get past the frustrations and the hurdles so they can develop and nurture the relationship they dreamed of when they brought Yankee home.

Norma Bennett Woolf



Noisy dog?

Get control now - Vicki deGruy

Q: *My dog barks all the time. He barks at the mailman, at sounds he hears on TV, at birds outside the window, whenever the doorbell rings, whenever he wants something. He never seems to shut up. I've tried yelling at him, squirting lemon juice in his mouth and tossing a "throw can" like my obedience instructor said. Nothing seems to work. He's driving me crazy! What can I do?*

A: Barking can be, quite honestly, a hard behavior to modify because it's a self-rewarding activity for the dog. When a dog barks, he almost always makes something happen. When he barks at the mailman, for example, the mailman leaves. (The dog doesn't know that dropping off the mail and walking away is the mailman's job — he thinks his barking has scared the 'intruder' off.)

When the doorbell rings, he barks to let you know that something is out there ... and sure enough, you come to see. If he barks for his dinner, you usually bring it to him. Yelling, scolding or throwing things are seldom effective as corrections because he's still making something happen with his barking even if that something isn't very nice. A better way to hush your noisy dog is to teach him to start — and stop — barking on command.

First, train your dog to "Speak!" for a dog cookie. Praise him when he barks. After a few woofs, tell him "alright, Enough!" in a firm, no nonsense voice. Immediately pop the cookie into his mouth. It's impossible for him to bark when his mouth is stuffed with cookie so he has no choice except to obey your command to stop barking. Now tell him what a good dog he is for being quiet.

With a dog as noisy as yours, you can use all his barking episodes as training opportunities. When the doorbell rings, praise him for barking to alert you, then tell him "Enough!" and reward with a treat when he stops. He's going to learn that you want a few woofs and then silence. Make sure you praise him for barking when he's supposed to and then stopping (Enough!) on command.

When you know that he fully understands the meaning of the word "Enough," you can start correcting him when he ignores it. If he doesn't obey your command to stop barking, give him a sharp tug on his collar and scold "NO! Enough!" Before long, you'll be able to use "Enough" to stop him before he starts to bark.

This training is going to take a few weeks to sink in. Be persistent and don't give up. Some breeds are naturally noisy and will take more work to train than others. Even when your dog understands what's expected of him, he may still bark more often than you'd like him to. Now, though, you have a way of getting his attention and letting him know what you want. Even if you have to say "Enough!" each time he barks when he's not supposed to, you'll be doing much better than when you didn't have a way to communicate with him at all.

Q: *My dog lives outside and barks almost constantly. The neighbors are complaining and they've called the police once. If I can't get her to stop, I'm going to have to give her away. Would one of those bark collars help?*

A: It might but there's a good chance it won't be a permanent cure. Dogs are social creatures; nature didn't intend for them to live by themselves isolated from their families. Dogs that live outdoors are often lonely and bored. They bark for attention and for something to do. A bark collar might silence her temporarily but if you don't take care of her needs for company and exercise, she'll learn to ignore the collar and continue barking. For a long-term solution, bring her inside and make her a genuine part of your family.

Summer in Oz

You know you're in an Australian Summer when....

1. The best parking space is determined by shade instead of distance.
2. Hot water comes out of both taps.
3. You learn that a seat belt buckle makes a pretty good branding iron.
4. The temperature drops below 35c and you feel a little chilly.
5. You discover that in February it only takes two fingers to steer your car.
6. You discover that you can get sunburnt through your car window.
7. You develop a fear of metal car door handles.
8. You break a sweat the instant you step outside at 7:30am.
9. Your biggest bicycle wreck fear is, "What if I get knocked out and end up lying on the pavement and cook to death?"
10. You realise that asphalt has a liquid state.
11. While walking back barefoot to your car from the beach, you do a tightrope act on the white lines in the carpark.
12. You catch a cold from having the aircon full blast while you sleep during the night.
13. You pray that your train will have air-conditioning, and if it doesn't, waiting an extra 15 minutes for one is worth it.



“SPIRIT OF A DOBERMANN”



“I live among God’s creatures now in the Heavens of your mind.
So do not grieve for me, my friend. As I am with my kind.
My collar is a rainbow’s hue. My leash a shooting star.
My boundaries are the Milky Way. Where I sparkle from afar.
I drink from waters laced with gold. My world a beauty to behold
And wise old dogs do form my pride. To amble at my very side.
At night I sleep in angel’s arms. Her wings protecting me.
And moonbeams dance about us, as stardust falls on thee.
So when your life on earth is spent, and you stand at Heaven’s gate
Have no fear of loneliness, for here, you know I wait.”

“YAHBINI” (the ‘star’) (Elaniedobe Dark Yahbini)

22.05.96 - 31.01.04

Tragically taken as result of an accident, from myself and his mother “Tshintā”.

Your wonderful nature and love of people was unsurpassed.

Rest without pain my “little big man”. Bred and loved so dearly by us.

Elaine Longshaw

Body language matters!

“It’s not what you say but how you say it!”

Q: *I’ve been taking my dog to obedience classes but I’m still having problems getting him to understand what I want him to do. My instructor says I’m not using the right tone of voice or body language but I don’t know what she means. Can you help me?*

A: Since dogs don’t talk, spoken language isn’t as important to them as it is to people. While they can learn what certain words mean, dogs understand non-verbal signals like tone of voice, gestures and posture better than they understand words.

For example, get your dog’s attention and then, in a happy voice, call him to you using a different command than he’s used to and a different name than his own. If his name is Barney, say “Over here, Fred!” Guess what? Even if he’s never heard those words before, he’ll still come because he recognizes the inviting tone of voice you always use when you want him to come.

Dogs are also very sensitive to facial expressions and eye contact. He knows that a smile means you’re happy and a scowl means you’re not. Here’s another example: Using that same cheerful voice combined with a big smile, tell him that he’s a terrible, awful, miserable dog and that you’re really mad at him. What does he do? Instead of cowering in shame, he wiggles, wags and wants to kiss you! Why? Because you’re talking to him in the same tone that you normally use to praise him. He doesn’t care what words you use – it’s your happy attitude that he’s responding to.

Dogs pay attention to your posture, too. Crouching to the dog’s level invites them to come or play. Standing straight with your shoulders back is a more commanding posture and tells the dog you are someone to be respected.

Dogs become very confused when their owners’ words, expressions and tones don’t match. If you were to crouch down and call your dog using a happy voice but with a frown on your face and a stern look in your eye, he wouldn’t know what to do! Is he supposed to come or are you mad at him? If he does come, he’ll probably do it fearfully since frowns and stern eyes usually mean something unpleasant is in store! Since your signals are mixed, he can only guess at what you want or what will happen to him.

Many owners give commands in a questioning tone: “Barney, sit?” This tells the dog you’re not sure of yourself and don’t know exactly what you want him to do. If you don’t know, he won’t either! Others draw the word out into something that sounds soothing, sinister and questioning at the same time: “Barney, siiiiiit?” The poor dog doesn’t know what in the world you’re trying to get across and might not respond at all!

To be most effective when training and communicating with your dog, your expression, eyes and tone of voice all must say the same thing. You need to use different expressions and tones for different situations and keep those signals consistent. When you tell your dog to do something, use a low-toned, firm, matter of fact voice. “Barney, sit!” Your facial expression should be neutral, neither smiling nor frowning, you should be standing up straight and your eyes should say “Do it!” This is as clear to the dog as it gets – he sees that you expect him to do as he’s told and if he understands the command, he will do it.

If he obeys, give him a huge smile and praise with a happy, cheerful voice. Let him know exactly how pleased you are with him. If he didn’t obey, give him a dirty look and drop your voice as low as you can to deliver a short but totally unmistakable “no.”

Vicki DeGruy

HARD TO EXPLAIN

On a Myer hairdryer:
"Do not use while sleeping".
(Darn, and that's the only time I have to work on my hair).

On a bag of Chips:
You could be a winner! No purchase necessary.
Details inside.
(The shoplifter special?)

On a bar of Palmolive soap:
"Directions: Use like regular soap".
(And that would be how???)

On some frozen dinners:
"Serving suggestion: Defrost".
(But, it's just a suggestion).

On Nanna's Tiramisu dessert
(printed on bottom):
"Do not turn upside down".
(Well...duh, a bit late, huh)!

On Marks & Spencer Bread Pudding:
"Product will be hot after heating".
(And you thought????...)

On packaging for a K-Mart iron:
"Do not iron clothes on body".
(But wouldn't this save me more time?)

On a bottle of shower cleaner.
Directions
1. Start with a clean shower.

A GUIDE TO AGES OF CANINE DEVELOPMENT

Age (weeks) 3 - 14. Socialization Period. If socialized later than 14 weeks, (or between 12 - 14 weeks in some dogs) shyness or aggressiveness may dominate behaviour.

Age (weeks) 6 - 8. Optimum Socialization. If socialized earlier, shyness often develops, along with over-dependence on owner, which may lead to over-protectiveness.

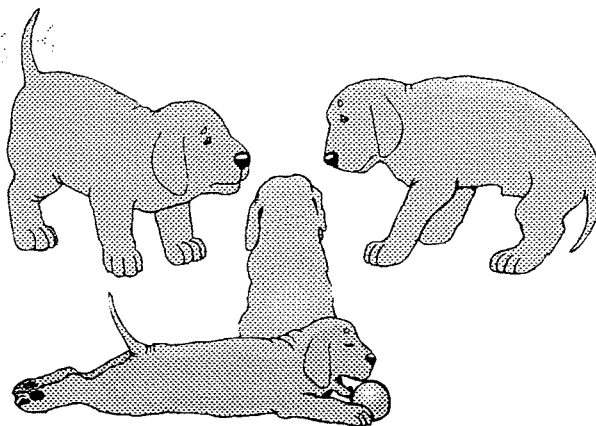
Age (weeks) 8 - 10. Fear Imprint. Traumatic, fear-producing experiences may be permanently impressed causing defensive reactions in some circumstances.

Age (weeks) 12 - 14. Puberty Onset. Meaningful sexual mounting often occurs. Males display erections.

Age (weeks) 18 - 40. Protective-Aggressive. Barking at strangers and other territorial and social group protective tendencies may occur. Leg lifting may begin in males.

Age (weeks) 35 - 56. Functional. Many dogs become more serious about protective-aggressive behaviour. A general persistence in behaviour problems is noted and corrections become more difficult.

Age (weeks) 104 - 208. Achievement. Protective-aggressive behaviour can become especially purposeful. Problem behaviour appears to become self-rewarding, habitual. Corrections markedly more difficult





AND THE WINNER IS –

TEHREE GORDON SENIOR AUSTRALIAN OF THE YEAR 2004

Back in November 2003 our own local identity and Geelong Obedience Dog Club Life Member was honoured again by being named Senior Victorian of the Year. A fabulous accolade after previously having won the national Tattersalls Award for enterprise and achievement.

As a result of working tirelessly with native animals and birds over more than three decades, her Award gave her the opportunity to dine with the Prime Minister and Governor-General in Canberra on January 25, the day prior to Australia Day. The dinner was where Tehree and the other state finalists would learn who would become Australia's Senior of the Year 2004.

Before she headed off to Canberra with husband Hamish, Tehree had mixed emotions of trepidation at leaving her beloved sanctuary Jirrahlinga for the weekend, and excitement at being bestowed the honour of dining with Australia's leaders.

To her surprise (not the staff and volunteers), she was named Senior Australian of the Year.

For the first time, this normally very organised lady, had not prepared a speech. However, her speech straight from her heart was humbling, as she thanked those dearest to her for their support, her staff and volunteers alike.

An excerpt from her speech was as follows "What I'd like to think my future holds is carrying on rescuing and saving our wildlife, and more importantly the broken hearts, the broken spirits and those with broken bodies who come through the sanctuary and through living with animals, recognise that life is worth living."

Tehree is a true Australian and a valuable asset to the community. Australians salute you, and from all of us at Geelong Obedience Dog Club, we are proud to have you as a Life Member.

Elaine Longshaw



TRIAL RESULTS

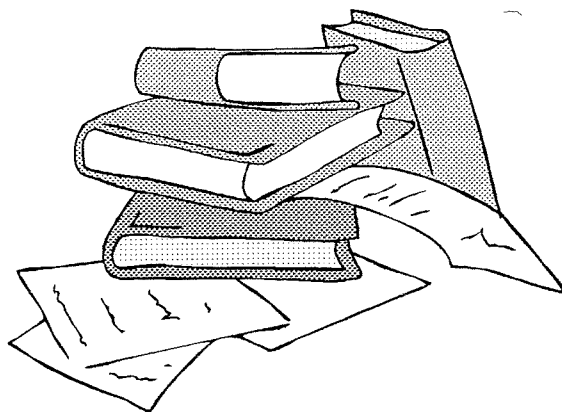
Melton Obedience Dog Club – Sunday 15th February

Kelly Pilmore	"Stimpy"	Staffordshire Bull Terrier	Novice	NQ	2 nd Place
			Highest Scoring Geelong Member		

LIBRARY NEWS

The Library is open between the 2
sessions 10.15am to 10.45am

Call in and see Robyn our Librarian or
Peg our Assistant Librarian and they
will assist you with your selection



BOOK REVIEW

The Dog's Mind Dr Bruce Fogle

How do dogs perceive the world around them? How do they see, hear, learn, relate to their owners? How large are their brains, what is their emotional makeup? Why do they suffer from stress and how can it be coped with?

Over the last 10 years a substantial body of knowledge has been built up about the psychology of dog behaviour. Combining 20 years of practical experience as a Veterinary Clinician with a personal knowledge and understanding of the latest international research, Dr Bruce Fogle has written the most instructive and relevant book on how the canine mind works.



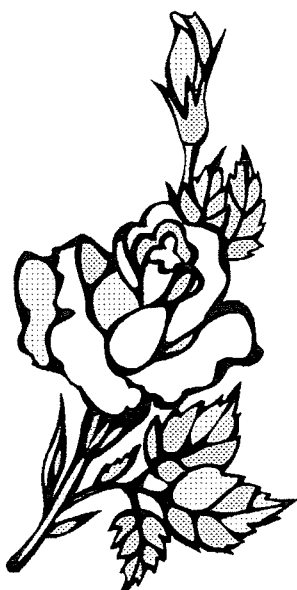
AJOUJOU JAZZY JOE CD AD

“Dandy”

16.6.85 – 22.11.03

Much loved, longtime companion
Member of the Demonstration Team for over 10 years
Our ‘little man’ will be greatly missed
Thank you dear friend for all the joy and happy memories you have given
us

Cheryl Young and family

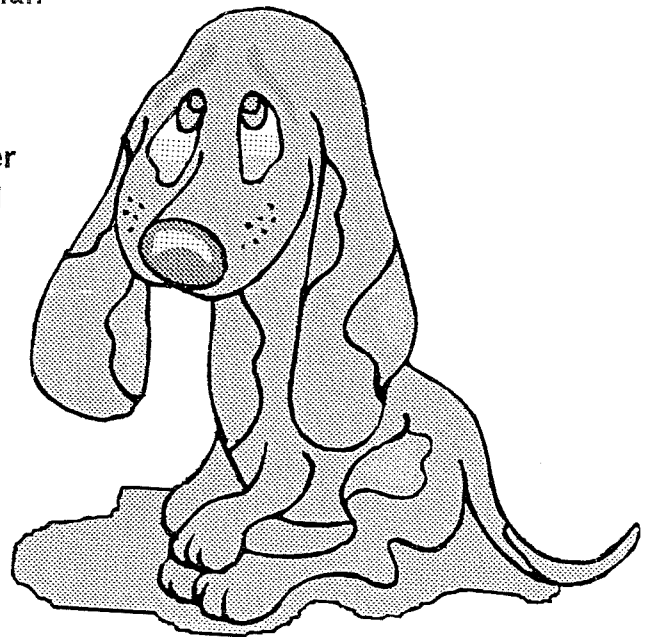


Dog Breeds

G	R	E	L	I	E	W	T	T	O	R	T	K	V	Q
L	E	I	N	A	P	S	R	E	B	M	U	L	C	V
N	O	R	F	O	L	K	T	E	R	R	I	E	R	N
L	N	E	M	C	H	I	H	U	A	H	U	A	X	J
L	E	I	N	A	P	S	R	E	K	C	O	C	D	Z
E	W	L	R	I	N	A	I	N	A	R	E	M	O	P
S	F	L	O	R	A	S	L	S	A	M	O	Y	E	D
S	O	O	D	N	U	O	H	T	E	S	S	A	B	A
U	U	C	A	T	B	D	A	E	L	D	O	O	P	L
R	N	R	R	E	O	A	S	B	P	U	L	I	U	M
K	D	E	B	R	X	Z	A	C	E	H	C	S	G	A
C	L	D	A	R	E	N	A	D	T	A	E	R	G	T
A	A	R	L	I	R	W	P	V	M	F	G	R	R	I
J	N	O	P	E	D	Z	S	R	I	D	Z	L	D	A
K	D	B	L	R	C	H	O	W	C	H	O	W	E	N

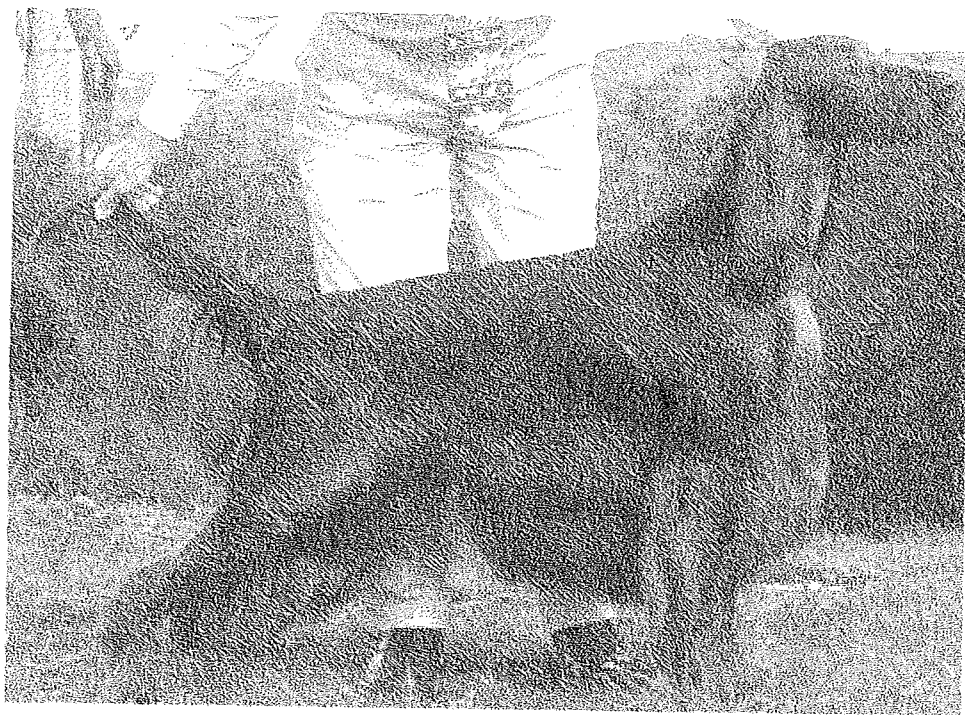
Basset Hound
 Beagle
 Border Collie
 Boxer
 Cairn Terrier
 Chihuahua
 Chow Chow
 Clumber Spaniel
 Cocker Spaniel
 Collie
 Dalmatian
 German Shepherd
 Great Dane
 Jack Russell

Labrador
 Lhasa Apso
 Newfoundland
 Norfolk Terrier
 Pomeranian
 Poodle
 Pug
 Puli
 Rottweiler
 Samoyed



DOG BREEDS FROM A TO Z

Irish Setter



This elegant Irish breed is considered by many to be one of the world's most beautiful dogs, but the Irish Setter doesn't rest on beauty alone for its popularity - it is lively and active and has a sense of fun to match! Irish Setters have captured hearts all over the world; one famous fancier was former US President Harry S. Truman, who owned an "Irish" called Mike.

The Irish Setter was developed in Ireland during the eighteenth century to hunt upland game, and was a clearly established breed by 1800. The Irish, or Red Setter as it is commonly known, is descended from a breed known as the Setting Spaniel and was refined and developed by the

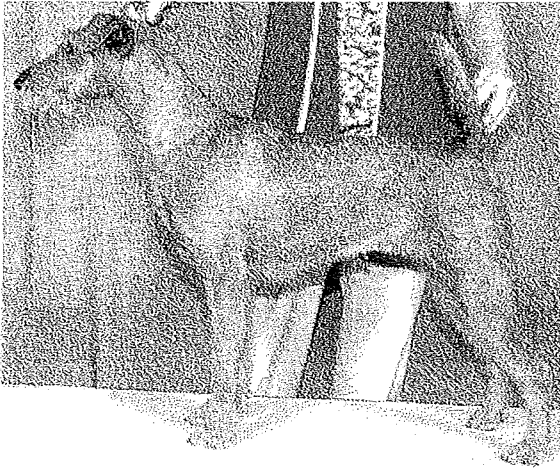
breeders of the day by crosses with Pointers, English Setters, Gordon Setters, and other Spaniel types. Indeed, the early name for the breed was Red Spaniel or Modder Rhu (red dog).

There is some suggestion that other breeds such as the Irish Water Spaniel, the Bloodhound and the Irish Terrier were also crossed to create the Red Setter, but as with so many of the sporting breeds developed in the eighteenth century, there is no documentation to prove this theory. Until the early- to mid-nineteenth century, Irish Setters were not only red, but also came in red and white; however, the red and white dogs are now considered a separate breed, the Irish Red and White Setter.

Height: 25 - 28 in (63.5 - 71 cm). Weight: 60 - 70 lb (27 - 32 kg). The Irish Setter is a refined breed with no outstanding physical peculiarities except for the deep chestnut-red coat; no other breed has a coat quite the same stunning color. The coat is medium-long and short on the back with feathering on the ears, stomach, tail, and back of the legs. The head on an Irish Setter is long and narrow, but deep and rather square, not weedy. The ears are set on low and are moderately long. The eyes are hazel or dark brown, and almond-shaped. Irish Setters have deep, narrow chests, a straight back, and their tail is set on low and carried level with the back.

The Irish Setter was originally a wonderful working dog. Over the generations, it has been selectively bred for its magnificent physical characteristics. Unfortunately, this selective breeding seems to have been at the expense of the dog's temperament. Irish Setters are wonderfully gentle dogs, but they can be very skittish and their playfulness is very exaggerated. To train an Irish Setter you need a lot of patience, as they can have difficulty in completing a task without being sidetracked. If owners adopt a very sensitive approach and can retain a bottomless sense of humor, the Irish Setter can make a wonderful companion animal. They do require a lot of exercise and attention.

Irish Terrier



The Irish Terrier is a plucky and versatile breed that originated in Ireland and displays unmistakable Terrier characteristics.

There is, as with so many others, no certainty as to the development of this breed. The home of the Irish Terrier is County Cork, Ireland, and it is likely that the breed originated around the early 1700s. The now extinct Black and Tan Terrier and the Wheaten Terrier were the most probable breeds to have been used in the development of the Irish Terrier. Owners and breeders formed a club in 1879, and it wasn't until then that the breed became standardized. As well as performing the usual Terrier activity of vermin killing, the Irish Terrier was also used as a retriever on land and water.

An amusing story is told of the debut of the Irish Terrier in conformation showing. In 1872, an Irishman named Frank Dooley entered his two Irish Terriers in a competition held in Dublin. Dooley claimed that a leprechaun handled his dogs...but only he could see it!!

The Irish Terrier is one of the more racy Terriers and should never appear cobby. Height: 18 in (46 cm). Weight: 25 - 27 lb (11 - 12 kg). Starting from the top, their head is relatively long and there is only a rudimentary stop between the skull and muzzle. The moderately high-set ears are small and v-shaped, and fall forward onto the cheeks. The eyes are small and dark, and give the dog a penetrating gaze. The broken coat is dense and wiry and forms small eyebrows, a moustache and a beard.

The Irish Terrier's alternative name, the Irish Red Terrier, is derived from the red coat, which can be bright red, wheaten red or yellow red. The moderately long neck broadens towards the shoulders and fits into a deep, muscular chest. The back is moderately long and straight; the tail is docked to three-quarters of its natural length and is carried high over the back.

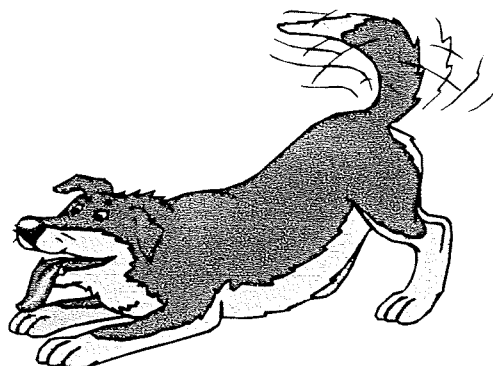
The Irish Terrier is not a dog for the faint-hearted. With a firm approach, this Terrier can be made into a well-behaved and loyal dog. This dog has a very keen sense of who is the boss, and if kept in its place it will be an asset to the whole family. It should not be allowed to become too bossy. The Irish Terrier makes a good watch-dog as it readily adopts its owner's property as its own territory. Care should be taken to adequately socialize the Irish Terrier with other dogs when it is a puppy. This early socialization will reduce its tendency to be aggressive towards other dogs when it matures. It is wise to keep your Terrier on a leash when meeting other dogs.

Introducing
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"Mutts on the Move"

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Canine Freestyle (square dancing with our dogs)

Obedience work

Tricks and Agility

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