

USAF

**SENTRY DOG
PROGRAM**



USAF SENTRY DOG

TRAINING MANUAL



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Security Police

USAF SENTRY DOG PROGRAM

This manual contains authoritative instructions, procedures, and techniques for increasing the effectiveness of the USAF Sentry Dog Program. It is for sentry dog handlers and program supervisors, and is used as a reference text in formal courses that include instruction on the sentry dog program.

[See summary of revised, deleted, or added material on last text page below signature element.]

CONTENTS

| Chapter | Paragraph | Page |
|---------------------------|---|-------|
| PART ONE — GENERAL | | |
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | |
| | Section A—History of Military Dogs | |
| | Before World War II | 1 1 |
| | During World War II | 2 1 |
| | After World War II | 3 2 |
| | Section B—The Sentry Dog Flight | |
| | Organization | 4 2 |
| | Duty Schedules | 5 3 |
| 2 | HANDLER PERSONNEL | |
| | Section A—The Sentry Dog Handler and Supervisor | |
| | Source | 6 4 |
| | Qualifications | 7 4 |
| | Duties and Responsibilities | 8 5 |
| | Section B—Training | |
| | Formal | 9 6 |
| | On-the-Job | 10 6 |
| | Unsatisfactory Performance | 11 7 |
| | Status of Trained Personnel | 12 7 |
| 3 | SENTRY DOGS | |
| | Section A—Procurement | |
| | The German Shepherd Dog | 13 8 |
| | Procurement Procedures | 14 9 |
| | Evaluation for Acceptance | 15 10 |
| | Tattooing Procedures | 16 11 |

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| Chapter | Paragraph | Page |
|---------|--|-------|
| | Section B—Training | |
| | Initial | 17 11 |
| | Retraining | 18 11 |
| | Section C—Principles of Utilization | |
| | Assignment to Installations | 19 12 |
| | Assignment to Posts | 20 12 |
| | Rotation of Posts | 21 12 |
| | Sentry Duty | 22 12 |
| | Patrolling | 23 12 |
| | Handler-Dog Ratio | 24 13 |
| | Releasing Dog | 25 13 |
| | Posting Patrolled Areas | 26 13 |
| | Alerting Range | 27 13 |
| | Simulated Penetrations | 28 14 |
| | Sentry Dog Demonstrations | 29 14 |
| | Section D—Safety | |
| | In and Around the Kennel Area | 30 14 |
| | In and Around the Training Area | 31 15 |
| | In and Around Veterinary Treatment Facilities | 32 16 |
| | In Transit | 33 16 |
| | Section E—Transportation of Dogs | |
| | During Local Motor Vehicle Transportation | 34 16 |
| | During Long Distance Transportation | 35 16 |
| | During Hot Weather | 36 18 |
| 4 | PROCUREMENT, USE, AND MAINTENANCE OF SENTRY DOG EQUIPMENT | |
| | Section A—Procurement | |
| | What and When to Procure | 37 19 |
| | How and Where to Procure | 38 19 |
| | Section B—Use | |
| | Leather Collar | 39 19 |
| | Choke Chain | 40 20 |
| | Training Leash | 41 20 |
| | Kennel Chain | 42 21 |
| | Equipment Holder | 43 21 |
| | Muzzle | 44 21 |
| | Comb | 45 24 |
| | Brush | 46 24 |
| | Feeding Pan | 47 24 |
| | Water Bucket | 48 24 |
| | Immersion Heater | 49 24 |
| | Attack Suit | 50 24 |
| | Section C—Maintenance | |
| | Leather | 51 25 |
| | Metal | 52 25 |
| | Fabric | 53 25 |

| Chapter | Paragraph | Page |
|---|---|------|
| PART TWO — HEALTH OF THE SENTRY DOG | | |
| 5 | VETERINARY MEDICAL SERVICES | |
| | Section A—Who Provides the Services | |
| | Base Veterinarian | 27 |
| | Attending Veterinarian | 27 |
| | Section B—What the Services Are | |
| | Immunizations | 28 |
| | Routine Physical Examinations | 28 |
| | Facility Inspections | 28 |
| | Zoonoses Control Program | 28 |
| | Instruction of Personnel | 28 |
| | Medical Records | 28 |
| HEALTH, CARE, AND FEEDING | | |
| | Section A—Diseases and Their Prevention | |
| | Contagious Diseases of Dogs | 29 |
| | Parasitic Infestations | 30 |
| | Sanitation | 33 |
| | Section B—Care | |
| | Grooming and Inspection | 34 |
| | Administering Medication | 38 |
| | First Aid | 39 |
| | Section C—Feeding | |
| | Essential Ration Components | 44 |
| | What to Feed | 44 |
| | How Much to Feed | 45 |
| | How and When to Feed | 45 |
| PART THREE — LOGISTICAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION | | |
| KENNEL AND TRAINING AREA | | |
| | Section A—Selecting Locations | |
| | Kennel | 48 |
| | Training Area | 49 |
| | Section B—Construction and Maintenance | |
| | Kennel | 49 |
| | Training Area | 50 |
| | Section C—Equipment and Supplies | |
| | Equipment | 51 |
| | Rations | 51 |
| | Forms | 51 |
| MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS | | |
| | Section A—Administrative | |
| | AF Form 323, Sentry Dog Record | 52 |
| | AF Form 321, Sentry Dog Training and Utilization Record | 52 |
| | AF Form 1084, Certificate of Death of Sentry Dog | 54 |

| Chapter | Paragraph | Page |
|-----------------------------|--|------|
| | Section B—Medical | |
| | DD Form 722, Health Record | 54 |
| | AF Form 1083, Sentry Dog Clinical Record | 54 |
| | AF Form 1272, Sentry Dog Weight Chart | 54 |
| | AF Form 1082, Sentry Dog Immunization Record | 54 |
| | AF Form 1100, Sentry Dog Necropsy Report | 56 |
| | AF Form 1271, Veterinary Examination of Prospective Military Dog | 56 |
| | AF Form 1553, Veterinary Health Certificate | 56 |
| | Standard Forms | 56 |
| | Letter Recommending Euthanasia | 61 |
| | X-rays | 61 |
| | Arrangement of Medical Records in the Health Records Folder | 61 |
| PART FOUR — TRAINING | | |
| 9 | BEHAVIOR OF DOGS AND PRINCIPLES OF DOG TRAINING | |
| | Section A—Behavior and Motivation | |
| | Basic Senses | 62 |
| | Sensitivity | 63 |
| | Energy | 63 |
| | Aggressiveness | 64 |
| | Intelligence | 64 |
| | Willingness | 64 |
| | Motivation | 65 |
| | Section B—Principles of Dog Training | |
| | Know-How | 65 |
| | Repetition | 65 |
| | Patience | 65 |
| | Praise | 66 |
| | Correction | 66 |
| 10 | OBEDIENCE TRAINING | |
| | Section A—Basic | |
| | Drill | 67 |
| | Familiarization | 71 |
| | Formations | 72 |
| | Commands | 73 |
| | Section B—Intermediate | |
| | Commands from a Distance | 82 |
| | Confidence Course | 82 |
| | Section C—Advanced | |
| | Purpose | 84 |
| | Off-Leash Obedience Training | 84 |
| 11 | FIELD TRAINING | |
| | Section A—Agitation | |
| | Individual | 85 |

| Chapter | Paragraph | Page |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| Line | 114 | 86 |
| Column-Follow | 115 | 87 |
| Circle | 116 | 87 |
| Stake | 117 | 88 |
| Muzzle | 118 | 88 |
| kennel | 119 | 89 |
| Section B—Scout, Patrol, and Gunfire Training | | |
| Scouting | 120 | 89 |
| Patrolling | 121 | 91 |
| Gunfire Training | 122 | 92 |
| Section C—Attack and Apprehension | | |
| Pursue | 123 | 93 |
| Attack | 124 | 93 |
| Guard | 125 | 93 |
| Reattack | 126 | 94 |
| Escort | 127 | 94 |
| Security Problems | 128 | 95 |
| Section D—Other Training | | |
| Followup | 129 | 96 |
| Elective | 130 | 96 |
| Attachment | | |
| 1 | STANDARDS OF PROFICIENCY | 98 |
| 2 | CANINE KENNELS AND SUPPORT BUILDINGS | 100 |
| 3 | CANINE KENNEL | 101 |

PART ONE GENERAL

CHAPTER I

Introduction

SECTION A — HISTORY OF MILITARY DOGS

In recent years, it has become increasingly difficult to secure vast areas such as missile complexes, aircraft parking areas, and isolated radar sites. This has increased the need for using military dogs to assist those who guard such areas. This brief history of military dogs provides the background for present-day usage of sentry dogs. Local libraries offer commercial publications that give a more complete account of the different types of working dogs, as well as the origin of the different breeds that have been used for military purposes.

1. Before World War II. As far back as the Stone Age, the dog has been a part of man's home. Man fed the dog and was rewarded by the faithful service of the animal. During the day, the dog helped man hunt; at night, while man rested, his cave entrance was guarded by the dog. The dog did all of this for nothing more than a steady, although sometimes skimpy, supply of food. This relationship between man and dog is evidenced in the earliest historical records.

The use of dogs by man during wartime is as old as war itself. The first organized use of dogs during wartime was by the Greeks and Romans. They equipped the dogs with armor and collar bristling with spikes and sharp knives. Some of these dogs went into battle at their masters' sides. Entire formations of attack dogs, equipped with

armor and spiked collars, were frequently sent into battle to harrass and cause general disturbance throughout the enemy lines.

In more advanced times, after the French had entered Alexandria, Egypt, in 1798, Napoleon recommended that dogs be used as defensive aids to guard the walls. He reasoned that by attaching short chains to the dogs and fastening the chains to the walls, the dogs would warn of oncoming danger and act as the first line of resistance to it.

After the discovery of gunpowder, the use of dogs for attack work diminished steadily. During that period, military tactics began to change rapidly; however, at the same time, the usefulness of dogs for other military purposes had begun to increase. During World War I the German and French armies employed an estimated 50,000 dogs as sentries, scouts, ammunition carriers, messengers, sled dogs, and casualty dogs. While the American Expeditionary Forces had no organized dog units of their own, they were able to borrow some dogs from the British, the French, and the Belgians for messenger, casualty, and guard use.

2. During World War II. In the early 1930's, the Germans established a school at Frankfurt to train dogs for war duty, primarily as messengers, scouts, and sentries. The Frankfurt school accommodated 2,000 dogs. Within 10 years, Germany trained approximately 200,000 war dogs at this school. Germany was not the only nation

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which recognized that dogs could be useful during wartime. The Russian forces trained more than 50,000 war dogs before and during the war. When war broke out, the French quickly began opening recruiting stations where they accepted dogs to supplement their existing dog strength. Two years after the war had begun, Great Britain began a dog program. When America entered, our military forces had no trained war dogs.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, a group of American civilians interested in dog training formed an organization known as Dogs for Defense, Inc. At this time, an organization known as the American Theater Wing decided to undertake some projects that would further the war effort. Since no Government funds had been appropriated to purchase war dogs, Dogs for Defense, when contacted by the American Theater Wing, decided to recruit dogs for use in the military services. The American Theater Wing then volunteered to publicize the program.

In May 1942, the Army received nine trained dogs. They performed so well that a study was made to determine how many dogs could be used. Since it revealed a large number was needed, the Army established the K-9 Corps. Dogs for Defense continued to recruit dogs, but the Army provided the training.

The Army received approximately 20,000 dogs during the first 2 years of its K-9 Corps operation. All of the dogs were donated by people who wanted to help. Some dogs were accepted, and others were rejected because of physical and temperamental defects. The cost of physical examinations, recruiting, and shipping the dogs to the Army's induction centers was borne by Dogs for Defense. At the end of this 2-year period, the Army had acquired dogs with a total value of more than \$2,000,000. This country used about 10,000 dogs during the war, and many of them were awarded very high honors for their wartime performance.

3. After World War II. The United States Air Force originally began using dogs in two of its overseas commands: the United States Air Forces in Europe, and the Far East Air Forces (since designated Pacific Air Forces). Both commands established programs to train German Shepherd dogs for use in sentry duty. The first Air Force sentry dog school was activated at Showa Air Station, Japan, in 1952. In 1953, an Air Force

Sentry Dog Training Center was inaugurated at Wiesbaden, Germany. During the period 1954 to 1957, the Army Dog Training Center, Fort Carson, Colorado, was used largely for the training of Air Force dogs. In 1957, this Center was deactivated and the training responsibility was transferred to the Air Force.

The Sentry Dog Branch, Department of Security Police Training at Lackland Air Force Base, was established in 1958. It trains dogs for both the United States Army and the United States Air Force, and for other branches of service that use sentry dogs. At the present time, all three Air Force training facilities—Showa, Wiesbaden, and Lackland—are in operation. The Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command, and the Air Defense Command are the largest users of sentry dogs in the continental United States (CONUS). A large number of sentry dogs are now performing sentry duty at Air Force installations overseas and in the CONUS.

Because of the widespread use of sentry dogs and the anticipated increase in future requirements, the Air Force has established the present USAF Sentry Dog Program. In this program, sentry dog teams, composed of one sentry dog handler and one sentry dog, are usually assigned to a sentry dog flight.

SECTION B— THE SENTRY DOG FLIGHT

4. Organization. Each security police unit with five or more sentry dogs forms a sentry dog flight which includes all handlers and sentry dog supervisory personnel. This separate sentry dog flight is necessary because of the working hours, the nature of the duties, and the continuation training required for proper sentry dog utilization. The following is a breakdown of the organization of a sentry dog flight.

a. OFFICER-IN-CHARGE. One senior security police officer, AFSC 8124, is assigned OIC of the sentry dog flight as an additional duty.

b. NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER-IN-CHARGE. A security police supervisor, AFSC 81170A, who has completed a formal course of instruction for supervisors at a recognized USAF Sentry Dog School is assigned full-time duty of NCOIC of the sentry dog flight. When fewer than five dogs are assigned, a full-time NCOIC may not be justified.

In this case, the position is assigned to a qualified NCO as an additional duty.

c. TRAINER-SUPERVISOR. To assist the NCOIC in administering the training program, a trainer-supervisor may be necessary. When only a few dogs are assigned, a handler may be designated as the trainer-supervisor, provided he has the same qualifications as the NCOIC.

d. HANDLERS. All security police personnel trained and used as sentry dog handlers are assigned to the sentry dog flight and must adhere to the duty schedules established for the flight.

e. KENNEL SUPPORT PERSONNEL. Regardless of the size of a kennel facility or the number of dogs assigned, there must be at least one kennel attendant who assists the NCOIC in the maintenance of the kennels and kennel area. Also, an additional security policeman is assigned as kennel attendant to work with each sentry dog shift. Kennel support personnel may feed and care for dogs in the absence of handlers. Thus, through their familiarity with sentry dog work, kennel support men usually make excellent replacements for handlers who are eliminated from the program. If selected for assignment as handlers, they too must adhere to the duty schedules for the flight.

5. Duty Schedules. To maintain sentry dog teams that develop and maintain the highest proficiency, commanders of using organizations must consider the following factors in establishing duty schedules for the sentry dog flight: the mandatory proficiency training, the necessary daily training and care of dogs, and that handlers normally work at night.

Sentry dog flights are divided into three sections when sufficient dogs and handlers are available, each flight following a 9-day cycle: three 8-hour days (1600 to 2400), three 8-hour days (0001 to 0800), and 3 days off duty. This arrangement requires two-thirds of the handlers and dogs to perform duty each night. Under normal conditions an 8-hour tour of duty usually consists of 6 hours on post, and 2 hours devoted to the maintenance of kennels and equipment, and to the training, grooming, and feeding of dogs.

In addition, either the NCOIC or a qualified sentry dog handler or kennel support man must be present in the kennel area at all times to enforce off-limits regulations, and to cope with any emergencies that may arise.

Handler Personnel

SECTION A—THE SENTRY DOG HANDLER AND SUPERVISOR

In addition to meeting the specialty qualifications of the regular security policeman, sentry dog handlers and supervisors specialize in the activities of the sentry dog program. Because of the complexity of the sentry dog program, all security policemen are not given the opportunity to specialize in this particular function. This section explains the source, qualifications, duties, and responsibilities of sentry dog handler personnel.

6. Source. The care and employment of sentry dogs are essential parts of the duties and responsibilities of a security policeman, AFSC 81150, as specified in Volume 2 of AFM 39-1, *Airman Classification Manual*. Personnel selected for training and duty as sentry dog handlers are assigned from existing 81 career field manpower resources of the using installation, or where base authorization permits and upon command request, from pipeline graduates of Course 3ABR 81130, *Security Policeman*.

Great care is exercised in selecting NCOs and airmen for duty in the sentry dog program. Sentry dog handler personnel are volunteers who have demonstrated reasonable intelligence, resourcefulness, patience, and a marked degree of dependability. Commanders of security police units or their designated representatives interview potential handler personnel to determine their interest in and suitability for duty with sentry dogs.

During the interview, potential handlers are advised that handlers are held solely responsible for the care and training of their assigned sentry dogs, and that handler duties are normally performed at night. Individuals who display any

doubt or hesitation about participating in the program are not accepted for this duty. Experience has proven that the best security policemen make the best dog handlers, but they too must meet certain qualifications.

7. Qualifications. Persons selected for entry into the sentry dog program must have at least 24 months of service retainability. Extension of enlistment may be authorized to meet the retainability requirements. *Only volunteers are considered for this duty.*

Security policemen who possess AFSC 81130 or 81150 are eligible for handler training. The installation commander concerned prescribes the security clearance and restricted area entry requirements for this type of duty.

At each installation receiving five or more sentry dogs, one security policeman, AFSC 81150 or 81170, may be selected to attend a formal course of instruction for training in kennel administration and sentry dog utilization. He must be a graduate of a USAF or Army sentry dog handler course of not less than 6 weeks' duration, or possess a minimum of one year of experience as a sentry dog handler or sentry dog handler supervisor. A combination of both types of experience fulfills the one year requirement.

A minimum of 18 months' retainability upon completion of the course is required. In addition to meeting the same qualifications as handlers, supervisors must possess a thorough knowledge of and have had experience in security operations.

a. ESSENTIAL TRAITS. To successfully care for and train sentry dogs, handlers must possess certain characteristics and traits. In addition to this and when possible, dogs and handlers are matched according to their individual character-

istics as well as their physical traits. For example, a large dog is usually assigned to a large man because a small man may not be able physically to control the dog. Sentry dog personnel must have the proper attitude, patience and perseverance, mental and physical coordination, physical endurance, resourcefulness, and dependability.

(1) Attitude. Not everyone possesses the required attitude toward animals; anyone selected to train, handle, or otherwise work with sentry dogs must have a genuine fondness for, and interest in dogs. A person's attitude toward animals may be detected when he is interviewed for a position in the sentry dog program. If this fondness for animals is not evident in prospective handler personnel, they should not be considered for the sentry dog program. If the prospective security policeman indicates that he enjoys being around animals, he would probably become a successful sentry dog handler or supervisor as far as his attitude is concerned.

(2) Patience and perseverance. Handler personnel cannot force desired behavior upon sentry dogs, nor can they expect the dogs to learn as rapidly as human beings. Efficient handler personnel are undisturbed by a dog's apparent inability to correctly accomplish a feat; they do not lose control of their tempers easily. Instead, they accept the fact that sentry dogs must be taught slowly and that most exercises must be repeated often before the dogs learn to execute certain tasks properly.

(3) Mental and physical coordination. Handler personnel must be able to convey their wishes to sentry dogs by gestures as well as by voice. This requires a definite amount of mental and physical coordination. Vocal commands must be clear and concise; when necessary, hand signals or gestures must be given simultaneously with vocal commands.

(4) Physical endurance. Handler personnel must be physically able to keep up with their dogs both during training and while on post. To do this, handler personnel must be in good physical condition and must strive to maintain that condition.

(5) Resourcefulness. Although most training procedures are carefully set forth for handler personnel, inevitably situations arise which call for actions not covered by any set rules. To be successful, handler personnel must recognize these situations and be able to improvise means with

which to control them. Rules for training dogs are set up in such a way that they apply to *most* dogs; however, no two dogs are exactly alike with regard to their characteristics and their ability to learn. Because of this, established rules for training and handling may be adapted to fit the needs of the individual animal. Good sentry dog handlers and supervisors, through their resourcefulness, determine what is needed and devise methods to achieve the desired outcome.

(6) Dependability. The welfare of sentry dogs is entirely in the hands of handler personnel. The physical well-being of sentry dogs depends primarily on the willingness of handler personnel to do the manual labor necessary for kennel management, feeding, and cleanliness. Failure in these responsibilities can result in the failure of the entire sentry dog program.

b. DETERMINATION OF QUALIFICATIONS. There are no sure methods of determining how well a prospective handler qualifies in all of the desirable traits. However, prospective handlers cannot be selected haphazardly. Interviews, if carefully conducted by a responsible and duly-qualified person, provide a satisfactory basis for the selection of handler personnel. To insure the effectiveness of this procedure, each candidate undergoes a second interview after one week of training. At this time, the candidate should be able to give a reasonably clear and intelligent account of the instruction he has received. The candidate's attitude toward sentry dog training is carefully evaluated during this interview. If the candidate is rated unsatisfactory upon conclusion of the interview, he should be withdrawn from the sentry dog program.

8. Duties and Responsibilities. Sentry dog handler supervisors and individual handlers have specific duties and responsibilities related to the sentry dog program as well as the proficiency standards in Attachment 1 of this manual.

a. NCOIC. The duties and responsibilities of the NCOIC of a sentry dog flight include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- supervising the training and use of sentry dogs assigned to the flight;
- insuring that other handler personnel understand the physical and psychological characteristics of their dogs, basic principles of dog training, and the advantages of sentry dog use;
- helping plan for the employment of sentry dogs;

- supervising the transportation of dogs and the walking of posts with dogs;
- ascertaining that handler personnel know how to read sentry dogs (detect and understand all reactions and performances) and that they follow all necessary special orders;

- insuring that all handler personnel are familiar with the equipment required for working and training dogs and that they know how to use the equipment correctly;

- knowing the procedures to follow for obtaining both equipment and supplies;

- making certain that handler personnel know the essentials of dog care, the basic components of a sentry dog's daily ration, and what to do if a sentry dog needs medical treatment;

- making certain that the kennel and training areas are maintained properly;

- initiating daily operating and training schedules to include the daily training to be accomplished by both handlers and dogs while they are on post;

- supervising the administration of records and forms required in the sentry dog program.

b. **TRAINER-SUPERVISOR.** Among other things, the trainer-supervisor:

- recognizes what training is needed in different security situations;

- establishes a continuous training program, maintains proficiency, and corrects any noted deficiencies.

c. **HANDLER.** The primary duties and responsibilities of the handler include:

- providing security for his assigned post;
- making certain that intruders are detected, apprehended, held, and reported to the designated authorities;

- insuring that his sentry dog receives the necessary training to become proficient as an aid;

- providing the necessary follow-up training so that his dog remains proficient;

- utilizing his dog properly while on patrol duty;

- knowing what he can expect from his dog and being able to develop fully the use of all the senses of his dog;

- providing for the well-being of his animal—he feeds his dog and keeps him well groomed;

- forming a habit of inspecting his dog closely each day for signs of injury or disease—he reports abnormal conditions immediately;

- assisting in training other less qualified

sentry dog handlers through on-the-job training so that they become more proficient in their duties. Qualified sentry dog handlers do this by passing on the knowledge they acquired while undergoing either formal or on-the-job training.

SECTION B — TRAINING

9. **Formal.** In the CONUS, most security policemen selected for duty in the sentry dog program complete the formal sentry dog handler course or the sentry dog handler supervisor course. These courses consist of the psychology of dogs, prevention of diseases, first aid for dogs, care of dogs, care of kennels and equipment, principles of dog training, obedience training, methods of agitation, confidence training, and attack training. Additional information about each formal course is contained in AFM 50-5, *USAF Formal Schools Catalog*.

While attending Course 3AZR81170A, *Sentry Dog Handler Supervisor*, security police supervisors receive approximately 80 hours of academic instruction. About one-half of this time is classroom training geared to the needs of a kennel supervisor; the remaining hours are spent in the field gaining practical experience with a sentry dog.

While undergoing training in Course 3ALR 81130A, *Sentry Dog Handler*, each handler is assigned a sentry dog with which he trains throughout the remainder of the course. After completing the course, handlers and their assigned dogs are returned to their home stations where they are assigned to the sentry dog flight.

10. **On-the-Job.** Replacement handlers may be trained through an on-the-job training program when authorized to do so by their major commander. The number of handlers trained through OJT at any installation must not exceed the number of handlers trained through formal courses of instruction. Normally such training is not attempted until a highly-proficient, well organized, and thoroughly-experienced sentry dog operation has been established. Trainers of airmen on OJT as sentry dog handlers must have completed a formal course of instruction. Because of their great responsibility to provide security, all handler personnel must perform satisfactorily.

The kennel NCOIC must make sure that each OJT handler is qualified to assume responsibility for his assigned sentry dog and that he is also able

to properly protect his assigned post. To accomplish this, the kennel NCOIC may follow the suggested training outline given below. This training is divided into two phases, introductory training and field training.

a. **INTRODUCTORY TRAINING.** Most of this type training takes place in the classroom with a specific amount of time allotted to each subject matter area.

- Kennel procedures and policies (1 hour).
- History of military dogs (1 hour).
- Care of dog, kennel, and equipment (2 hours).

- Safety measures of sentry dog handling (1 hour).

- Prevention of disease and recognition of illness and external parasites (2 hours—presented by veterinarian, if possible).

- Principles of dog training (1 hour).

- Principles of first aid for dogs (1 hour).

- Sentry dog capabilities (1 hour).

- Facing movements, voice and hand signals—without dogs (2 hours).

- Basic obedience with 60-inch leash (10 hours).

- Intermediate obedience with 360-inch leash (2 hours).

- Advanced obedience off leash (2 hours).

- Written and performance test (2 hours).

b. **FIELD TRAINING.** This type training is more advanced and a major part of it is conducted in the field under the close supervision of the kennel NCOIC.

- Transportation of dogs in a vehicle (1 hour).

- Principles of aggressiveness training (1 hour).

- Principles of detection training (1 hour).

- Field training in detection and aggressiveness (12 hours).

- Field training in security and apprehension (12 hours).

- Principles of sentry dog utilization (1 hour).

- Night security problems (10 hours).

- Written and performance test (2 hours).

In addition to this suggested training outline, the kennel NCOIC should adhere closely to the applicable paragraphs of the security police specialty training standard (STS).

11. **Unsatisfactory Performance.** Potential handler personnel who fail to demonstrate a satisfactory attitude or adaptability to sentry dog work, or who fail to comprehend the academic portions of training, are eliminated from the sentry dog program.

12. **Status of Trained Personnel.** Personnel who successfully complete a formal training course perform in this specific function for at least 24 months and are reported in a deferred status in accordance with Code ACN 4-91, Volume I, AFM 300-4, *Elements and Data Codes*.

CHAPTER 3

Sentry Dogs

SECTION A — PROCUREMENT

This section describes the method used for procuring dogs in the United States. Overseas commands have other methods of procuring new dogs for sentry duty. Under normal conditions only one breed of dog is procured, the German Shepherd.

13. The German Shepherd. This breed has been selected over others for use in the sentry dog program because German Shepherds are obtainable in the numbers required, and have the necessary characteristics for sentry work.

a. **CHARACTERISTICS.** One of the most important characteristics of the German Shepherd is his ability to adapt to different climatic conditions. The breed has a double coat of hair; the outer-coat is long, coarse, and somewhat water resistant; the undercoat is soft and furry, and is thicker where the weather or climate is cold. The German Shepherd has a long tireless gait; he is strong, alert, fearless, agile, and well muscled. The German Shepherd is not a vicious animal; however, he has natural distrust of strange persons or strange uations.

b. **SPECIFICATIONS.** Breeds other than the German Shepherd have been tested and found acceptable for use as sentry dogs when required. The German Shepherd, however, has been selected as the breed *best* suited for sentry duty; the specifications discussed here are for that breed only.

Not all German Shepherds are physically or temperamentally fit to become sentry dogs. For this reason the Air Force has rigid specifications which each dog must meet before being accepted for training.

(1) *General appearance.* To be acceptable for procurement, a dog must be a good representa-

tive of the German Shepherd breed of any color except all white.

- The dog must be a sturdy, compact, working type.

- He must reveal evidence of power, endurance, and energy.

- The dog may be of either sex, but female animals require a veterinary certificate indicating that a complete ovario-hysterectomy (spaying) operation has been performed at least 60 days before the pre-shipment veterinary physical examination.

- The animal must be at least 23 inches in height; this is measured by a perpendicular line from the top of his shoulder blade to the ground. The coat should be parted or pushed down so that the measurement shows only the actual height of the dog's frame or structure.

- The dog must weigh at least 60 pounds.

- He must be between 12 and 36 months of age when offered for sale or donation.

- He should be in the condition of an athlete in good health, with good muscle tone, clear eyes, and an alert attitude.

- His coat should be lustrous and in a good state of grooming. The outer coat should be dense. The undercoat varies in density with the season of the year and with the geographical region from which the animal comes.

- A dog with minor breed defects (coarse or domed head, hanging ears, tail defect, etc.) is not necessarily disqualified.

- A male which has been castrated or which has one or both testicles undescended is acceptable.

- The dog must have strong teeth, with no more than four missing. None of the missing teeth may be a canine tooth. A dog with serious

erosions of the enamel of his teeth or with badly worn teeth is not acceptable.

- A dog with an overshot or undershot jaw is not acceptable.

(2) *Structure and locomotion.* Physically, a dog selected for use in the sentry dog program must meet generally acceptable standards for the German Shepherd breed, although minor defects which do not interfere with his ability to perform sentry duty may be allowed.

- The body and legs of an acceptable animal must be well proportioned.

- The animal must have good bone structure and a deep chest with well-sprung ribs.

- The pasterns must be strong and springy.

- The feet must be well positioned; the toes must be short and well arched, with thick, tough pads.

- The gait of an acceptable animal must be generally within breed standards although minor defects are not important. Any gait defect which interferes with the animal's ability to perform strenuous duty is disqualifying.

(3) *Temperament.* An acceptable dog must show evidence of typical German Shepherd character and temperament as defined by the breed standard. Alertness, aggressiveness, steadiness, vigor, and responsiveness are necessary qualities.

- A timid, shrinking, or cowardly animal is not acceptable.

- An accepted animal must be aggressive.

An aggressive animal shows signs of irritation when teased. Actions indicating that he would attack an agitator include snarling, barking, and rising of the hackles.

- A gun-shy animal is not acceptable. A gun-shy dog cowers when he hears a gunshot or similar noise. There are a number of possible reasons for this; one possible reason is that a gun may have been fired very close to his head and may have actually hurt his ears. Consequently, he naturally dislikes the sound of a gunshot and cowers when he hears one.

- A gun-green animal may be acceptable. The gun-green animal probably has never been exposed to gunfire and does not know what it is. Therefore, he may act curious or he may appear to be rather suspicious of it. He does not appear brave around gunfire, but he is not actually afraid of it.

(4) *State of health.* In conjunction with the temperament and physical soundness of the dog,

his overall state of health must be considered. To be accepted, an animal must be in a good state of health as determined by a veterinary officer at the procurement facility. A dog in poor physical condition or afflicted with a disqualifying disease is not acceptable for use as a sentry dog.

- An animal showing evidence of a contagious disease or of any condition that renders him unsuitable for immediate training is not acceptable.

- Heartworm infection, determined by a microscopic examination of a blood sample, is disqualifying.

- Clinical evidence of any defect in hearing, vision, or the sense of smell is disqualifying.

- Healed fractures of the limbs which do not interfere with locomotion are not necessarily disqualifying.

- Evidence of bone or joint disease, if severe enough to interfere with the animal's ability to perform, is disqualifying.

- Hip dysplasia, a disease of dogs which is thought to be hereditary and which is not uncommon in the German Shepherd breed, may be disqualifying. Veterinary personnel at procurement installations determine whether dogs with this condition are acceptable.

- Clinical or radiological evidence of elbow dysplasia is disqualifying.

14. Procurement Procedures. Certain procedures must be followed in procuring an animal for duty in the sentry dog program. The Air Force Logistics Command provides budgeting and funding action based upon the sentry dog requirements submitted by Air Training Command. ATC procures sentry dogs for the Air Force and the other military services through the Base Procurement Office, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

A dog owner who is interested in donating or selling a dog to the United States Government for use as a sentry dog should direct inquiries to: Sentry Dogs, Base Procurement Office, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236. In the inquiry, the owner should inform the procurement office of his desire to sell or donate a dog. The procurement office sends all of the necessary application forms and questionnaires to the owner to fill out and return.

A licensed veterinarian must perform a pre-shipment physical examination on any dog offered for sale or donation to the United States Govern-

ment. Air Force veterinarians perform the pre-shipment physical examination at no expense to the owner, as provided by AFR 163-1, *Veterinary Service, United States Air Force*. The examining veterinarian completes AF Form 1271, *Veterinary Examination of Prospective Military Dog*. All application forms must reach the Base Procurement Office, Lackland AFB, Texas, within 14 days of the date on which the pre-shipment veterinary physical examination is made.

Application forms must include certificates of vaccination, issued by a veterinarian, against the following diseases: canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, leptospirosis, and rabies. Vaccination against canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, and leptospirosis must have been within 6 months of shipment into the state of Texas.

When completed forms and questionnaires are received from an owner, the Sentry Dog Acceptance Board determines whether the dog might be acceptable. The Sentry Dog Acceptance Board is composed of three members appointed by the Commander, Lackland Air Force Base. If there is a possibility that the dog may be acceptable, the procurement officer notifies the supply officer (BEMO) at Lackland, who sends a shipping crate with shipping instructions to the owner.

The owner is instructed to ship the dog, via air freight or Railway Express at Government expense, to the transportation officer at Lackland. The Government reserves the right to reject an unsuitable dog within a reasonable period of time. A rejected dog, if requested by his owner, is returned at Government expense in accordance with

AFR 125-9, *USAF Sentry Dog Program*. The owner is asked to return the empty crate to Lackland. The expense of returning the crate to Lackland is also borne by the Government.

The shipping crate protects and secures a dog while he is in transit. Figure 1 shows a crate that has a trough in the door for water and feed. The trough swings outside to permit refilling during shipment. When shipped by aircraft, sentry dogs are not fed while the aircraft is in flight.

15. Evaluation for Acceptance. At Lackland, the dog is removed from his shipping crate and is immediately equipped with a leather collar; he is watered, checked to determine if any ill effects have resulted from the trip, and assigned to a kennel. During the next 2 or 3 weeks, the animal is given a complete veterinary medical examination and a series of tests which determine his suitability as a sentry dog.

a. **VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.** A veterinary member of the Sentry Dog Acceptance Board ensures that each dog receives a veterinary medical examination to determine if he meets the required specifications. This examination includes a blood test for evidence of heartworm infection and a pelvic X-ray (radiograph) to determine whether or not the dog has a disqualifying degree of hip dysplasia. A dog that does not pass the examination is declared unfit for sentry duty and is returned to his owner or otherwise disposed of in accordance with AFR 125-9.

b. **TEST FOR GUN-SHYNESS.** A dog is accustomed to gunfire when a small caliber weapon

is fired near him and he shows little or no reaction to the noise. Some dogs cannot be trained to remain calm under gunfire; such a dog is declared unsuitable for service in the sentry dog program.

You may accustom a dog to gunfire by discharging a small caliber weapon or by exploding firecrackers from a distance. It is best to begin this familiarization when the dog is engaged in some activity which absorbs his attention. This helps him to become subconsciously accustomed to this type of noise. The most successful procedure is to have the shooting done as casually and intermittently as possible.

Weapons should *never* be fired too close to a dog. The minimum distance to begin firing is 50 yards; it is best to fire the first round from a distance of 75 to 100 yards. As familiarization continues, the weapon may be fired closer, but no closer than 15 yards. When a dog shows alarm, do not attempt to force him to sit quietly while firing is repeated. Discontinue firing for the time being and resume when the dog is no longer in a state of alarm. A gun-shy dog does not become accustomed to gunfire and is rejected.

The test for gun-shyness is for evaluation purposes only and is not to be confused with gunfire training which is fully covered in Chapter 11.

c. **TEST FOR SUITABLE TEMPERAMENT.** This test determines whether a dog responds appropriately to mild agitation. To perform this test, someone approaches the dog and strikes at him with a rolled burlap bag or some other harmless device. The dog should respond by growling, barking, or attempting to bite the agitator. A dog that is frightened by the agitator is unsuitable for sentry duty.

16. Tattooing Procedures. An animal accepted for the sentry dog program is tattooed with Preston brand numbers on the inside of his left ear. In cases of heavy ear pigmentation, the tattoo may be applied on the inner side of the left flank.

With the Preston branding system, it is possible to tattoo up to 4,000 animals with each letter assigned. If the letter "A" is used, the first animal tattooed receives the tattoo "A000," the second "A001," the third "A002," and so on through "A999." This accounts for the first one thousand. The second thousand dogs are tattooed "0A00," "0A01," "0A02," etc. through "9A99." The third thousand are tattooed "00A0," "00A1," "00A2,"

etc., through "99A9," and the fourth thousand "000A," "001A," "002A," etc. through "999A."

SECTION B—TRAINING

17. Initial. A sentry dog is trained initially at the Sentry Dog Branch, Department of Security Police Training, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, or at the appropriate overseas sentry dog training school.

18. Retraining. A sentry dog considered retrainable and physically fit by the officer-in-charge of the installation sentry dog program and by the responsible veterinarian, may be transferred PCS to Lackland to be retrained with another handler as authorized by AFR 125-9, *USAF Sentry Dog Program*, and AFR 70-12, *Sentry/Scout Dogs*. Installations with retrainable dogs report them to their major command for determination of whether or not the dogs can be used within the command. The major command must approve all dog transfers for retraining at Lackland.

Before the transfer, the commander of the installation furnishes Lackland the following information and awaits shipping instructions:

- age of dog and length of his service;
- reason for transfer;
- a statement as to the dog's temperament;
- a report by the responsible veterinarian of a recent complete physical examination, citing any abnormalities;
- a report of a blood test for canine filariasis performed within the past 30 days using a concentration technique such as Knott's method;
- a report of a recent fecal examination for intestinal parasitism;
- dates of the most recent immunizations against rabies, canine distemper, infectious hepatitis and leptospirosis, specifying the products used;
- a statement by the responsible veterinarian that the animal does not have a contagious disease and has no health problems to prevent it from immediately being placed in training;
- request a shipping crate if one is required.

A dog's retrainability should not be questioned because of worn, broken, or missing teeth; such dogs may be retrained. The ability of a dog to attack and hold an intruder is a secondary function and does not affect the animal's primary functions to alert his handler and act as psychological deterrent to intruders.

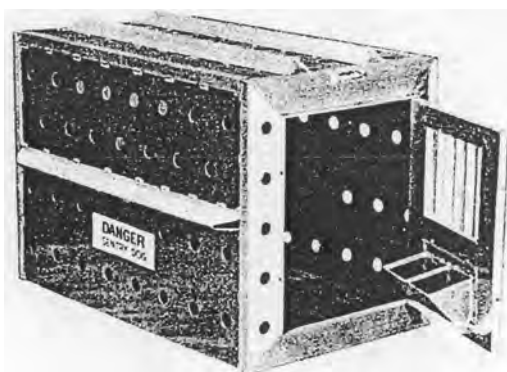


Figure 1.
Shipping Crate

SECTION C — PRINCIPLES OF UTILIZATION

The aim of the overall sentry dog program is to increase the security of sensitive areas and to protect Government property against theft or pilferage. Properly used, a sentry dog is effective in protecting sensitive areas from unauthorized penetrations.

Experience has proven that the capabilities of a security policeman working with a sentry dog far exceed those of a lone human being. This increased effectiveness results primarily from the sentry dog's ability to detect and alert his handler to the presence of an intruder who might otherwise evade discovery. In addition to acting as a detection device, a sentry dog, upon command, pursues, attacks, and holds an intruder who attempts to escape. This capability is particularly useful when poor visibility helps to conceal the intruder and makes the use of a firearm unreliable or undesirable. Also, the mere presence of a sentry dog in an area acts as a psychological deterrent to the potential intruder. For these reasons, a sentry dog is an effective and versatile security aid.

19. Assignment to Installations. The assignment of sentry dogs must be based on the specific needs of the installation. Some Air Force installations, because of their particular missions, do not need sentry dog teams. For this reason, arbitrary assignment of a specific number of dogs to each installation throughout the Air Force is impractical.

Major commands desiring to use sentry dogs must obtain approval for initial authorizations from Headquarters USAF (AFISPM), Washington, D. C. 20333. Requests for sentry dog authorizations are submitted on AF Form 601a, *Allowance/Authorization Change Request*, with complete justification.

The installation commander is responsible for determining the number of dogs needed. He estimates his requirements according to his particular security situation. A specific number of handlers, dogs, and support personnel are then authorized, according to the commander's estimate and justification.

20. Assignment to Posts. To insure adequate security coverage, a sentry dog post should not exceed 200 yards in length. However, this distance is only a guide to use until experience indicates

the proper size for a patrolled post in any given area. All sentry dog posts are not necessarily equal in length. The determination of the length of any given post depends upon the condition and type of terrain and upon any natural or artificial barriers or obstructions which may limit observation.

A basic consideration in determining the assignment of a post is that a dog provides better security coverage when he patrols downwind and at some distance from the area which is to be secured. This permits the dog's hearing and sense of smell to take full advantage of any breeze that may carry the sound or odor of an intruder. However, on rare occasions, fumes, noises, and terrain may prevent the use of a sentry dog to guard some high priority security elements.

21. Rotation of Posts. A sentry dog is usually more alert when he is worked in strange surroundings. Because of this, it is advisable to rotate the dog from one post to another. For example, on an installation that has six sentry dog posts, each dog should be rotated by being assigned a different post for each tour of duty.

A sentry dog becomes accustomed to certain sounds, odors, and objects when he is exposed to a particular area for an extended period of time. When used exclusively on one post, a sentry dog may become so accustomed to expecting certain sounds, odors, or objects to appear that a slight change in odor or sound might escape his detection. Therefore, rotation is important, whether the dog is used for patrolling, scouting, or sentry duty on a fixed post.

22. Sentry Duty. When used for sentry duty, a dog (sentry dog team) is usually employed in direct support of high priority security elements, such as:

- within the confines or around the periphery of a special ammunition storage area;
- for a perimeter patrol around an alert aircraft to provide increased security in depth;
- at a missile launch site;
- at parking areas for follow-on aircraft;
- at POL storage areas.

Sentry dog teams are also used in and around supply warehouses, storage sites, and similar areas to prevent thefts.

23. Patrolling. Established guidelines must be followed when patrolling a post. These guidelines

are based primarily on the use of the dog's perceptive senses and on the control of the dog.

a. DURING THE HOURS OF DARKNESS. A sentry dog is more effective during the hours of darkness. Because of the handler's limited vision during this time, he depends chiefly upon the dog's keen perceptive senses of smell and hearing to detect an intruder. Since there are fewer distractions during the hours of darkness, there is a proportionate increase in the dog's ability to detect an intruder. These are two of the principal reasons for using the dog during the hours of darkness rather than during daylight hours.

b. DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS. The sentry dog is not as effective during the daytime because there is usually an increase in movement of personnel and traffic. Numerous distractions materially affect the efficient use of a sentry dog during this time; however, some psychological value is derived from his presence in an area.

A sentry dog is seldom used during the daytime except under unusual conditions. For example, during emergency security operations, maximum use is made of sentry dog teams regardless of the time of day.

c. DURING INCLEMENT WEATHER. Bad weather, such as rain, snow, or windstorm, often tends to reduce the alerting range of a sentry dog, but his ability to detect an intruder still exceeds that of his handler. Extreme weather conditions, can render the dog ineffective and may require withdrawal from his post.

A handler does not have to be too concerned about inclement weather affecting his dog physically because the German Shepherd breed has a warm and somewhat water resistant coat.

d. ON LEASH. A sentry dog is always worked on leash and is always accompanied by his handler. This applies to warehouses and other such enclosed areas as well as to unfenced, dispersed facilities.

24. Handler-Dog Ratio. A standard handler-dog team consists of one handler permanently assigned to work with one dog. In this way, the loyalty and affection of the dog remains undivided and focused on a single master. This companionship facilitates the development and maintenance of an unfriendly and somewhat aggressive attitude in the sentry dog toward strangers. Where it is believed necessary to use multiple handlers, a justification must be

submitted to Headquarters USAF (AFISPM) for approval.

25. Releasing Dog. One of the basic principles of sentry dog use is to understand from the beginning what functions the dog performs on the post. The sentry dog's primary function is to detect and alert his handler to the presence of an intruder. The handler is then responsible for coping with the situation. The secondary function of the sentry dog is to pursue, attack, and hold an intruder who attempts to evade or escape. This function is performed only on command.

The sentry dog must be handled with the same care given a weapon. Before releasing his dog to apprehend an intruder, the handler must go through the same challenging procedures required before firing a weapon.

26. Posting Patrolled Areas. Correctly posting a patrolled area is another important principle of utilization. An innocent and unwary person must be forewarned that he is approaching a restricted area. When a sentry dog team patrols such an area, warning signs are posted to inform an unintentional intruder of danger.

Warning signs are posted along the perimeter of such an area, and specifications for the use and construction of these signs are prescribed in AFR 125-37, *Protection of USAF Resources*. Such warning signs have a dual purpose: besides forewarning the innocent and unwary, the signs serve as psychological deterrents to unauthorized entry. When a sentry dog team is used in a foreign country, the warning signs are also written in the language of the host country.

27. Alerting Range. One of the most important capabilities of a sentry dog is that of being able to alert his handler to the presence of an intruder much sooner than the handler could normally detect such an intrusion. When both the handler and his dog have been properly trained, the dog can be expected to alert at an average distance of 250 yards in an open area.

The dog's alerting range varies depending upon the prevailing conditions. For example, under extremely favorable conditions, such as a totally isolated area devoid of all activity and distractions, the dog can be expected to alert at a range of one-quarter of a mile or more. The effectiveness of a

sentry dog is not as great in an area where personnel, fumes, and noises are present.

Subject to variations in the capability of each dog, the state of training, and the degree of understanding which exists between the handler and his dog, the alerting range of the dog decreases in proportion to the increase in the number of distractions presented in the area being secured. Too many distractions make it difficult for a handler to read his dog correctly. When used inside a building, a sentry dog's alerting range is affected by the limited area in which he works.

28. Simulated Penetrations. While on post, the handler and his sentry dog are frequently inspected and tested by simulated penetrations to insure alertness and proper performance of duty. This should be a coordinated effort in which measures are taken to ensure that the security of the post is not decreased during such penetrations. The principles of safety must be followed closely at all times.

29. Sentry Dog Demonstrations. To prevent sentry dogs from becoming show dogs, the director of security police should keep sentry dog team demonstrations at a minimum. Demonstrations should reflect regular training, such as obedience, agitation, attack, gunfire, and muzzle attack. During demonstrations, handlers must observe all of the safety procedures outlined in this manual and particularly those in paragraph 30. In addition, all equipment must be in good condition.

SECTION D — SAFETY

Safety is everyone's business. Sentry dog handler personnel must learn good safety habits and must practice them at all times. Some people believe that sentry dogs, whether on leash or loose, are walking safety hazards. Safety conscious personnel can prevent sentry dogs from committing unsafe acts and thereby disprove such beliefs. Safety practices *must* begin the minute a person enters a kennel area.

30. In and Around the Kennel Area. Personnel must refrain from running or engaging in any type of "horseplay" in or near the kennel area. Such actions tend to stimulate kenneled dogs and could create a situation wherein a dog might break out

of his kennel or run and cause injury to himself, a person, or another dog.

A handler must use caution to maintain control of his dog when moving him from one place to another within the kennel area. This can be done by grasping the dog's leash so that the dog remains very close. A handler can shorten the leash sufficiently by securing the loop of the leash to his right wrist and placing his left hand on the leash with the knuckles facing upward, as illustrated in Figure 2. Notice that the handler places his left hand near the snap; the hand is *never* placed directly on the snap.

There are a number of other specific safety precautions to observe while in and around the kennel area. Some of these are:

- When the dogs are inside their runs, secure all gates and doors to the runs.
- When dogs are kenneled in bird-cage type kennels or temporary kennel boxes, fit their leather collars so that they are not able to back out of them.
- Use caution to avoid sudden movements in and around the area.



Figure 2. Short Leash

- Use extreme care while cleaning, feeding, and watering strange dogs.

- In the event that a loose dog appears in any area, the first person to notice the animal must give the alarm, "loose dog," and everyone in the area, except the dog's handler, must cease all movement. The handler then retrieves the dog by coaxing him to come close enough so that he can be properly secured.

- Handlers must allow a safe distance between their dogs and any other dogs or persons in the area. This is done to make sure that sentry dog teams do not come into contact with one another. Kennel areas are planned for a one-way traffic system so that no two dogs are brought face-to-face. This system must be observed at all times.

- Handlers with dogs on leash must give a verbal warning upon entering or leaving the kennel area and at any time there is an obstructed view. They must call out, "Dog coming through, in, around, or by!" whichever is appropriate.

- Handler and kennel personnel must recognize signs which indicate that a dog is preparing to bite. Such signs include growling, curling lips or baring teeth, staring and standing perfectly still, and rising of hackles on neck.

- Personnel should never turn their backs on a dog; kick, slap, or hit a dog; or speak or move in a threatening manner around strange dogs.

31. In and Around the Training Area. Although kennel areas are surrounded by fences so that it is impossible for a dog to escape from such an area, this protection is not usually provided around training areas. Because of this, personnel must be more safety conscious while in and around the training area. Following are some of the most important safety precautions to be observed in and around this area.

- While moving to and from designated training areas, and during break and grooming periods, handlers must always keep their leashes looped over their wrists. This precaution helps to prevent the leash from slipping out of a handler's grasp.

- A safe distance must be maintained between other teams and other people. When it becomes necessary to approach other sentry dog teams, dogs must be held on short leashes. A greater distance is allowed during break periods because this is the time set aside for dogs to romp and play at the end of the leash.

- When accompanied by his dog, the handler should not sit or lie down because, he would be in an extremely awkward position to control the dog if it should suddenly lunge.

- To pass articles to another person, the handler places the articles on the ground and takes his dog from the immediate area so that the other person can safely retrieve the articles.

- The handler must not tie his dog to any object with his leash because he is capable of chewing through the leash, breaking it, gaining his freedom, and perhaps causing injury to others or to himself.

- A dog must *never* be staked out unobserved or left unobserved with a muzzle on.

- The handler must never tie his dog to a vehicle. The dog might receive a serious injury if the vehicle were to move.

- Using a choke chain instead of a leather collar for agitation exercises could result in injury to the animal or in his release. Handlers must use the leather collar for this purpose. A safe method of replacing the choke chain with the leather collar is explained in detail in Chapter 4.

- Many dogs have a natural desire to fight other dogs when they are brought together. It is important to follow safe procedures when breaking up a dog fight. To begin with, breaking up a dog fight is a two-man project; no one should attempt to accomplish it alone. Fighting dogs should *never* be pulled apart; pulling them apart may cause a ripping and tearing of the flesh and may disable the dogs. In breaking up a dog fight, each handler should:

- keep his leash taut as he gradually works his hands toward the snap of the leash;*

- hold the snap end of the leash firmly with his right hand and slip his left hand underneath the dog's collar;*

- grasp the collar tightly with his left hand;*

- grab the throat of his dog with the right hand at a point just below the dog's lower jaw;*

- choke his dog until the air supply is cut off, thus forcing the dog to release his hold.*

- If a handler is bitten by a dog, he uses the same procedure to effect a release as is used to separate two fighting dogs. Never attempt to jerk away from the dog because this action may cause a serious wound.

- An alert handler can avoid being bitten by

his own dog. If the dog attempts to bite: grab the leash close to the dog's neck; hold the animal's front feet off the ground; extend arms to push the dog away; and at the same time, slowly turn in a circle to keep the dog off balance. This procedure serves two purposes: it keeps the dog from seriously harming his handler, and it is a means for the handler to rebuke his dog for attempting to attack his master.

Until a dog has received all of his initial training, most of his time is spent in either the kennel area or the training area; therefore, it is important that the handler be especially aware of his safety responsibilities while in these areas.

32. In and Around Veterinary Treatment Facilities. The opportunity for violation of good safety practices exists when the handler presents his dog to a veterinary officer for examination or treatment. The handler must keep in mind that his dog is in strange surroundings among strange people for treatment that is unusual and, sometimes, painful. This is an abnormal situation for the dog, and his behavior may not be what the handler expects. Therefore, the handler must always be alert and prepared to control his animal while medical care is being provided.

Because of the flow of dog traffic during clinical hours, the distance between dogs presents a safety problem. A dog must always be kept at a proper and safe distance from other dogs or people. Before entering or leaving a doorway or passageway, the handler must make a habit of giving a loud, clear, vocal warning, "dog coming through!" This helps to prevent the dog from walking into someone. The handler must observe his dog's actions at all times and keep him on a short leash while in this area.

Before reporting to the veterinary clinic, the handler should muzzle his dog; he should follow the veterinarian's instructions relative to using the muzzle. Strict attention must be given to all instructions received while the dog is being examined and treated. Generally, it helps calm the dog if his handler soothes him with kind words and kind actions.

The handler must not neglect to use all of the safety practices he has learned throughout his training as a dog handler. He should follow and observe all local policies pertaining to safety instructions.

33. In Transit. Safety measures must also be observed when a dog is in transit. When a sentry dog is moved from an environment to which he has become accustomed (such as the kennel or training area) into a new environment, his reaction cannot be predicted. At such a time, isolate him from the public as much as possible.

The person accompanying the dog should never allow the dog to jump into or out of a vehicle. If the dog is shipped in a crate, the crate must never be stacked more than two crates high.

When a sentry dog team is transported in the back of a vehicle, the handler must muzzle the dog and control him with a choke chain. The dog sits between his handler's knees, facing in the same direction as his handler. The dog feels more secure with his handler seated behind him than if his back is exposed to other persons and to other dogs.

SECTION E—TRANSPORTATION OF DOGS

A sentry dog may be transported from one location to another by various means. In most cases, the handler cares for, feeds, waters, and exercises his dog during transit. There are certain techniques and methods that insure the health and safety of the sentry dog handler and his dog.

34. During Local Motor Vehicle Transportation. When a dog is transported locally by vehicle, the safest method of loading him is to use a ramp. Most vehicles can be equipped with a cleated ramp which does not require modification to the vehicle. If it is impossible to ramp-equip a vehicle, a loading ramp at the kennel facility and one or more at designated posting areas will suffice.

If a loading ramp is not available, the handler lifts the dog on and off the vehicle in one of the two ways shown in Figure 3. Except for an injured dog, which may require different handling, the surest procedure is for the handler to place his right arm in front of his dog's forelegs, place his left arm under the dog's rear legs, hold the dog close to his body, and lift the animal straight up.

In the alternate method illustrated, the handler follows the same technique except that he places his left arm under the dog's stomach rather than under his rear legs.

35. During Long Distance Transportation. Long distance transportation may differ somewhat from local transportation, depending upon the type of



Figure 3. Lifting Dog

carrier used. When transported by truck over a long distance, the sentry dog is placed inside a shipping crate. The dog wears the leather collar while he is in the shipping crate. Then, if he gets loose, the collar can be used to control and identify him. Insofar as practicable, sentry dogs are transported in the standard sentry dog aluminum shipping crate, TA 878, Stock Number Item 8115-803-3172. A health certificate always accompanies the dog when he is shipped to another state or another country.

a. **TRUCK.** When transporting a dog by truck, sentry dog personnel are responsible for a number of important factors.

- Plainly mark the shipping crate with the dog's name and brand number.

- Mark in bold letters on the shipping crate "DANGER—SENTRY DOG."

- Arrange the crate on the truck to ensure proper ventilation; place the crate in an area free from exhaust fumes.

- Allow sufficient room to remove the dog from his crate for exercise, food, or water.

- Handle the crate carefully to prevent it from being dropped; dropping the crate might result in an injury to personnel as well as to the dog.

- If the vehicle is in an accident, remove the dog from his crate, check him for possible injury, and exercise him until the vehicle is ready to proceed.

b. **TRAIN.** When the dog is shipped by train, he is placed in a clearly marked shipping crate.

- When handlers do not accompany their dogs, detailed instructions for feeding and watering must be attached to the crates; these instructions are obtained from the base veterinarian.

- Contact shipping officials to determine the time the dog is to be loaded; it is important that the dog arrive at the shipping office as near loading time as possible.

- Do not leave the dog on the platform in his crate for a long period of time; if there is a delay, remove the dog from his crate and exercise him, then water him before putting him back into the crate.

- Always place the crate in a cool place on the platform.

- Remain with the dog until he is loaded on the train to prevent anyone from molesting him and from possibly being bitten by him.

- When the dog is loaded in a train car, make sure there is proper ventilation, enough space is allowed for feeding or watering, and the crate is placed in such a position that the dog can be removed if necessary.

- Never place the crate on top of other merchandise, as it may fall and cause injury to the animal.

- Upon arrival at the destination, the dog is unloaded as soon as possible and transported to the kennel area. If there is any delay in transporting the dog to the kennel area, he should be removed from the crate, exercised, and watered.

- When accompanying the dog on a train, the handler checks with the conductor to set a time for feeding and watering. At feeding time, if it is possible, the handler takes his dog out of the crate for a short period. During this time the handler must observe all safety rules and not allow the dog to escape.

The handler must be safety conscious at all times, never tie his dog outside the shipping crate, never remove the dog from his crate in a congested area, and always muzzle the dog when he is being exercised in or around the train.

c. AIRCRAFT. In most instances, the procedures used in train transportation apply to aircraft transportation. Normally, a dog is not fed and watered while the aircraft is actually in flight. However, during prolonged trips by air and at

programmed stops, dogs are removed from their crates, exercised, fed, and watered.

The handler makes sure that the crate is secured in the aircraft before takeoff and is removed from the aircraft as soon as possible upon reaching the destination. He is extremely careful at all times to prevent anyone from molesting the dog or allowing him to escape. He checks frequently to insure that the dog is comfortable while en route.

36. During Hot Weather. To prevent overheating, care must be taken when transporting dogs in shipping crates. The following precautions and safeguards must be taken by sentry dog personnel.

- Transport dogs in air-conditioned or well-ventilated vehicles only.

- At depots and terminals, give adequate and frequent supplies of fresh water.

- In case of vehicular breakdown, unload each dog and take him to a cool place.

- Load crates to effect maximum ventilation. Never place baggage on top of or immediately around a crate.

- Never load dogs into crates that have been standing in the sun.

- Never allow crated dogs to stand in the sun, but place them in a shaded, well-ventilated area.

- Check dogs frequently to be sure that they are not becoming overheated.

CHAPTER 4

Procurement, Use, and Maintenance of Sentry Dog Equipment

SECTION A — PROCUREMENT

37. What and When to Procure. Equipment allowances for the sentry dog program are listed in *Table of Allowances 878, Security and Law Enforcement Activities, Organizational Small Arms Equipment and Handling and Feeding Sentry Dogs*. An initial issue of items, coded "(c) (k)" in the TA is made at the installation where formal sentry dog training is conducted. These items are shipped with the handler and dog to the receiving installation. They include the items described below in paragraphs 39 through 47 (except the cotton-web 360-inch leash described in paragraph 41b). All other items required for the operation of the sentry dog facility, including replacement items, are obtained at the handler's permanent station.

Sentry dog teams on deployment are issued a double set of the following equipment: 60-inch leather leash, choke chain, leather collar, kennel chain, muzzle, feed pan, and water bucket. In addition, supply issues a shipping crate, a first aid package, water containers, and enough intermediate moisture type dog food to last 30 days or until another supply can be obtained.

38. How and Where to Procure. All items of equipment are procured through normal supply channels. Procurement costs are chargeable to the operations and maintenance funds (commonly referred to as O and M funds) available to the installation.

SECTION B — USE

The proper use of issued equipment is extremely important because the sentry dog learns to associate each item of equipment with some activity which involves him. Through the proper use of these items, the handler can communicate his wishes to the dog and control and discipline him. Each piece of equipment has been designed for a specific purpose. The handler must become acquainted with what the items are and how and why they are used in a certain way.

The items of equipment described in this section are recommended because they have been tested and proved satisfactory for training purposes. This by no means implies that minor changes and improvements to equipment cannot be made to meet local requirements.

39. Leather Collar. The sentry dog wears the leather collar, shown in Figure 4, while he is:

- on post
- undergoing agitation
- working a scouting or patrolling problem
- undergoing attack training
- chained to a stake
- secured to the kennel box
- being transported long distances in a shipping crate

When putting the leather collar on the dog, tighten the collar enough to insert only two fingers between the collar and the dog's neck, as shown in Figure 4. This is done to prevent the collar from slipping off and to make sure that it is not



Figure 4. Adjusting Leather Collar

too tight. After the collar is adjusted and buckled in place, run the end of the collar through the loop so the buckle will not come unfastened.

40. Choke Chain. Another item of equipment which the dog wears around his neck is the choke chain. The dog *always* wears the choke chain, shown in Figure 5, while he is performing obedience training, while he is being taken to or from his kennel, or while he is being transported in the back of a vehicle. The choke chain must be worn correctly. Instructions for putting the choke chain on the dog, as shown in Figure 5, are:

- hold one of the rings of the chain in the right hand between the thumb and index finger.
- hold the other ring in the left hand between the thumb and index finger.
- hold the ring in the left hand so that it is in a flat or horizontal position.
- raise the right hand directly over the left hand as shown in step 1.
- allow the length of chain between the two rings to fall through the ring held in the left hand as shown in step 2.
- place the choke chain over the dog's head as shown in step 3.
- then snap his leash into the choke chain as shown in step 4.

When the choke chain is on correctly, the pull of the leash is from left to right. This permits the chain to release when slack is given in the leash. If the pull is from right to left, the chain clings to the dog's neck and continues to choke him even though the leash has slack in it.

Often it is necessary for the handler to effect a changeover from the choke chain to the leather collar or vice versa. To make sure the dog does not get loose during the changeover:

- put the dog in the heel-sit position;
- make a safety leash on the right wrist;
- raise your left leg across the dog's body so that the dog is between both legs;
- stand erect and point your toes inward as far as possible so that, when you bend at the knees, your knees come to rest against the dog's shoulders;
- position the leather collar behind the choke chain so that the collar is closer to the dog's shoulder than the choke chain;
- secure the collar;
- force at least two fingers of your left hand under the leather collar, grasping it as tightly as possible;
- unsnap the leash from the choke chain;
- snap the leash into the D-ring of the leather collar making sure that the snap of the leash is up so you can see that it is completely closed and working properly;
- remove the choke chain from the dog;
- returns to your original position.

When making the changeover from the leather collar to the choke chain:

- make a safety leash on the right wrist;
- straddle the dog;
- slip the choke chain over the dog's head;
- grasp the collar tightly;
- unsnap the leash from the collar;
- snap the leash into the choke chain, making sure that the snap is up so you can see that it is completely closed and working properly;
- remove the collar.

41. Training Leash. Two different leashes are used in sentry dog work.

a. **LEATHER, 60-INCH.** The 60-inch leather leash (Figure 6) is used during training and when the dog is on post. When necessary, the leather leash is secured to the handler's wrist as shown in steps 1 through 3 of Figure 6. To do this:

- thread the snap end of the leash through



Figure 5. Placing Choke Chain on Dog

the loop end of the leash, forming a loop which can be loosened or tightened;

- insert your right hand into the newly formed loop;
- pull the snap end of the leash away from the loop end and tighten the leash around your wrist.

b. **COTTON-WEB, 360-INCH.** The 360-inch leash (Figure 7) is *always* used in intermediate obedience training to control the animal. It may also be used as an aid in some phases of attack training. When necessary, the handler can secure the 360-inch leash to his right wrist in the same manner as the 60-inch leash. Notice in the illustration that the 360-inch leash is rolled for carrying.

42. Kennel Chain. The 6-foot kennel chain, (Figure 8) is used for tying the dog to a stake or some other stationary object. This chain is *always* used with the leather collar and is *never* tied to the dog's neck or snapped to the choke chain. The chain is usually kept at the kennel area and need not be carried on the handler's equipment holder.

43. Equipment Holder. This holder (Figure 9) is used to discourage the handler from hanging any equipment from his trouser belt loops. Items of equipment can be snapped to it and carried so that the handler's hands remain free.



44. Muzzle. Different types of muzzles are being used throughout the Air Force, but all were designed primarily for one purpose: to provide a safe device by which a handler can prevent his dog from injuring other dogs, innocent people, or himself. One of the most commonly used muzzles is shown in Figure 10.

Normally, a dog does not wear a muzzle during training periods because it is distracting to him,

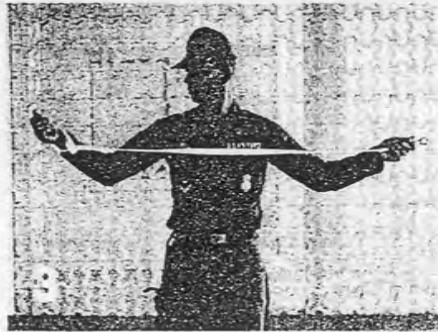
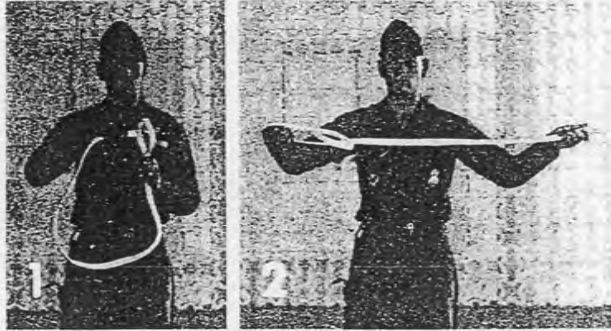


Figure 6. Securing Leather Leash to Wrist



Figure 7. Training Leash, Cotton Web, 3/60-inch



Figure 8. Kennel Chain

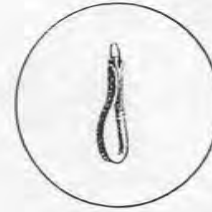


Figure 9. Equipment Holder

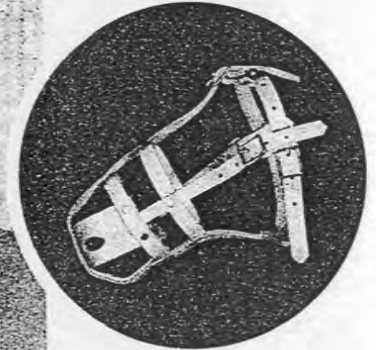


Figure 10. Fitting the Muzzle

and he devotes his efforts toward removing the muzzle. Thus, the benefits of training are lost. Any muzzle, particularly if it is too large or incorrectly adjusted, is not a guarantee against being bitten.

Use the steps shown in Figure 10 when putting the muzzle on the dog:

- hold the basket of the muzzle in your right hand;

- fold all straps back over the basket of the muzzle;
- place the basket of the muzzle over the dog's nose and mouth;
- bring the straps back over the dog's head;
- secure the straps.

Each dog is fitted for his leather muzzle. The side straps must be adjusted so the dog's nose is not jammed against the inside of the basket. The strap around the dog's neck must be fastened tight enough that the muzzle cannot come off, yet loose enough to afford the dog proper breathing. The fit of the muzzle must be closely checked from time to time because the straps stretch with age.

Usually, it is not necessary to muzzle the dog while grooming him because using the comb or brush pleases him.

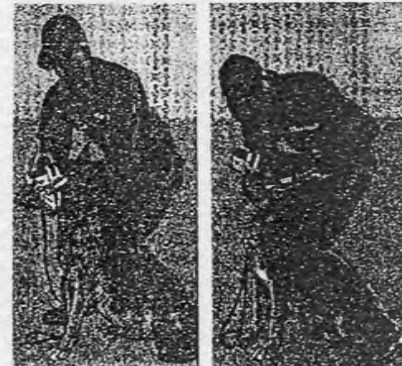




Figure 11. Comb

45. Comb. There are several types of grooming combs; one type is shown in Figure 11. When combing the dog, first comb lightly against the hair grain and then with the grain. Always exert enough pressure on the comb to remove loose hair and all foreign matter, such as mud, from the coat. Use the comb sparingly since excessive combing removes the dog's undercoat and may scratch or cut the skin.

46. Brush. Different types of grooming brushes vary in size and shape. Figure 12 shows one of the most common brushes in use. When a regular dog brush is not available, the common GI scrub brush is an excellent substitute, and it is readily available. The ideal brush is approximately the size of a man's hand and has firm, stiff bristles.

47. Feeding Pan. Another item of initial issue is the feeding pan. The feeding pan should have at least a 3-quart capacity. This is large enough to hold the dog's daily ration and allows him enough room to eat. Notice the heavy gauge stainless steel pan in Figure 13. This type of pan



Figure 12. Brush

is easy to keep clean and serviceable. Wash and sanitize the feeding pan immediately after each feeding.

48. Water Bucket. Another essential item of equipment is the water bucket. The water bucket, shown in Figure 14, is made of either steel or heavy gauge galvanized iron and has at least a 3½-gallon capacity. Each dog must have a water bucket in his kennel. The bucket is cleaned daily, and clean fresh water should always be available to the dog. In cold weather, water in the bucket can be kept at the desired temperature by an immersion heater.

49. Immersion Heater. The immersion heater, shown in Figure 15, is an electric, 115-volt, alternating current, 60-cycle item of equipment. It has an 8-inch, corrosion-resistant, steel blade, a handle, and a 6-foot power cable. The heater is entirely automatic. It contains a built-in quick make-and-break thermostat which is set to maintain 12 quarts of water in a round container at about 50°F when the outside temperature is 0°F.

The heater does not heat until thoroughly chilled. For this reason, place the heater in a pail of water 45°F or colder for 20 minutes before connecting it to the circuit. When air temperature is 50°F or warmer, the thermostat does not make a circuit and no current passes through.

Good contact must be made between the plug prongs and the electrical outlet. This can be done by securely taping or tying the plug into a standard outlet receptacle in a circuit which is always alive. To work effectively, the heater should be submerged in water at least 2 inches in depth.

50. Attack Suit. The attack suit, shown in Figure 16, is used while training sentry dogs in agitation and attack. This equipment is constructed of a loosely woven fabric, such as burlap, and is padded with loosely packed cotton. It is designed to fit loosely to enable different agitators to wear it, and to enable the dogs to bite into it without injuring the agitator. If training in agitation and attack is to be successful, the dog must be able to sink his teeth into the suit or sleeve without damaging his teeth or gums.

The attack suit is constructed so the sleeves can be used independently as agitation aids.



Figure 13. Feeding Pan



Figure 14. Water Bucket

SECTION C—MAINTENANCE

Equipment must be properly cared for so it will remain useful to the government for a long time. However, safety is the first consideration in the maintenance of sentry dog equipment. When not properly cared for, this equipment soon rots or rusts so it can no longer withstand the strain put on it by a dog. For this reason, it is important to maintain all sentry dog equipment correctly.

51. Leather. To prevent the leash, collar, muzzle, and leash holder from becoming dry and brittle, saddle soap or neat's-foot oil should be applied as necessary. Wipe these items with a damp cloth if they become muddy or dirty. Rub neat's-foot oil, as well as saddle soap, into the leather with the fingers until the leather is soft and pliable. Frequently inspect any leather equipment, including collars, which is kept in storage and treat it with neat's-foot oil to insure that it remains clean, soft, pliable, and in good condition.

When not in use, all leather items are kept in a dry location or on the equipment holder. Never leave leather items on the ground or on top of the dog's kennel where they may be exposed to the weather for long periods of time. When left in

outdoor areas for extended periods, leather becomes dry and brittle.

52. Metal. Metal equipment and the metal parts of equipment are inspected at least once each week. Remove spots of rust, no matter how small, by rubbing them with a fine grade of steel wool or sandpaper. Rub spots until all traces of rust have been removed. To prevent rust from returning, apply a light coat of oil. Never leave metal equipment in a wet or damp area. If an item of equipment becomes badly rusted, it should not be used again; it should be replaced.

53. Fabric. Wash the cotton-web leash with a mild soap when it becomes soiled. Dry the leash

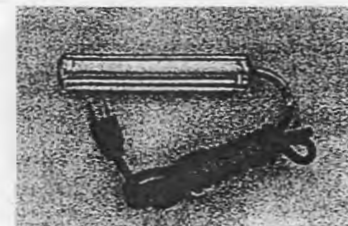


Figure 15. Immersion Heater

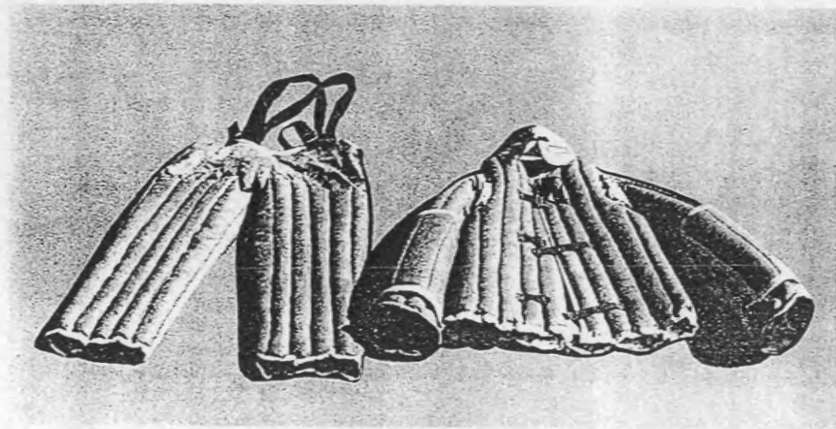


Figure 16. Attack Suit

in the shade to prevent shrinkage. If it becomes badly worn or shows any signs of weakening (such as stretching or unraveling), it must be replaced.

The attack suit and sleeve are not washed with soap and water. If one of these items becomes

dirty, clean it by rubbing it briskly with a coarse brush. To afford the best possible safety, the attack equipment must be checked frequently. Minor repairs can be made with some burlap, a needle, and some heavy thread.

PART TWO

HEALTH OF THE SENTRY DOG

CHAPTER 5

Veterinary Medical Services

SECTION A — WHO PROVIDES THE SERVICES

In accordance with AFR 163-1, *Veterinary Service, United States Air Force*, the Air Force veterinary service is responsible for providing a veterinary medical service for sentry dogs at all levels of command. At installations to which sentry dogs are assigned, base veterinarians and attending veterinarians provide this service.

54. Base Veterinarian. The services of a professionally trained veterinarian are available to the surgeon of each Air Force installation. The senior veterinarian assigned to an Air Force base is designated as the Base Veterinarian. At installations not having a Base Veterinarian, an attending veterinarian provides medical care for sentry dogs.

55. Attending Veterinarian. When conditions require it, Air Force veterinary officers may be assigned, in addition to their other duties, as attending veterinarians for other conveniently located military installations. Army veterinary officers, with proper concurrence, may be assigned as attending veterinarians for Air Force bases.

Under the provisions of AFR 160-53, *Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Care from Civilian Sources*, the commander or designated representative of the Air Force base or unit to which sentry dogs are attached or assigned is authorized to approve

civilian veterinary care for these dogs. However, such civilian veterinary medical care is authorized only when a military veterinarian is not available, or when veterinary medical requirements for care are beyond the capabilities of the local treatment facility.

Regardless of who provides the veterinary medical services, all persons who are responsible in any way for the sentry dog program should become familiar with the veterinary medical services that are available.

SECTION B — WHAT THE SERVICES ARE

The Surgeon General, United States Air Force, through his veterinary service, provides professional support for the sentry dog program. This support includes medical care and treatment of sentry dogs at the training facilities and bases of assignment; sanitary inspection of kennel facilities; the professional review of plans for new construction and modifications for kennels, support buildings, and sites; establishment of an adequate diet and feeding program; and instruction and guidance in all matters relative to the health of sentry dogs.

Through his training, knowledge, and experience, the veterinarian is skilled in providing treatment for the sentry dog that is affected by some disease or injury. However, the veterinarian depends on the individual handler for assistance. He depends on the handler to detect and report health

problems as soon as possible and to administer essential first aid measures in emergency situations. He also requires the handler's assistance in the administration of medication to the dog.

The place where the veterinarian normally provides medical care is called the veterinary medical treatment facility. It may be located either at the kennel site or in the Base Veterinarian's office.

There are a number of activities, other than the actual treatment of sick or injured animals, for which the veterinary officer must assume responsibility; some of these are discussed briefly in the paragraphs below.

16. Immunizations. Sentry dogs are routinely immunized against four important contagious diseases: canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, leptospirosis, and rabies. The immunization program is initiated at the procurement or training facility and is continued on a periodic basis throughout the dog's service life.

17. Routine Physical Examinations. Air Force sentry dogs receive a variety of routine physical examinations. The predeparture physical examination is given just before a sentry dog is shipped from one base to another. At this time, a health certificate is issued for the state or country into which the dog is being shipped. The post-arrival physical examination is given as soon as possible after the sentry dog arrives at an installation. The semiannual physical examination is a very thorough examination which is given to all sentry dogs. These routine examinations by a veterinarian are all conducted to detect evidence of injury or disease and are important to the safe shipment and continued well-being of the sentry dog.

18. Facility Inspections. The veterinary officer also serves as an inspector of the sentry dog facilities; he inspects these facilities at frequent intervals. During these inspections, the veterinarian determines the standard of sanitation which is being maintained, the adequacy of insect and rodent control measures, and the general status of health of the dogs as evidenced by their appearance and state of grooming. He also examines the

facilities for safety hazards and for disturbing influences which may interfere with the rest and relaxation of the dogs. He is interested in the adequacy of kennel construction (particularly in the light of climatic conditions in the area) and in the adequacy of the diet which the dogs are fed. As a result of these inspections, the veterinarian is able to make appropriate recommendations to help prevent disease and injury.

59. Zoonoses Control Program. The term "zoonoses control" refers to one of the very important functions of the veterinarian. The zoonoses are those diseases of animals which may be transmitted to man. There are several diseases that affect dogs which sentry dog personnel might contract. Ringworm (a skin disease caused by a fungus) and rabies are examples of such diseases. The veterinarian advises personnel about the control and preventive measures which are designed to minimize the contraction of any diseases from dogs.

60. Instruction of Personnel. Another of the veterinarian's important functions is that of keeping personnel informed about matters concerning the health of sentry dogs. He instructs sentry dog handlers and supervisors in all matters concerning the health of their dogs. Care, management, feeding, and first aid are some of the subjects this training covers. Through this instruction, the veterinarian strives to give the handler a better understanding of the health needs of his dog and to increase the handler's capability to care for his dog.

61. Medical Records. The maintenance of current sentry dog medical records is another function in which the veterinarian must take an active part. Certain records must be kept relative to the health of each sentry dog and to the medical care each dog receives. The veterinarian is responsible for entering on these records his medical observations of each dog and the immunizations, medical examinations, and treatments each dog receives.

Medical records are given in detail in Chapter 8 of this manual.

CHAPTER 6

Health, Care, and Feeding

SECTION A — DISEASES AND THEIR PREVENTION

The importance and nature of the work required places the Air Force sentry dog in a special class, even among the working breeds of dogs. The number of duty hours, the physical exertion, and the constant vigilance which must be maintained by the dog while on post are very demanding on the dog's body. Thus, the health of the dog is extremely important to the successful accomplishment of the team's function, and every effort must be made to keep the animal in the best possible state of health.

The veterinarian is able to apply his skill and training in his efforts towards treatment, prevention, and control of diseases, but he requires the handler's help. The handler must be able to recognize diseases that can seriously affect the health of his animal so that he can immediately report any symptoms to the veterinarian.

This section emphasizes the handler's responsibilities in providing for his dog's health. It is not feasible to present here all of the many diseases which can affect dogs; therefore, only the most common and most important diseases are discussed.

62. Contagious Diseases of Dogs. A contagious disease is one which can be transmitted or spread from one animal to another. Some of the contagious diseases of dogs can be spread not only from one dog to another but also to man.

a. CANINE DISTEMPER. This widespread disease is caused by a virus. It is a very serious, highly contagious disease, and it is often fatal. It is found most often in young dogs, but it may affect an animal of any age. Canine distemper is

usually spread from one infected dog to another through the air. Many of the tissues and organs of the body (including the brain, lungs, and intestines) are affected by this virus.

An infected animal may show the following symptoms: yellowish discharge from the eyes and nose, coughing, fever, loss of appetite, loss of vitality, diarrhea, and convulsions. Immunization usually prevents canine distemper.

b. INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS. This is also a widespread virus disease of dogs; and, as with distemper, it is seen most commonly in young dogs but may affect animals of all ages. The majority of infected animals recover after a long period of recuperation.

Infectious canine hepatitis is spread from one animal to another through contaminated feeding and drinking pans and through the urine from infected dogs. Primarily, this virus affects the blood vessels and the liver. Symptoms of the disease resemble those of distemper in many cases, and it is often difficult to distinguish between the two diseases. The most prominent symptoms are fever, loss of vitality, and loss of appetite. Immunization is used to prevent this disease.

c. LEPTOSPIROSIS. Bacteria cause leptospirosis, a disease fairly common in dogs. Animals other than dogs can be infected by the disease, and it can be transmitted to man. It is a serious disease, and many infected dogs die.

Leptospirosis is spread through the urine of infected animals. Dogs and rats are common sources of infection. In a dog with leptospirosis, the stomach, liver, kidneys, and intestines are some of the organs most affected. Symptoms may include muscular stiffness and soreness, fever, reddening of the membranes of the mouth and eyes, loss of appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea.

As with distemper and infectious canine hepatitis, immunization is the method used to prevent the disease. To control the spread of leptospirosis, emphasis is placed on keeping the kennel area free of rats since these rodents may be carriers of the disease.

The possibility of human infection with leptospirosis points out the need for personal hygiene when handling dogs. Since there are several diseases which can be passed from dog to man, the handler must *always* wash his hands thoroughly after handling his dog.

d. **RABIES.** This disease, formerly called hydrophobia, is one of the most serious diseases of men and animals. It is caused by a virus and affects all warmblooded animals. Some countries of the world are free of the disease, but in most, including the United States, it is still a problem. It is spread through the saliva of infected animals; for this reason, it is usually associated with a bite from an infected animal. With the possible exception of bats, which may be carriers of rabies, all infected animals die. In an animal with rabies, the nerves, spinal cord, and brain are the parts of the body which are most affected.

Symptoms of rabies may include a sudden change of disposition, excitement, difficulty in swallowing water or food, paralysis, and coma. Dogs with rabies often have a paralysis of the muscles in the jaw and the lower jaw remains partially dropped. Such an animal may appear to have something lodged in the mouth or throat. It is always wise for the handler to have an animal with such symptoms examined by a veterinarian rather than attempt an examination himself.

Immunization against rabies is required by AFR 160-65, *Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases of Animals*. Because rabies is spread through the saliva of an infected animal, the handler should report any wounds he or his dog receives by being bitten; this includes handlers who are bitten by their own dogs.

53. **Parasitic Infestations.** Not only contagious diseases but also parasitic infestations affect the health of a dog. Many diseases of dogs are caused by animal agents known as parasites. These parasites all have one thing in common: they depend upon animals, such as dogs, for a livelihood.

Some parasites live on the outside of the dog's body or in the skin. These are called external

parasites. Others live inside the dog's body and are called internal parasites. Many of these live in the intestines, and one lives in the dog's heart.

All parasites are harmful to the health of the dog, and some can spread diseases to the dog or to the handler. They should all be controlled as closely as possible.

When speaking of parasites, the term "life cycle" refers to the stages of development in the parasite's life from its beginning as an egg or larva (immature form) to the time it becomes an adult. A knowledge of the life cycle is important in the control of parasites.

a. **EXTERNAL PARASITES.** The parasites discussed here are all small insects. These parasites, which live on and in the skin, cause damage by sucking blood or by eating at the dog's tissues. In doing so, they produce an irritation; and the dog responds by biting and scratching at himself. This, in turn, may lead to other infestations and cause further damage.

(1) **Ticks.** These small parasites are common in many parts of the United States. They suck the blood from the dog and, when present in large numbers, may cause a serious loss of blood. Ticks can most often be observed standing still on the dog's body with their heads buried deep in the skin. Ticks are capable of spreading diseases through their bites, including human diseases. Exercise care when handling ticks and request instructions from the veterinary officer before trying to remove them.

Ticks do not necessarily spend all of their lives on the body of the dog. They may be found in bedding or in cracks in the floors and sides of the kennel; they may be present in the grass and bushes of the training and working areas. Control, therefore, does not depend only on treating the individual animal. It may also be necessary to treat the kennels and training and working areas with insecticides. Treatment with insecticides must be accomplished only with the approval of the veterinary officer, as many chemicals can be harmful to dogs.

(2) **Fleas.** These pests torment the dog, irritate his skin, and spread disease; they are most often observed as they crawl or hop very rapidly through the dog's coat of hair. They are very difficult to control because they do not spend all of their time on the body but live in bedding and in the cracks of the kennel. Control depends

upon repeated individual treatment and kennel sanitation.

(3) **Lice.** There are two types of lice which affect dogs: biting lice and sucking lice. Biting lice live off the dog's tissues; sucking lice suck their blood. Both produce great irritation. Biting lice may be observed crawling over the skin and through the hair. Sucking lice are usually immobile, and they stand perpendicular to the skin. The eggs of lice are called nits and are found as small white or gray crescent shaped objects fastened to the hairs. Lice, unlike fleas and ticks, can live only a short time when they are not on the dog's body. Control, therefore, depends more on the treatment of affected animals.

(4) **Mites.** There are several types of small insects called mites which affect dogs and produce a condition known as mange. One of these, the ear mite, lives in the ear canals and causes a severe irritation. Affected dogs not only scratch at the ears but may hold their heads to one side and frequently shake their heads. The ear canals usually contain a large amount of dark-colored discharge. Ear mites are small but are visible to the naked eye as tiny white crawling specks. Other mites which affect the dog live in the animal's skin. These mites are too small to be seen with the naked eye and can be seen only with the aid of a microscope. The control of mites depends on the treatment of the affected animal.

b. **INTERNAL PARASITES.** The parasites which live in the body may cause damage by irritating the tissues, by constantly robbing the body of blood or essential parts of the diet, or by interfering with a specific body action. Of the internal parasites discussed here, only a part of the life cycle is spent in the body of the infected dog. The control measures for these parasites are based largely on a knowledge of that part of the life cycle which is spent outside the body.

(1) **Hookworms.** One of the most harmful parasites that lives in the dog's intestine is the hookworm. These parasites are small and thread-like, only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length. They suck blood and also cause blood loss by grasping and tearing at the intestinal wall with the many hooks in their mouths.

Figure 17 shows the life cycle of a hookworm. The adult lives in the dog's intestine, and eggs are produced by the female hookworms. The eggs are passed in the infected dog's stools. Immature hookworms (larvae) develop from these

eggs, and these larvae can then infect the same dog or another dog. The larvae gain entrance to the body by penetrating the dog's skin or by being swallowed as the dog licks the ground or himself. After the larvae gain entrance to the body, they pass directly to the intestine or through the body tissues to the lungs. Those reaching the lungs are coughed up and swallowed, thereby reaching the intestine. Once they are in the intestine, they develop into adult hookworms, and the life cycle begins again.

Dogs infected with hookworms may have a variety of symptoms, depending on how severe the infection is. Membranes of the mouth and eyes may be pale; stools may be loose and contain blood; the animal may lose weight. The veterinarian makes a diagnosis of the disease when, by microscopic examination, he finds hookworm eggs in the animal's stools.

Control measures consist of treating the individual animal and, to a large extent, on good sanitation. The handler who has a knowledge of the hookworm's life cycle should understand the importance of keeping the kennel area and training ground free of stools, since stools from infected dogs are the source of infection for healthy animals.

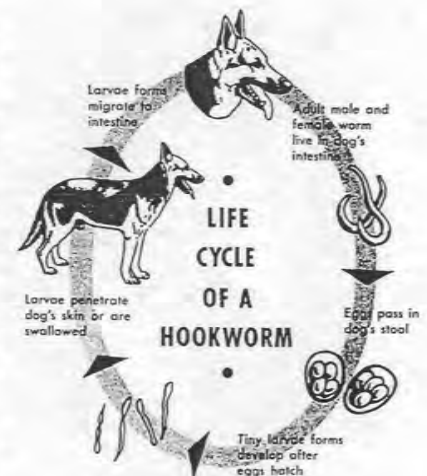


Figure 17. Life Cycle of Hookworm

(2) **Roundworms.** These parasites also live in the intestine. They are much larger than hookworms and vary from 2 to 8 inches in length. The life cycle is similar to that of the hookworm; however, the eggs do not develop into larvae until they have been swallowed by a dog. Adult roundworms cause trouble by robbing the infected animal of essential nutrients in the diet. The larvae produce an irritation as they travel through the lungs.

Symptoms shown by an infected animal may include vomiting, diarrhea, loss of weight, and coughing. As with hookworms, the diagnosis is made by finding the eggs in the stools; occasionally, adult worms may be vomited or passed in a stool, in which cases they may be seen by the handler. Control measures depend upon treating the individual animal and upon good sanitation in the kennel area.

(3) **Whipworms.** These intestinal parasites are smaller than roundworms but larger than hookworms. The life cycle is very similar to that of the roundworm; however, the larvae do not travel to the lungs before becoming adults in the intestine of the infected animal.

Symptoms of infection may include diarrhea, loss of weight, and paleness of the membranes of the mouth and eyes. The diagnosis is made by finding the microscopic eggs in the stool. Control measures depend upon treating the individual animal and upon good sanitation in the kennel area.

(4) **Tapeworms.** These worms are long, flat, and ribbonlike in appearance. They have many segments and a head. The tapeworm uses its head to attach itself to the wall of the intestine. Several kinds of tapeworms may infect the dog's intestine; only one of the most common ones is described here.

As Figure 18 shows, the life cycle of the tapeworm is rather complex. After the eggs have been passed in the dog's stool, they are eaten by the larvae (immature form) of the dog flea, the external parasite previously described. The larva of the tapeworm develops in the flea; and when the adult flea is eaten by a dog, the tapeworm larva gains entrance to the dog's intestine where it develops into an adult tapeworm.

The symptoms produced by tapeworms may not be too noticeable. They may include diarrhea, loss of appetite, and loss of weight.

Some tapeworms pass through the bodies of

rabbits, mice, or squirrels (instead of the flea) during their life cycle. Dogs become infected by eating a rabbit or other animal which contains the tapeworm larvae.

Often the eggs of the tapeworm cannot be detected by the veterinarian during stool examinations. Many times, however, segments are passed by the infected dog. These segments may be seen in the stool or among the hairs in the dog's anal region. They are small white objects about one-fourth of an inch long, and they may be moving in a rhythmic manner.

Control measures include treatment of the infected animal, good sanitation in the kennel area, control of fleas, and not allowing the dog to eat animals which are likely sources of infection.

(5) **Heartworms.** Unlike the other internal parasites that have been described, the adult heartworm is found in the heart and lungs rather than in the intestine. The heartworm interferes with the dog's heart action and circulation. The adult worms are threadlike in appearance and are from 6 to 11 inches long.

As the life cycle in Figure 19 shows, the adult worms in the heart produce larvae which are called microfilaria. These microfilaria circulate in the infected animal's bloodstream where they may be

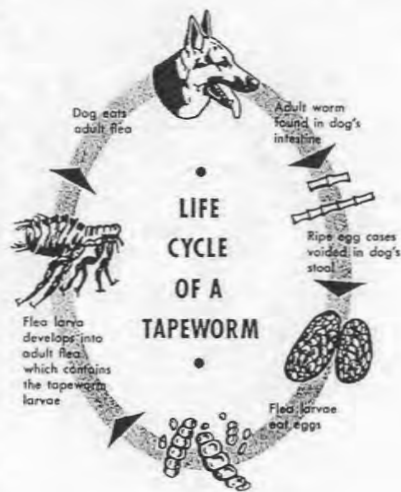


Figure 18. Life Cycle of Tapeworm

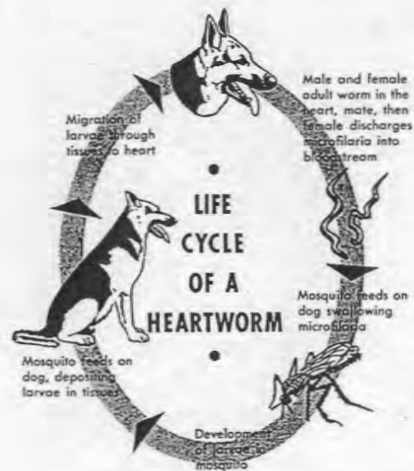


Figure 19. Life Cycle of Heartworm

picked up by mosquitoes, the insect responsible for the spread of the heartworm parasite from one dog to another. The larvae continue their development in the mosquito and then after a period of time are injected back into the dog's tissues when the mosquito again feeds on the dog. The microfilaria gradually travel to the heart of the dog and develop into adults; the life cycle is ready to begin again.

Dogs infected with heartworms may exhibit coughing, loss of weight, difficult breathing, and a quick loss of energy. The disease is diagnosed by the veterinarian when he finds microfilaria during a blood test. Treatment is then given to kill the adult worms and the microfilaria.

Control measures consist of treating infected dogs to prevent them from serving as sources of infection, and of controlling mosquitoes in the area.

64. **Sanitation.** Cleanliness is one of the most important factors contributing to the good health of the sentry dog. Sanitary measures must be practiced in and around the kennel area at all times, and a good standard of cleanliness must be maintained. The existence of a good standard of sanitation in a kennel facility does not just happen;

it is the result of a cooperative effort on the part of the handlers, supervisors, kennel support personnel, and the veterinary officer. Through their knowledge of the needs of each kennel, the veterinarian and supervisors arrive at the standard of sanitation which must be maintained; each handler and the kennel support personnel are responsible for maintaining the established standard.

In the discussion of contagious diseases and parasitic infestations which affect dogs, sanitation was repeatedly referred to as one of the chief measures of disease prevention and control. The importance of disease control in a kennel facility cannot be overemphasized. The existence of a disease in one dog, which might be passed on to another dog or to all of the dogs in the unit, is the concern of every handler. A disease which spreads through the kennels may seriously impair the effectiveness of a handler's unit if a large number of animals become ill and have to be removed from duty. Disease control and sanitation cannot be separated, and there are many specific ways in which a good level of sanitation can be maintained.

a. **KITCHEN.** The kitchen in the kennel support building must be kept as clean as possible. Food prepared with dirty hands and in dirty utensils is a source from which a dog may contract some disease. To prevent disease, clean the food and water pans daily, and constantly maintain the kitchen in a clean condition. Clean the utensils used in the preparation of food immediately after each food preparation period. A particular piece of equipment which must be cleaned is the can opener; clean the blade after each food preparation period. Clean clothes and clean hands, are important items for personnel engaged in food preparation.

Store food in rat-proof areas so that dry meal or cans are not soiled by rat urine or stools. The kind of food is also important; use only those foods approved by the veterinary officer.

b. **KENNELS.** The kennels must be kept clean and in a good state of repair. Clean each occupied kennel daily. Sweep kennels each day and scrub them at least once each week, more often if necessary. In cold climates, place straw or other material on the floor of each kennel for bedding; stir straw bedding daily and change it at least once each week. Other bedding is changed as needed. Replace wet or damp bedding immediately.

When a dog is moved from one kennel to an-

other, old bedding, if present, is removed and burned. The kennel is cleaned thoroughly and disinfected as outlined by the veterinary officer. Use only those disinfectants approved by the veterinarian. Whenever possible, expose the cleaned and disinfected kennels to sunlight.

c. **RUNS.** These are the areas around the individual kennel which are surfaced with cement or gravel. The proper care of runs is important and must be accomplished routinely.

As previously mentioned, stools are a common source of infection in the spread of disease. Remove them from the runs as often as necessary during the day. Before washing down cement runs, remove as many of the stools as possible. This prevents the splashing of stools into an adjacent run, on the ground around the run, or on a dog in the adjacent run. The method of disposing of stools depends on local conditions at each particular kennel and on the type of sewage disposal system which is present. Where stools must be carried from the kennel area in cans, these cans must be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

d. **KENNEL AREA IN GENERAL.** In the entire kennel area, there must be no accumulation of refuse and garbage which would attract rats and insects. The area, particularly the training grounds, must be kept free of stools. In regions where mosquitoes are a problem, control measures must be taken around any ditches and swampy areas which are in the vicinity of the kennels.

Several kinds of disinfectants can be used around a sentry dog installation. They can be used to disinfect feeding pans, kennels, and runs. Many types of disinfectants would be of little value and might even be harmful to a dog; therefore, disinfectants and disinfectant procedures must be used only with the approval of the veterinary officer.

SECTION B—CARE

65. **Grooming and Inspection.** Routine grooming and inspection are important events in the life of a sentry dog—so important, in fact, that they must be accomplished on a daily basis the year around. The handler must realize that grooming is essential to the proper care of the dog's skin and coat of hair. During the inspection of his dog, the handler looks for signs of illness or disease which may be affecting the health of the animal. A large part of the inspection is performed while the dog is being groomed.

The daily grooming and inspection period should be a pleasant experience for the handler and his dog. This is the time when the two of them can relax while they do something useful together. The dog looks forward to his daily grooming, and the handler knows that he is contributing directly to the fulfillment of his responsibility for the dog's health.

a. **GROOMING.** German Shepherd dogs have a double coat of hair. The deeper layer or undercoat is composed of soft woolly hair, and the outercoat is composed of stiff hair which is somewhat oily and water resistant. The coat offers the dog protection from rain, excessive heat, and cold.

To groom the dog, first give him a brisk rubdown with the fingertips moving against the grain, as shown in step 1 of Figure 20. This loosens any dead skin, hair, or dirt and brings it to the surface; it also massages the skin. Follow the rubdown with a thorough but gentle brushing against the grain, as shown in step 2, to remove the loosened skin, hair, and dirt. Next, brush the coat with the grain, as shown in step 3. This returns the hair to its natural position. Finally, rub the coat with the palms of the hands with the grain of the hair, as shown in step 4. This helps distribute the oil and gives the coat a glossy appearance. Occasionally, comb the dog's coat; but in the winter, combing should be quite limited to avoid tearing out the warm undercoat.

Bathing is not a part of routine grooming, but occasionally a bath may be necessary. A dog's skin has many glands which produce an oily substance. This oily substance keeps the skin soft and prevents it from drying and cracking. In addition, it protects the coat of hair and makes it water repellent. When a dog is bathed too often, the natural oil is removed and the skin and hair become unnaturally dry. This may result in various skin ailments.

Rely on the advice of the veterinary officer as to the frequency of bathing, the type of soap to use, and how to protect the dog's eyes and ears. A thorough rinsing after the bath is important; if soap is left in the coat it becomes sticky, collects dirt, and may cause skin irritation.

Dry the dog with a towel or suitable substitute. After he has been dried as thoroughly as possible, he may be gently exercised in the warm sun to complete the drying. Do not bathe a dog in cold

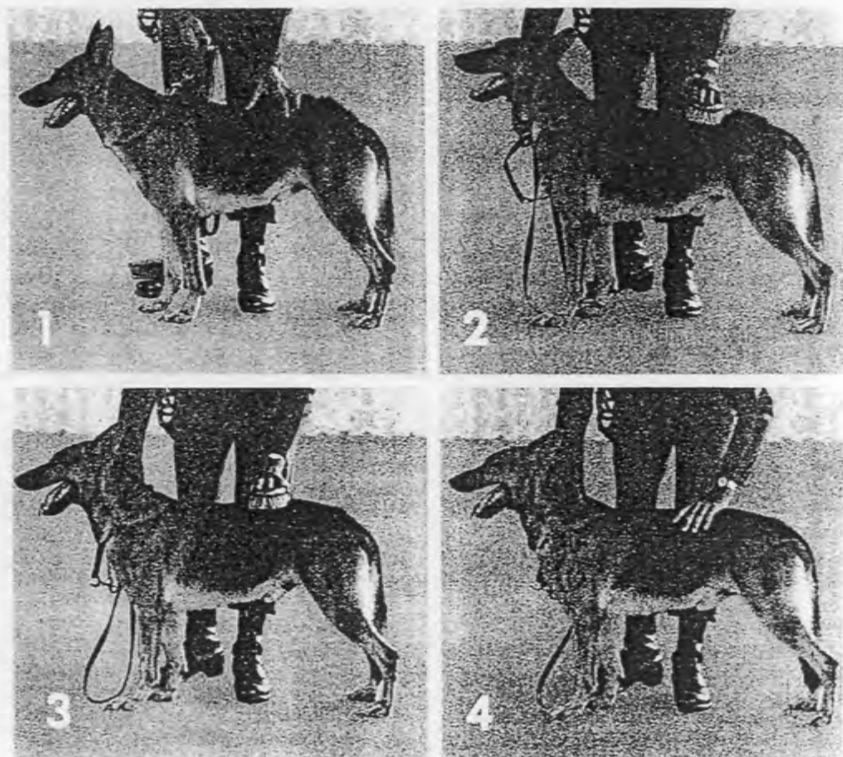


Figure 20. Grooming

or wet weather unless he can remain in a warm place until completely dry.

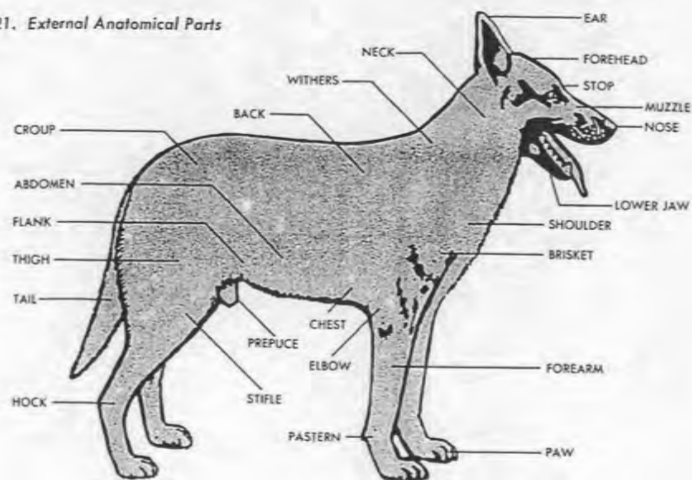
b. **INSPECTION.** Routine daily inspection is a part of, but is by no means limited to, the grooming and inspection period. During the formal grooming and inspection period, take this opportunity to check over each part of the dog's anatomy for signs or symptoms of illness or injury. Inspection, however, is a continuing process, so always be alert for symptoms of illness or injury.

After the handler has had his dog for awhile, he knows what the dog should look like and how he should act when he is healthy and feeling well. The handler knows what is normal for his dog: how his coat of hair looks, how many bowel move-

ments he has a day, and how much he eats each day. When making his daily inspection, he uses this knowledge to detect anything about his dog which is abnormal. For example, the animal may not have eaten all of his food for a day or two; he may have an area of hair loss and reddened skin somewhere on his body; or he may have a discharge coming from his nose.

When a handler notices anything abnormal about the appearance or actions of his dog, he reports it immediately. Do not attempt to diagnose the illness and apply home remedies, for an untrained man can often do more harm than good. Rely on the veterinarian who is trained to provide expert medical care for the dog. The veterinarian

Figure 21. External Anatomical Parts



depends on the handler to detect and report any symptoms of illness or injury. The early detection of any illness or injury is important; if treatment begins early, the dog has a better chance for a rapid and complete recovery.

The handler must learn the terms which are used to describe the various parts of a dog's external anatomy. This enables him to read intelligently about his dog, to report symptoms of illness or injury accurately, and to understand the veterinarian's instructions for treatment. Figure 21 is designed to aid the handler in learning the parts of his dog's anatomy.

During inspection, it is necessary that the handler check some specific places on his dog for symptoms of disease and injury.

(1) *Eyes.* A dog's eyes are often referred to as the mirror of his body. This means that illnesses of the body are frequently accompanied by changes in the eyes. In addition, many illnesses affect only the eyes. Normally, a dog's eyes are bright and clear. The surrounding membranes should be a healthy pink in color. The small wedge-shaped membrane at the inner corner of the eyes is known as the nictitating membrane or the third eyelid. Normally, this covers only a very small part of the inner portion of the eye.

Look for any of the following symptoms of illness or injury: a reddish or yellowish discolora-

tion of the membranes and whites of the eyes, paleness of the membranes of the eyes, the presence of whitish or yellowish discharges from the eyes, and cloudiness or other discolorations of the clear portion of the eyes (cornea). Other symptoms to watch for are puffiness of the lids, the lids held partially or completely closed, or the nictitating membranes covering more than the normal part of the cornea. Be careful not to injure the dog's eyes when examining them.

(2) *Nose.* The black pad at the end of a dog's nose is usually shiny and moist. If it is persistently dry and dull, this may be a symptom of illness. Other symptoms to look for are: the presence of a watery, yellowish, or red-tinged discharge coming from or caked around the external openings of the nose; sneezing, snorting, and pawing at the nose. Do not probe into the dog's nose with any object under any circumstances.

(3) *Ears.* The erect external portion of the ear is called the ear flap. Leading downward from the base of the ear flap is the ear canal. The portion of the canal which can be seen with the naked eye is known as the vertical canal. The deeper portion, which cannot be seen, is the horizontal canal. Small quantities of brownish wax are frequently seen in the vertical canal and are normal.

The presence of a reddish discoloration, swelling, or large amounts of discharge in the ear canal are abnormal and should be reported. Other symptoms to report include: a foul odor coming from the canals, shaking of the head, holding the ear flap down, holding the head to one side, twitching the ear, scratching or pawing at the ear, and evidence of pain when the ear is touched.

Dirt and wax can be removed from the inner part of the ear flap in a number of ways. Consult the veterinarian about the method to use. Have the ears checked by the veterinarian even when they appear to only need cleaning, because something else may be wrong. *Never* probe down into the ear canal with any object.

(3) *Mouth.* When the handler looks into the dog's mouth, numerous things are checked. Normally, the gums and inner aspect of the lips are a healthy pink. The teeth are firm and shining white in color. Symptoms of illness to look for include paleness of the gums and membranes, redness and bleeding of the gums, sores of various types, persistent drooling, bloody saliva, and a foul breath. Loose and broken teeth, tartar accumulations on the teeth, and foreign objects lodged between the teeth are other conditions to report. Also notice any gagging or pawing at the mouth.

(5) *Skin and hair coat.* Under normal conditions, the hair coat of the dog has a glossy appearance if he is well fed and well groomed, and the skin is soft and pliable. The hair coat is subject to changes in appearance when the climate and season change.

The undercoat is thicker and more prominent in cold climates or seasons; shedding is more noticeable in hot climates or seasons. These changes in the dog's coat are normal.

The following conditions are indications of skin trouble: reddening, scabbing, moist discharges, scratching, shedding that is abnormal for the season or climate, loss of hair in one or several spots, dryness, and loss of pliability. Always watch for fleas, ticks, and lice.

(6) *Feet.* Proper care and attention must be given to the sentry dog's feet if the animal is to carry out his duties effectively. Inspect the dog's feet for foreign objects that may be caught in the pads or hair, for cuts and bruises, and for abrasion of the pads.

The dog usually keeps his nails worn to the proper length so the tips of the nails do not touch the ground when he stands. Sometimes, however,

the nails become so long they can interfere with the dog's work. Report this and any broken or split nails. Pay particular attention to the nails on the dewclaws since they are not worn down by contact with the ground and may grow until they curve back into the dog's leg. Note any lameness shown by the dog, because this may be a symptom of a foot problem.

(7) *Limbs.* Carefully check the legs of the dog, as well as the feet. Wounds, swellings, and sores of various kinds may be found. Lameness is also a common symptom of problems in the legs and is reported at once. On the forelegs, there is normally an area on the outer side of each elbow which is known as the callus. This is an area of hairless thickened skin about an inch in diameter. When the dog lies down or gets up, a pressure and abrasive action are exerted on the callus, and it may become inflamed. If this happens, report it to the veterinarian.

(8) *Genitals.* If the dog is a male, there are certain things to look for in the genital organs. The penis is located in a fold of skin known as the prepuce or sheath. Normally, a small amount of greenish-yellow discharge comes from the prepuce which the dog removes while cleaning himself. If this discharge is present in large amounts or in increased amounts, report it to the veterinarian. The penis is subject to a variety of injuries, report immediately the appearance of blood from the prepuce. The scrotum is the pouch of skin in which the testicles are located; note any swelling, reddening, or scabbing of the scrotum.

In the female dog, the external opening of the genital tract is called the vulva. Normally, there is no discharge from the vulva. Reddening of the vulva, or of the skin in the area, and a discharge from the vulva are symptoms to report.

(9) *Anal Region.* The last portion of the dog's digestive tract is called the rectum, and the opening from the rectum to the outside of the body is called the anus. On either side of the rectum near the anus is a small gland known as the anal gland. These glands are a frequent source of trouble in the anal region. Look for any swelling and reddening of the skin in the area or of the anus itself. When the anal glands need to be emptied or are infected, the dog may turn to bite at the area or may slide along the ground while in a sitting position. Report any of these symptoms to the veterinarian.

(10) *Attitude.* The dog's attitude is one of the best indications of his general state of health. Through close association with and knowledge of his dog, a handler can readily detect a change of attitude. If the dog begins to show undue nervousness, loss of vitality and energy, an increased desire for sleep, quick tiring, or inattention while on post or in training, report this immediately.

(11) *Body functions.* This refers to the natural functions which are continuously carried on by the body: breathing, digestion, formation of waste products, etc. Disturbances in these natural functions are accompanied by many symptoms. Alertness in detecting them is important.

Notice any increase or decrease in appetite or thirst or any change in the manner of breathing, such as an unusual amount of panting. Vomiting may occur, or there may be a change in the nature of the intestinal contents as evidenced by a very soft or watery stool. Blood may be seen in the vomitus or in the stool. Whenever possible, watch the dog when he is urinating or having a bowel movement. By doing so, you may be able to detect blood in the urine or to detect that the dog is having difficulty with the passage of urine or stools. If blood is present in the urine, notice whether it is the first or last portion of the urine or whether it is distributed throughout the entire passage of urine. Pay attention to the frequency of urination and bowel movements and report increases or decreases in the frequency of either.

(12) *Temperature.* A dog's body temperature can readily be determined and is one of the best indications of the animal's state of health. Normally, the body temperature is within the range of 101° to 102°. Variations from this range frequently indicate an illness of some type; however, some variation in temperature may not be abnormal—as, for example, following exercise or agitation. Always consult the veterinarian when variations from the normal are detected.

A dog's temperature is always taken rectally, and the thermometer is left in the rectum from 2 to 3 minutes before the reading is taken. Hold on to the thermometer to prevent it from completely entering the dog's rectum. Lubrication of the thermometer with soap or mineral oil greatly increases the ease of its insertion into the rectum. As a safety precaution, muzzle the dog before taking his temperature.

(13) *Kennel and run.* In routine inspection

always include a check of the run and inside of the kennel. This check may reveal evidence of vomiting, abnormal stools, or blood that has come from a wound that might otherwise go unnoticed.

66. Administering Medication. During the course of any treatment given a dog, the veterinary officer requires the handler's assistance. The handler has to restrain the dog and may have to administer medicine. In the following discussion, various methods are described for giving medicine by mouth. The procedures described are those for a right-handed person; a left-handed person can use the same procedures by reversing positions.

a. **CAPSULES OR TABLETS.** The veterinary officer may ask the handler to administer medicine in the form of tablets or capsules. He may advise the handler to give these in food, or it may be necessary for the handler to place the tablets or capsules in his dog's mouth so the dog can swallow them. The recommended procedure for giving tablets or capsules is shown in Figure 22.

In step 1, the handler places the fingers of his left hand over the muzzle and inserts his left thumb under the lip and between the dog's upper and lower teeth directly behind the upper right canine tooth. Use caution in doing this, and do not force the dog's lip against his teeth for this causes undue pain and increases the dog's resistance to treatment. In step 2, the handler presses his left thumb against the roof of the dog's mouth; this causes the dog to open his mouth automatically. In step 3, the handler places the capsule or tablet into the dog's throat with his right hand. Place the medicine in the throat to the extreme rear of the tongue to prevent the dog from spitting it out. Finally, in step 4, the handler quickly removes his right hand and with his left hand closes the dog's mouth.

The entire procedure must be done as quickly and as smoothly as possible, for a fumbling or delayed approach increases the dog's apprehension and resentment.

b. **LIQUID MEDICATION.** The administration of liquid medicine is best done with the assistance of another person. The leather muzzle should be in place to provide added safety for the assistant; however, the muzzle was not used in Figure 23, because it would obstruct the view of the proper procedure to follow in administering the liquid.

With his left hand, the handler holds the upper and lower jaws together, as shown in step 1. With

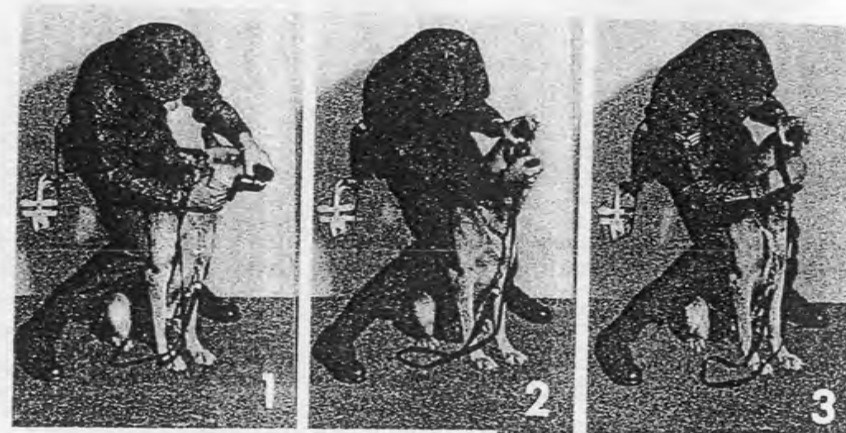


Figure 22. Administering Capsule or Tablet

his right hand, the assistant pulls the dog's lip out away from the teeth, as shown in step 2. When this is done, the dog's nose is pointed upward, and a natural funnel is formed by the lip. The assistant now pours the liquid into this funnel, as step 3 illustrates.

Use caution in giving liquid medicine by mouth. Elevate the head only to an angle just above the horizontal; if the head is raised any higher, the dog has difficulty in swallowing. Give the liquid slowly, thereby giving the dog adequate time for swallowing. If given too rapidly, the liquid may get into the dog's trachea, nose, or lungs, thus causing resentment and possible damage. Use particular caution in giving oily liquids or liquids that have a bland taste. If any signs of distress appear, such as coughing or struggling, allow the dog to rest before proceeding further.

67. First Aid. The first part of this chapter stressed the importance of reporting signs and symptoms of injury and disease to the veterinary officer as soon as possible. However, there are times when the handler must take emergency measures to protect the health of his dog.

First aid is used in an emergency situation to save life, to prevent further injury, and to reduce pain. The handler must understand how and when



first aid is used so that he may act in the best interests of his dog. In all emergency situations, notify the veterinarian as soon as possible, and seek and use the assistance of anyone who may be available.

a. **RESTRAINT.** When a dog has been injured or is suffering from any condition which requires emergency action on the handler's part, the animal experiences a situation in which there is pain or distress. In this case, the dog may respond to his

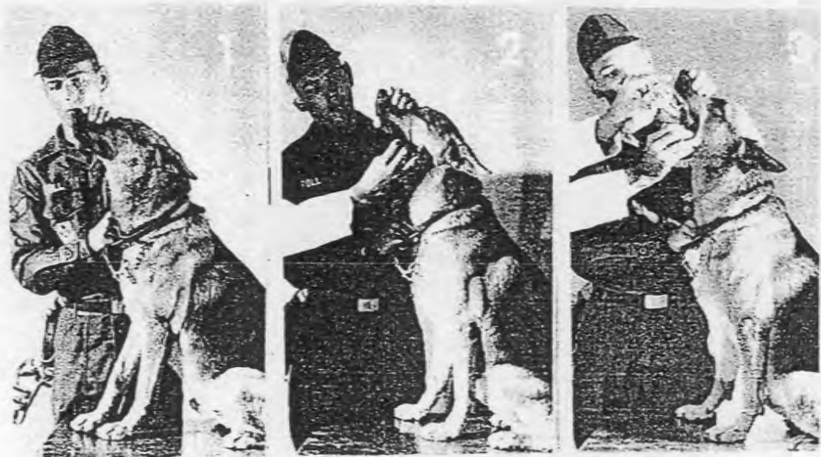


Figure 23. Administering Liquid Preparation

handler's attentions in an unpredictable manner. He may struggle violently and even attempt to bite. These are natural and normal reactions for a dog under such circumstances, but these reactions may result in further injury to the dog, to his handler, or to anyone assisting the handler.

It is important that the handler properly control and restrain his dog before attempting to administer first aid in any emergency situation. He should approach the distressed animal in the correct manner. Because of his close relationship to his dog, he should be able to approach the dog with confidence; the dog knows and trusts his handler. As the handler confidently approaches, he should speak in a soothing and calm voice. In this way, he can overcome the dog's fear or apprehension.

Whether or not to apply a muzzle to the dog depends on the nature of the emergency situation. If the animal is unconscious, a muzzle must not be applied. If there is difficulty in breathing or if there are severe wounds about the head, it is not wise to use a muzzle. In most cases, however, a muzzle should be used to protect the handler and anyone helping him.

There are several types of muzzle which may be used, and the regular leather basket muzzle is the best of these. This is the most comfortable muzzle; it is also one which permits the freest

breathing. It will cause the least alarm and apprehension since the dog is already familiar with it. *The leather basket muzzle should be used whenever possible in an emergency situation.* Remember, however, that the dog can still inflict a wound with such a muzzle on, and exercise the necessary caution.

Another type of muzzle which can be used is called the leash muzzle. As Figure 24 shows, the actual application of this muzzle is a simple matter. First, tighten the choke chain on the dog's neck by pulling the leash tightly with the right hand. Place the left hand, palm up, under the choke chain on the dog's neck; grasp the leash tightly as it passes through the palm of the left hand, as shown in step 1. Then wrap the leash once around the dog's neck and bring it down the left side of the dog's head, as shown in step 2. Finally, wrap the leash twice around the dog's muzzle and grasp it tightly with the left hand, as shown in step 3.

This muzzle may be used when the leather muzzle is not available or when it is believed that the leather muzzle would not provide adequate safety. Do not use the leash muzzle when the dog is having difficulty in breathing or when there is an indication that he may vomit; do not leave it on for long periods of time in hot weather.

Still another type of muzzle which can be used



Figure 24. Applying Leash Muzzle

is a makeshift muzzle constructed from a necktie, bootlace, piece of gauze bandage, or some other article. The easiest and most effective means of applying a makeshift muzzle is to place the center of the gauze under the dog's lower jaw and bring the ends up to tie a single knot about halfway between the dog's nose and eyes, as shown in step 1 of Figure 25. Bring the loose ends down one on each side of the mouth and cross them under the lower jaw, as shown in step 2. Bring the loose ends up behind the ears, one on each side of the head, and tie them in a bow knot at the back of the head, as shown in step 3.

This type of muzzle has the same uses and the same limitations as the leash muzzle. Observe the dog closely and if he shows any difficulty in breathing or any indications that he may vomit, quickly remove the muzzle.

b. WOUNDS. One of the most frequent emergencies that arises with sentry dogs is the foot or leg wound in which there is active bleeding. In all bleeding wounds, the flow of blood (hemorrhage) must be controlled; this is the first thing which must be done.

The quickest way to control bleeding on the foot or leg is to grasp the leg above the wound with the hand, as shown in Figure 26. Apply just enough pressure to control the bleeding. Replace the hand pressure with a tourniquet or pressure bandage as soon as possible. Tourniquets can be improvised from a number of articles, such as a leash, belt, necktie, bootlace, or a piece of gauze bandaging material. Figure 27 shows two tourniquets that have been made from a leash and a bootlace. A stick or similar object is used to apply pressure.



Figure 25. Applying Gauze Muzzle



Figure 26. Control Bleeding with Hand on Pressure Point



Figure 27. Leash Tourniquet and Bootlace Tourniquet

Remember that the tourniquet will interfere with the blood supply to the part of the leg below the tourniquet; this can seriously damage the leg. Therefore, apply a tourniquet 3 or 4 inches above the wound with just enough pressure to control the bleeding. In case of a pad wound, apply the tourniquet just above or at the level of the pastern.

Apply a pressure bandage as soon as possible to a leg or foot wound in which bleeding is a problem. Strips of cloth, gauze, bandaging material, and adhesive tape are useful in the construction of such a bandage. Before applying these wrapping materials, place a clean piece of cloth or gauze immediately over the wound. Do not wrap the bandage tight enough to cut off circulation. It should be just tight enough to control the bleeding. Once the pressure bandage is securely in place, remove the tourniquet. *Never* apply a bandage over a tourniquet.

Bleeding may occur from a wound other than on the feet, legs, or tail; in this case, it is not possible to use a tourniquet to control the bleeding, and the pressure bandage has limited use. It may be possible to close the wound with your fingers, thus stopping the flow of blood. You may be able to stop the bleeding by making and applying a compress; to do this, press a clean handkerchief or some other emergency bandage material over the wound. As in all cases of bleeding, do what you can to control it; then send or call for help.

Normally, the treatment of wounds is left to the veterinarian. Where necessary, however, certain things can be done in the preliminary treatment of skin wounds. Trim the hair from the wound and wound edges, being careful that no hair falls into the wound. Then flush the wound out thoroughly with water, and place a protective piece of clean, preferably sterile, gauze bandage over it for protection against further contamination.

c. INJURIES. As described here, an injury occurs when the bones or internal organs of a dog have been damaged as a result of a blow, a fall, a gunshot or shrapnel wound, or from some other cause.

Broken bones or fractures have not occurred with great frequency among sentry dogs; however, injuries of this type do happen occasionally. Such injuries may occur when dogs are loaded or unloaded from trucks while teams are being posted, or they may occur during training exercises at the confidence course. Most fractures that occur are in one or more of a dog's limbs. Regardless of how they occur, fractures are serious injuries.

If you know or suspect that a fracture has occurred, immediately restrain the animal properly so as to prevent possible injury to yourself. Make every effort to quiet the animal to minimize the possibility of further injury at the fracture site. Send for help; in the meantime, keep the dog quiet

and warm. The dog must be kept warm because some degree of shock usually accompanies a serious fracture. Whenever possible, keep the dog at the place of injury until the veterinarian arrives. If this is not practical because of weather conditions or the time factor, move the dog.

Before moving a dog with a fractured leg, it is advisable to apply a splint to the leg whenever possible. The handler cannot splint those fractures of the legs which are close to the body. Splinting consists of fastening the leg to a firm object such as a stick or board by means of a gauze bandage, strips of cloth, the leash, or similar material. The leg must be fastened both above and below the point of fracture. The splint is designed to immobilize the leg at the fracture site and to prevent further injury. Apply the splint firmly but not so tightly that blood circulation in the leg is impaired. If the ends of the broken bone are protruding through the skin, cover the area with a clean, preferably sterile, gauze bandage before applying the splint.

If the fractures cannot be splinted, transport the dog on a firm litter. This litter can be made from strips of board fastened together or from a sheet of plywood. It should be large enough to permit the dog to recline comfortably on it.

Do not attempt to set the fracture. This causes the dog to suffer needlessly and might result in greater damage at the fracture site. This is a job that must be done by a veterinarian.

Injuries of the internal organs of the body may be accompanied by internal bleeding and shock, in which case paleness of the membranes of the dog's mouth and eyes, or difficulty in breathing, may be apparent. Sometimes, the inner surface of the lips feel cold. If you suspect that your dog may be suffering from internal injuries, keep him warm and as quiet as possible. Seek assistance immediately; and if it is necessary to move the animal, use a litter to carefully transport the dog.

d. SNAKE BITES. In the event a dog is bitten by a poisonous snake, and after the snake is killed or driven away, try to keep the dog quiet and calm. Send immediately for help.

The dog must be transported to the treatment facility in a vehicle or carried in the handler's arms. Poison moves more rapidly through the bloodstream when panic or exertion occurs; therefore, it must be emphasized that the dog be kept as quiet as possible.

Many bites occur on the face or neck of the

dog; in these cases, immediately remove the choke chain and be prepared to loosen or remove the collar and muzzle. Swelling occurs rapidly after a snakebite, and these items of equipment may interfere with breathing. It is extremely important that the veterinarian be notified as quickly as possible. When possible, bring the dead snake with the dog to the veterinarian. This is an invaluable aid to the veterinarian in determining what course of treatment to start.

e. FOREIGN OBJECTS IN THE MOUTH. A sentry dog may occasionally get a stick or some other foreign object lodged in his mouth or throat. When this occurs, the dog may cough and gag, have difficulty in swallowing, paw at the mouth, and drool saliva. Should these symptoms appear, be very cautious because an animal with rabies may show similar symptoms. If the dog is obviously having great difficulty in breathing and you can see the foreign object, attempt to remove it. In all cases, whether the foreign object has been removed or not, contact the veterinarian immediately.

f. POISONING. The handler can usually prevent his dog from becoming poisoned. In the approach to all types of diseases and injuries, prevention is the desired goal. With the dog under careful control, it is not a great problem to prevent him from eating anything except his normal ration. If food material of any kind is discovered in a place where the dog can find it, it must be regarded with great suspicion, and the handler should not permit his dog to eat it. Such a discovery might suggest the possibility of an attempt by an intruder to perform some act of sabotage.

A possible source of poisoning for dogs is rat poison. There are several types of rat poison, and many of them are harmful to dogs. Such agents are used in the kennel area *only* by the official insect and rodent control agency on the base and with the approval of the base veterinarian.

The symptoms of poisoning are variable and may be similar to those of many disease conditions. Unless you are certain that your dog has eaten a poisonous substance, it is not wise to treat him for poisoning. If, in spite of all precautions, the dog has eaten poison, immediate action is necessary. Request assistance at once.

If a veterinarian is not immediately available, give the dog something to cause vomiting; a salt

solution can safely be used for this purpose. Such a solution can be prepared by adding a tablespoonful of salt to a glass of water. Give the salt solution by mouth, in the same manner that liquid medicine is administered, until vomiting occurs. Then keep the dog quiet and warm until the veterinarian arrives.

g. OVERHEATING. Overheating represents a very serious medical emergency in which immediate action by the handler may be necessary to save the animal's life. Overheating results when a dog is unable to eliminate its body heat rapidly enough. In the summertime, or in hot climates, overheating is seen occasionally in working dogs; overheating may even occur at night. In hot weather, a sentry dog may become overheated during training and when he is being transported.

Symptoms of overheating may include weakness, unsteady gait, vomiting, difficult or labored breathing, convulsions, and collapse; there is a very high body temperature of 105° or more.

First aid treatment consists of carrying the animal as rapidly as possible to the nearest shade and of trying to quickly lower the body heat of the animal. Body heat can be lowered by running and sponging cold water over the head, body, and legs. If a stream or body of water is available, immerse the animal; be sure that the dog's head is above the water at all times so that water cannot get into the lungs. If ice is available, massage it over the body and legs. Ice packs may be placed on the inside of the forelegs near the body or on the inside of the dog's thighs. Large blood vessels are close to the surface in these areas and body temperatures can be rapidly lowered by this means. If the animal must be moved more than a few yards to the shade or to the treatment facility, carry him or transport him in a vehicle. Walking or running him only serves to increase the overheating problem.

To prevent overheating, keep training and vigorous exercise to a minimum in very hot weather; allow frequent rest periods. Also, adequate ventilation is necessary when a dog is being transported.

SECTION C—FEEDING

To keep a sentry dog in a state of good health, a proper diet is necessary. Such a diet must satisfy the energy requirements of the dog, and it must provide all of the essential components

of a balanced ration. In this section, consideration is given to what a good diet for the dog must contain and also what, when, and how much to feed.

68. Essential Ration Components. The dog's diet requires basically the same essential components as does the handler's. It must contain sufficient quantities of protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and minerals. A dog also requires a certain amount of water each day.

Proteins are sometimes called tissue builders; this means that they are primarily involved in the growth and structure of the tissues of the body (muscles, tendons, etc.). Fats and carbohydrates are more commonly referred to as energy producers; that is, they provide the necessary fuel so that the body is able to work. Vitamins (A, B1, D, etc.) and minerals (calcium, iron, phosphorus, etc.) serve a wide variety of uses in the dog's body. Calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D, for example, are involved in bone structure and growth; vitamin A plays an important role in vision; iron is an important component of blood.

Some of the foods which are classified as being high in protein content are meat, milk, eggs, soybeans, and wheat germ meal. Carbohydrates are found in large amounts in corn, potatoes, bread, and cereals. Butter and lard are examples of foods which are high in fat content. Vitamins and minerals are found in a wide variety of foods. For example, milk and bone meal are high in calcium content; cod liver oil in vitamin D and vitamin A; meat and oatmeal in vitamin B1.

Water is a component of the food which the handler feeds his dog. But there is not enough water in the food to supply all of the animal's needs; therefore, a continuous supply of fresh clean water in adequate quantities must always be available to the dog.

69. What to Feed. A high-quality commercially prepared dog food should be fed to insure that the dog is getting the required amounts of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and minerals. Compared to the old feeding method of using homemade mixtures of meats and vegetables, the use of commercially prepared dog foods conserves time, manpower, materiel, and storage space. Most important of all, the commercial dog food made to guaranteed analysis in accordance with Air Force standards insures that the dog is re-

ceiving a scientifically balanced, nutritionally adequate diet.

Two types of dog food are authorized as a standard ration for sentry dogs—commercially prepared dry dog food and commercially prepared intermediate-moisture dog food. The dry-type dog food must have a guaranteed analysis of protein not less than 23 percent, fat not less than 7 percent, and fiber not more than 5 percent. The intermediate-moisture type must have a guaranteed analysis of protein not less than 22 percent, moisture not more than 25 percent, fat not less than 5 percent, and fiber not more than 3 percent.

The veterinary officer may have specific uses for specially prepared canned foods in the feeding of dogs in certain locations or of dogs with certain types of illnesses. Special diets may be procured and fed to individual animals when the veterinarian indicates that other than the standard diet is required.

AFM 145-1, *Commissary and Subsistence Depot Operating Manual*, authorizes the purchase of commercially prepared dog foods. It is not wise, however, to feed sentry dogs just any commercial food that may be on the market. The veterinary officer advises the commander as to the acceptable standards for a commercial food, and base procurement purchases a food that meets this standard as economically as possible.

Should an emergency situation arise whereby there is no commercial dog food available, the dog can be fed such acceptable foods as meats, cooked vegetables, dry or cooked cereals, and milk. It is best to avoid highly seasoned foods, and bones should never be given to a dog without the specific approval of the veterinary officer. Whenever a commercial dog food is not available, the dog should receive his food from the same source that his handler does; this insures that it is the safest and best quality obtainable.

70. How Much to Feed. Once a good commercial dog food has been procured, there is the problem of how much to feed a sentry dog. This problem is largely one of determining what the energy requirements of a sentry dog are. A calorie is a unit of heat, and it is the term used to express the fuel or energy value of food. A dog must obtain a certain amount of energy from his food each day; therefore, each dog has certain caloric requirements.

It has been determined that a dog of the larger

breeds, such as the German Shepherd, requires approximately 31 calories per pound of body weight per day. To satisfy this caloric requirement, the average sentry dog needs about 1.75 pounds of dry-type dog food each day.

The feeding of a sentry dog, however, is not quite as simple as it may appear; there is more to it than the mere computation of figures whereby the exact poundage of food can be determined. Not all sentry dogs of the same body weight require exactly the same amount of food.

Several factors are responsible for this. One of these is the type of climate in which a dog is living. The calorie and food requirements for dogs working in a hot climate are less than for dogs working in a region which has a cold climate. Another factor is the degree of activity of the dog. If the dog is high-strung and nervous, and if he constantly runs and paces in his run, then he has a greater caloric requirement and requires more food than the dog which lazes about in his run.

Still another factor is the conditions under which the dog works. If he is working longer hours than another dog or over hilly and rough terrain as opposed to smooth, even terrain, his caloric requirements are greater. Food utilization is also a factor. Some dogs can digest and utilize their food better than others and hence can eat less to get the same number of calories.

Finally, there is the health factor; if a dog is not in good health, he might require more or less calories than when healthy, depending on the type of illness from which he is suffering.

The existence of these variable factors leads to the conclusion that, although the estimated average caloric and food requirements for sentry dogs have been established, feeding is still an individual matter. Each dog should receive the amount of food needed to maintain proper weight and physical condition. The veterinarian is available to assist handlers with individual feeding methods.

71. How and When to Feed. There are two feeding methods which may be used. The first of these is called the pan-feeding method. When this method is used, the dog is fed once a day in a feeding pan. The food is allowed to remain in the kennel for a period of time, usually about an hour, and then it is removed, the pan is cleaned, and the remaining food is discarded. Dry dog food may be fed either in its dry state or moistened with water.

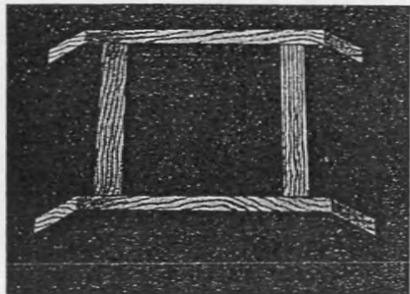


Figure 28. Feed Pan Holder

When a feeding pan is used, it is recommended that a simple pan holder, such as the one shown in Figure 28, be used. This type of holder can be improvised and constructed locally, and it prevents the food pan from being tipped over by the dog. The ends of the pan holder are bevelled; when the dog is tied with a kennel chain, the chain cannot become entangled on the holder and cause it to turn over.

When the pan-feeding method is used, the personnel doing the feeding must decide just how much food to place in the pan each day. They arrive at this quantity through their knowledge of the average food intake requirements of sentry dogs of various weights and of the variable factors which affect these requirements.

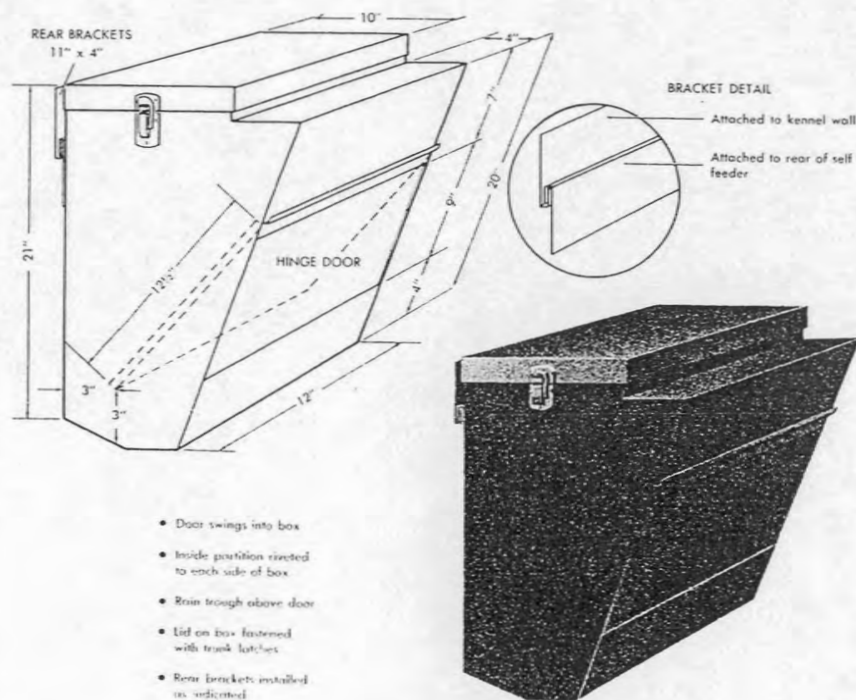
With the pan-feeding method, the matter of

when to feed is important. It largely depends on the work schedule of the dog. A sentry dog should not be fed just before going on duty or into a training period, because a full stomach tends to make him sluggish. A dog should not be fed just after he has come in from duty or from a training period, because this interferes with digestion. The feeding schedule must be established with these two factors in mind.

The second feeding method is known as the self-feeding method. The piece of equipment used for

this is known as a self-feeder. As Figure 29 shows, the self-feeder is designed for use with dry dog food and is large enough to hold several days' supply. The feeder is placed inside the dog's kennel, and food is added to the feeder as required. When the self-feeding method is used, the dog must be relied upon to eat what he needs to satisfy nutritional requirements.

Both methods, the pan-feeding and the self-feeding, have advantages and disadvantages; the method used depends upon local requirements.



- Door swings into box
- Inside partition riveted to each side of box
- Rain trough above door
- Lid on box fastened with trunk latches
- Rear brackets installed as indicated

Figure 29. Self-Feeder

PART THREE

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 7

Kennel and Training Area

SECTION A—SELECTING LOCATIONS

Before sentry dogs are assigned to using organizations, suitable facilities for kenneling them must be provided. Various factors must be taken into consideration before the construction of such facilities. Factors such as the health and comfort of sentry dogs are considered in the construction of kennels and runs, as well as certain management and safety factors.

72. Kennel. Haphazard placement of kennel facilities for sentry dogs must be avoided. The following established standards must be observed when selecting a satisfactory location for kennel facilities: adequate drainage, minimal noise, availability of an approved water source, and access to the proper fire fighting equipment.

a. **DRAINAGE.** If possible, kennels and runs are constructed on gently sloping ground. This provides adequate drainage and eliminates the possibility of any water standing in the area. The drainage system shown in Attachment 2 is designed so that each kennel run is drained independently to prevent contamination. The site plans are extracted from standard Design Drawing AD-39-19-01-R3, Canine Kennel Support Building and Kennel, 21 October 1963.

b. **NOISE.** The sentry dog facility is located, if possible, in an area where there are few distractions to the sentry dogs and where the dogs are not

a nuisance to personnel. The use of sentry dogs for security purposes revolves around the use of the animal's basic senses. Anything which might be harmful to these senses must be avoided. Therefore, the kennel facility must not be located in the vicinity of aircraft or missile run-up and test areas where the noise level exceeds 75 decibels; such a noise could be harmful to the dog's sense of hearing.

Sentry dogs must get enough rest to be alert and completely efficient while on post. Therefore, kennels should be as isolated as possible from traveled roads, housing areas, playgrounds, and congested working areas to insure a minimum of noise and distraction. A dog which is alerted repeatedly by the sound of industrial activity or children playing cannot get the required amount of rest. Built-up areas on the base should be at least 150 to 200 yards from the kennel facilities; this is usually far enough away to prevent most distracting noises from adversely affecting sentry dogs. To further reduce noise and distractions, kennels should be located so that natural barriers, such as hills, trees, and large shrubs intervene between built-up areas and the kennel facilities. When there are no natural barriers in the area and until planted shrubbery can reach the proper size and density, it may be necessary to construct and use artificial barriers.

c. **WATER SUPPLY.** Water has many uses at a kennel site. Large quantities are needed for

cleaning purposes. It is also used to mix dog food and as drinking water for both animals and humans. An adequate water supply must also be available to provide fire protection.

The water supply at the kennel site must come from a source which has been approved for human consumption. An impure water supply can be a source of disease for dogs as well as sentry dog personnel.

d. **FIRE PROTECTION.** Water-type fire extinguishers are generally used in the kennel area. At least one such fire extinguisher must be provided for each 2500 feet of floor space in the kennel and support buildings. Local surroundings, however, may cause the type and number of fire extinguishers to vary. Because of this, local installation fire department officials are consulted for the purpose of establishing local requirements. Accessibility to fire fighting vehicles is considered in the determination of a kennel location.

e. **LIGHTING.** The kennel area must be well lighted to prevent accidents to dogs and handlers when they are going to and from the kennels at night. Standard Design Drawing AD-39-19-01-R3 states that exterior lighting of 300-watt lamps on standards must be provided for access and visibility. These lamps are installed at alternate kennels spaced on opposite sides of service aisles.

73. Training Area. The training area is necessary for conducting all phases of followup training. When determining the requirements of a training area, various factors must be considered if training is to be effective.

a. **SURFACE.** The area must be free of anything which would be harmful to the handler and his dog. This includes such items as broken glass, sandbars, and sharp rocks. The surface of the terrain should be as level as possible, and all holes filled to prevent an accident or injury.

b. **AVAILABILITY.** It is desirable that the training area be located within easy walking distance from the kennel area. This eliminates transportation problems and saves time.

c. **NOISE.** The same requirements apply to the training area as apply to the kennel area. It should be at least 150 to 200 yards from any of the built-up areas already described. This prevents impairment of the dog's hearing as a result of noise, and minimizes distractions.

d. **SIZE.** The size of the training area depends

largely upon the number of handlers giving obedience training to their dogs at a given time. The area must be large enough to accommodate patrol actions which closely simulate the type of work done on an actual post. Also, the area must be large enough so that attack work does not interfere with or offer distractions to other types of training being given simultaneously.

SECTION B—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

74. Kennel. After consideration has been given to the proper location and size of the kennel and training areas, consideration must be given to the construction of the compound and those facilities which are built in and around it. The compound is defined as a fenced enclosure consisting of the dog kennels, runs, and support building. Standard Design Drawing AD-39-19-01-R3, Canine Kennel Support Building and Kennel, is used as a guide in constructing the facilities. New construction or modification of existing canine kennels and support buildings are not initiated until professional review and approval of plans and site location are made by the Air Force Veterinary Service.

a. **SUPPORT BUILDINGS.** Attachment 2 shows floor plans for three types of support buildings. The support buildings house the office of the NCO in charge, the kitchen facilities, toilet, a general purpose room, tack room, and isolation kennels. The floor plan used in the construction of the support building is dependent upon the requirements of the facility. The plans also suggest how the equipment might be arranged. The building is of wood frame construction built over a concrete slab. Gravel driveways and parking areas near the building are designed to support the use of 2½-ton trucks.

b. **KENNELS AND RUNS.** The kennel box is usually constructed of ¾-inch exterior grade plywood; all of the edges of the kennel box are sealed and waterproofed to provide a comfortable living area for the dog. Sheet metal roof covering is used in cool climates; corrugated metal placed on wood strips is used in warm climates. The kennel boxes are supported on standard steel fence pipe posts which are set in concrete. Attachment 3 shows the kennel box with a hinged roof which, when open, facilitates cleaning and insures proper ventilation.

To help prevent dogs from disturbing one another while in their kennels, the kennel runs are separated by corrugated metal or concrete and the kennel boxes are arranged so that they do not face one another. The kennel runs are topped with 4-inch by 4-inch number 12-gauge galvanized mesh wire. Each kennel is marked for identification, and planning provides for a quick reference to each dog's location and to each vacant kennel.

The minimum run space required for active dogs is a rectangular area containing 44 square feet. Specific modifications of kennels and runs are necessary in certain locations. For example, kennel boxes are insulated in cold climates, and kennels and runs are shaded in hot climates.

c. **FENCING.** The kennels, runs, and support buildings are surrounded by a compound fence. This fence is constructed of 7- to 9-gauge, 2-inch by 4-inch wire mesh and is 7 feet high. Fence posts are set in concrete, and posts and gates are of manufacturer's standard design.

d. **OFF-LIMITS SIGNS.** These signs are posted in sufficient numbers on all sides of the kennel area to act as a deterrent to unauthorized personnel who might otherwise enter the area. These signs usually measure 30 inches by 40 inches and are lettered as shown in Figure 30. Color specifications for signs are given in AFR 125-37, *Protection of USAF Resources*. When sentry dogs are

located in foreign countries, the signs are also lettered in the language of the host country.

e. **KENNEL MAINTENANCE.** Proper maintenance of the dog's kennel and run makes the upkeep very easy and inexpensive; this is done by observing and correcting minor discrepancies before they become major problems. The handler must inspect his dog's kennel daily; loose or worn hinges on the door are repaired or replaced; the sides of the kennel are inspected, both inside and out; and the floors are checked for broken or splintered boards and loose or protruding nails. Any discrepancy noted during these daily inspections of the dog's living area that cannot be readily corrected is reported immediately to the proper authority. In this way, the dog's kennel is kept in good condition, and the handler and his dog may be saved from unnecessary injury.

75. Training Area. This area is comprised of the confidence course, the obedience training area, and the field training area. The maintenance of these areas must be of such quality as to provide a suitable training environment.

A good confidence course, which can be constructed of salvage materials, has many different types of obstacles: hurdles of different heights, not to exceed 3 feet; scaling walls of varying heights, not to exceed 6 feet; ditches or water barriers for the dog to jump over; tunnels for

crawling; and logs or ladders for teaching sure-footedness. The tops of all hurdles are padded so that the dog cannot injure himself while running the course. Both the 5- and 6-foot scaling walls must be properly constructed with horizontal cross strips and rubber matting on the front side to provide for better footing; the front side must be sloped 10 to 25 degrees in the direction of the dog's jump; and a safety platform must be built on the back side 2 feet below the top of each wall. The purpose of the platform is to break the dog's jump.

The confidence course must be kept in a good state of repair. It must be inspected periodically to insure that it is being properly maintained to provide the safest and most effective training environment possible.

It is essential that the obedience and field training areas be properly maintained. All objects that might be harmful to the handler or his dog are cleared from the area. A periodic inspection of these areas insures that they are being properly policed.

SECTION C—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

76. Equipment. The method of procuring equipment has been described in paragraphs 37 and 38; however, the kennel NCOIC must make sure that supplies are readily available when needed. He should maintain a bench stock of equipment and take a periodic inventory to determine what supplies are needed.

77. Rations. All dog food must originate in clean, sanitary plants and must be manufactured, packaged, stored, and transported in conformance with good commercial practices as determined by the USAF Veterinary Service. Dog food is procured through base procurement by the using installation from available Operations and Maintenance funds as prescribed in AFM 145-1.

78. Forms. A variety of forms are needed to establish adequate administrative and medical records. After determining the number of forms needed, a request is submitted to the local Base Publications office.



OFF LIMITS
SENTRY DOG AREA
DANGER

Figure 30. Off-Limits Sign

Maintenance of Records

The proper maintenance of the permanent sentry dog field record file is the concern of handlers, trainers, supervisors, and veterinary personnel. They must insure that these records give the complete story of each dog's activities and medical history throughout his service as a sentry dog. This includes a record of each person who has served as a handler to a particular dog.

When each dog is purchased, the procurement center initiates the permanent field record file. This record file accompanies each dog on every transfer and is kept in a current status by the organization to which the dog is assigned.

The permanent field record file, which is maintained at the sentry dog kennel area, is composed of two parts: administrative records and medical records. The NCOIC of the sentry dog unit is responsible for maintaining the administrative records; the base or attending veterinarian is responsible for maintaining the medical records. All entries in both the administrative and medical records are either typed or written neatly in ink.

When a sentry dog is transferred from one base to another, the kennel NCOIC makes sure the dog's administrative and medical records are complete and forwards them to the gaining station.

Upon death of a dog, or transfer to a nonmilitary agency, the kennel NCOIC is responsible for forwarding the field record file through channels to the Central Repository for Sentry Dog Records, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. The record file is kept at the repository for several years, where it is used for special studies.

SECTION A — ADMINISTRATIVE

The administrative records portion of each sentry dog's record file contains three forms: AF

Form 323, Sentry Dog Record; AF Form 321, Sentry Dog Training and Utilization Record; and AF Form 1084, Certificate of Death of Sentry Dog. In this section, these forms are shown and described in detail.

79. AF Form 323, Sentry Dog Record. When a dog is procured, the Contracting Officer of Animal Procurement prepares Sections I and II of this form.

The sample form in Figure 31 shows that Section I on the front side of the form contains information concerning the dog's age, description, date of purchase, original owner, purchase order number, and the price paid for the animal. It also shows the date on which the dog arrives at the accepting installation. The information contained in Section I is taken from AF Form 1271, Veterinary Examination of Prospective Military Dog, and the Sentry Dog Owner's Proposal.

Section II provides information pertaining to the dog's acceptability for military use. Veterinary and training personnel at the procurement center complete this section at the time of the initial evaluation of the animal.

Section III of the form is completed upon final separation of the dog from service.

As shown in the illustration, the original entry on the reverse side of AF Form 323 is made when the animal is first assigned to a handler. If for any reason the original handler is replaced by another, the required information concerning the new handler is entered at the time of the assignment.

80. AF Form 321, Sentry Dog Training and Utilization Record. This form is designed for maintaining a daily record of the continuation training given the dog, and of the manner in which the dog

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| NAME OF DOG KING | | TATTOO A123 | | SEX Male | AGE 2 yrs |
| I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND RECORD | | | | | |
| DATE WHELPED | COLOR | HEIGHT | WEIGHT | BREED | DATE ACQUIRED |
| 1 Apr 54 | Blk/Tan | 25" | 75 lbs | German Shepherd | 1 Apr 56 |
| ACQUIRED FROM | | | ADDRESS | | |
| Mr. John Smith | | | 1234 Oak Lane, Boston 6, Mass. | | |
| PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER | | PRICE | | DATE ARRIVED | |
| 123-4567 | | \$150.00 | | 15 March 1956 | |
| II. ACCEPTABILITY (Check accepted or rejected) | | | | | |
| PHYSICAL | | MEDICAL | | TEMPERAMENT | |
| X ACCEPTED | DATE | X ACCEPTED | DATE | X ACCEPTED | DATE |
| | 18 March 56 | | 1 April 56 | | 18 March 56 |
| REJECTED | | REJECTED | | REJECTED | |
| REASON (Entries are made here only if the animal is rejected) | | | | | |
| TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF EXAMINING VETERINARIAN | | | | SIGNATURE | |
| GEORGE D. BROWN, Capt USAF, VC | | | | <i>George D. Brown</i> | |
| REMARKS | | | | | |
| Procured at Lackland AFB, Texas. | | | | | |
| III. FINAL SEPARATION FROM SERVICE | | | | | |
| DATE | | CAUSE | | | |
| 5 May 1964 | | Chronic interstitial nephritis. | | | |

AF FORM 323 PREVIOUS EDITION OF THIS FORM WILL BE USED.

SENTRY DOG RECORD

(Front Side)

(Reverse Side)

| HANDLER | GRADE | SERVICE NUMBER | DATE ASSIGNED | ORGANIZATION AND INSTALLATION |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|---|
| Able, Charles A. | A3C | AF12345678 | 15 Apr 56 | Sentry Dog Branch Lackland AFB, Texas |
| Able, Charles A. | A3C | AF12345678 | 17 Jun 56 | 123 Air Police Squadron Evermore AFB, Montana |
| Baker, Harry B. | A2C | AF23456789 | 15 May 59 | 123 Air Police Squadron Evermore AFB, Montana |
| Returned for re-training | | | | |
| Charlie, Robert C. | A3C | AF34567890 | 6 Jul 61 | Sentry Dog Branch Lackland AFB, Texas |
| Charlie, Robert C. | A3C | AF34567890 | 8 Sep 61 | 567 Air Police Squadron Security AFB, North Carolina |
| | | | | |
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| | | | | |
| | | | | |

OPD 062-612

Figure 31. AF Form 323, Sentry Dog Record

| CERTIFICATE OF DEATH OF SENTRY DOG | | | | |
|--|----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| REPORTING FACILITY AND LOCATION 567th Air Police Squadron Security AFB, North Carolina | | | | DATE 5 May 1964 |
| TATTOO NUMBER A123 | SEX M | NAME KING | WHELPING DATE 1 Apr 1954 | DATE OF DEATH 5 May 1964 |
| CAUSE OF DEATH (State only immediate cause - pneumonia, euthanasia, etc.) Euthanasia. | | | | |
| I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING INFORMATION IS TRUE. | | | | |
| TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF VETERINARY OFFICER ROBERT G. GREENE, Capt USAF, VC | | | SIGNATURE <i>Robert G. Greene</i> | |

AF FORM 1084
DEC 60

GPO 303388

Figure 33. AF Form 1084, Certificate of Death of Sentry Dog

is used to record immunizations for canine distemper and infectious canine hepatitis.

86. AF Form 1100, Sentry Dog Necropsy Report. A veterinarian must perform a necropsy on any sentry dog which dies or is euthanized; however, at procurement locations, necropsies are required only on dogs that die or are euthanized for causes which are medical in nature. The findings of this necropsy are reported on AF Form 1100. AFP 163-1-1, *Veterinary Necropsy Protocol for Air Force Sentry Dogs*, is a guide for performing necropsies and completing AF Form 1100.

87. AF Form 1271, Veterinary Examination of Prospective Military Dog. This form is completed by the veterinarian who examines the prospective sentry dog before the dog is purchased, and the Sentry Dog Acceptance Board reviews the form before the dog is shipped to the procurement facility. Figure 36 shows both sides of a completed AF Form 1271. When the dog arrives at the procurement facility, AF Form 1271 is placed in the medical records folder as a permanent record.

88. AF Form 1553, Veterinary Health Certificate. A veterinary officer prepares the health certificate whenever a sentry dog is shipped interstate, or is shipped to a foreign country. The certificate includes information such as the name of the shipper, destination of the animal, personal data about the animal, immunization data, and certification data regarding the presence or absence of symptoms relative to communicable diseases. AFR 163-1, *Veterinary Service, United States Air Force*, shows an example of AF Form 1553. A copy of all health certificates must be inserted as a permanent part of the dog's medical records.

89. Standard Forms. Several standard medical forms, available though base supply, are routinely used in sentry dog medical records. The dog's name and tattoo number must appear on all of these forms.

a. SF 514, CLINICAL RECORD—LABORATORY REPORTS. All laboratory procedures are reported on the 514 series of standard forms. Individual laboratory reports are attached to SF 514 in the medical record. The commonly used forms of the 514 series are:

| SENTRY DOG CLINICAL RECORD | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------|
| SENTRY DOG UNIT | TREATING ORGANIZATION | NAME OF ANIMAL | TATTOO NO. |
| 123 AP Sq, Evermore AFB, Mont | Vet. Svc., Evermore AFB, Mont | KING | A123 |
| DATE | HISTORY, SYMPTOMS, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT (Sign each entry) | | |
| 8 Oct 60 | Handler reports that dog vomited ration this morning. Has vomited twice since then and has had three very soft bowel movements. Is less active than usual. Performance on duty last night seemed normal. EXAMINATION: Temperature 102.0 Appears slightly depressed. Abdomen empty; resents palpation slightly. No other symptoms noted. DIAGNOSIS: Gastroenteritis. TREATMENT: Give one ounce of Triple Sulfa-Kaopectate mixture b.i.d. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Remove from duty and do not feed until further notice. Submit a stool sample for laboratory examination. <i>Howard R. White</i> HOWARD R. WHITE, 1/Lt USAF, VC | | |
| 9 Oct 60 | Handler reports that after the medication was started yesterday the dog vomited only once and had only one soft bowel movement. Is more active this morning; has had one medium-formed stool. Stool sample submitted to laboratory yesterday was negative for intestinal parasites. EXAMINATION: Temperature 101.8 Abdominal palpation negative. Alert and very active. TREATMENT: Continue medication for three more days. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Can return to duty tomorrow night if improvement continues. Feed a half ration twice daily for several days. <i>Howard R. White</i> HOWARD R. WHITE, 1/Lt USAF, VC | | |
| 11 Oct 60 | Handler reports appetite excellent, no further vomiting, stools formed. Duty performance has been excellent. TREATMENT: Stop medication. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Return to clinic only if indicated. <i>Howard R. White</i> HOWARD R. WHITE, 1/Lt USAF, VC | | |

AF FORM 1083
JAN 64

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Figure 34. AF Form 1083, Sentry Dog Clinical Record

| SENTRY DOG IMMUNIZATION RECORD | | | | ANIMAL'S NAME | TATTOO NUMBER |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | | | KING | A123 |
| DATE | PRODUCT | MANUFACTURER | SERIAL NUMBER | TREATING ORGANIZATION | VETERINARIAN |
| RABIES | | | | | |
| 16 Mar 56 | MLV | 'X' Company | 843 987 | Lackland AFB | George O. Brown |
| 18 Jan 57 | MLV | 'X' Company | 867 468 | Evermore AFB | Peter M. Gray |
| 20 Jan 58 | MLV | 'X' Company | 894 243 | Evermore AFB | Peter M. Gray |
| 31 Jan 59 | MLV | 'X' Company | 941 076 | Evermore AFB | Peter M. Gray |
| 15 Jan 60 | MLV | 'X' Company | 960 284 | Evermore AFB | Howard R. White |
| 15 Jan 61 | MLV | 'X' Company | 998 763 | Evermore AFB | Howard R. White |
| 20 Jan 62 | MLV | 'X' Company | 254 870 | Security AFB | Robert G. Greene |
| 18 Jan 63 | MLV | 'X' Company | 439 008 | Security AFB | Robert G. Greene |
| 16 Jan 64 | MLV | 'X' Company | 763 980 | Security AFB | Robert G. Greene |
| LEPTOSPIROSIS | | | | | |
| 16 Mar 56 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 156 908 | Lackland AFB | George O. Brown |
| 18 Jan 57 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 378 234 | Evermore AFB | Peter M. Gray |
| 20 Jan 58 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 453 658 | Evermore AFB | Peter M. Gray |
| 31 Jan 59 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 536 980 | Evermore AFB | Peter M. Gray |
| 15 Jan 60 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 764 920 | Evermore AFB | Howard R. White |
| 15 Jan 61 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 799 980 | Evermore AFB | Howard R. White |
| 20 Jan 62 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 813 033 | Security AFB | Robert G. Greene |
| 18 Jan 63 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 889 322 | Security AFB | Robert G. Greene |
| 16 Jan 64 | L. Canicola & Ictero Bac | 'Z' Company | 990 454 | Security AFB | Robert G. Greene |

AF FORM 1082 JAN 54 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

Figure 35. AF Form 1082, Sentry Dog Immunization Record

| VETERINARY EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE SENTRY DOG (COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM WITHIN 15 DAYS) | | | | | | | | | | CONTROL NUMBER |
|---|--|-----------|-------------------|--|--|--|-----------|--|------------------|----------------|
| THE EXPENSE OF THIS PHYSICAL EXAMINATION IS TO BE BORNE BY THE OWNER OF THE ANIMAL. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN NO WAY ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY OF PAYMENT OTHER THAN SHIPPING CHARGES. | | | | | | | | | | 123-4567 |
| INSTRUCTIONS: In order to be acceptable, the animal examined must conform to the type described in the "Specifications and General Requirements for Dogs Offered for Donation or Sale to the U.S. Government." An entry must be made for each item on this form. The examining veterinarian should forward this form direct to the Sentry Dog Branch (MS-BP), Lackland AFB, Texas 78236 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. NAME OF OWNER | | | | | 2. ADDRESS OF OWNER (Street - City - State) | | | | | |
| Mr. John Smith | | | | | 1234 Oak Lane, Boston 6, Mass. | | | | | |
| 3. NAME OF DOG | | | 4. BREED | | 5. COLOR | | 6. SEX | | 7. DATE SPAYED | |
| KING | | | German Shepherd | | Black/Tan | | Male | | N/A | |
| 8. HEIGHT AT WITHERS | | 9. WEIGHT | 10. DATE OF BIRTH | | 11. TEMPERATURE | | 12. PULSE | | 13. RESPIRATIONS | |
| 25" | | 80 lbs | 1 April 1957 | | 102° | | 100/min | | Panting | |
| 14. HISTORY OF PREVIOUS INJURY OR DISEASE (Continue in Item 18 or attached sheet, if necessary) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minor laceration, right femoral region, October 1958. Good healing followed surgical repair. No complications or residual effects. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. CLINICAL EXAMINATION (Complete Items 15A through 15N, below. Where no abnormalities are found, make an entry of NORMAL. Describe completely any deviations from normal. Continue in Item 18, if more space is needed) | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. GENERAL APPEARANCE, BREED CHARACTERISTICS AND TEMPERAMENT | | | | | H. GENITALIA | | | | | |
| Conformation and breed characteristics are good. Temperament is aggressive. | | | | | Normal | | | | | |
| B. HEAD AND NECK (General) | | | | | I. ANUS AND RECTUM (Include digital palpation of prostate) | | | | | |
| Normal | | | | | Normal | | | | | |
| C. EYES AND SIGHT | | | | | J. JOINTS AND EXTREMITIES (Include results of any X-ray examinations) | | | | | |
| Normal | | | | | Normal. No radiographs taken. | | | | | |
| D. EARS AND HEARING (If ear mites found, give date and type of treatment) | | | | | K. NEUROLOGICAL FINDINGS | | | | | |
| Normal | | | | | Normal | | | | | |
| E. MOUTH, THROAT AND TEETH (Include list of missing or broken teeth) | | | | | L. SKIN AND HAIR COAT (If fleas, ticks or lice are found, give date and type of treatment) | | | | | |
| Right lower premolar #1 is missing. | | | | | Ticks. Chlordane dip on 1 March 1959. | | | | | |
| F. CHEST (General and also findings on auscultation of heart and lungs) | | | | | M. PALPABLE LYMPH NODES | | | | | |
| Normal | | | | | Normal | | | | | |
| G. ABDOMEN (General and findings on palpation; include hernias) | | | | | N. LOCOMOTION | | | | | |
| Normal | | | | | Normal | | | | | |
| 16. EVALUATION OF ANY DEFECTS NOTED DURING THIS EXAMINATION UPON THIS ANIMAL'S ABILITY TO PERFORM AS A MILITARY SENTRY DOG (If no defects, write NONE) | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | | | | | |

AF FORM 1271 JUL 66 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE

Figure 36. AF Form 1271, Veterinary Examination of Prospective Sentry Dog (Front Side)

| 17. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS (Examinations A and B, below, must be performed) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|--|---------------|----------|---|
| A. BLOOD PARASITES (Concentration technique, such as Knott's Method, to be used) | | | B. INTESTINAL PARASITES (Concentration technique to be used) | | | |
| 11. MICROFILARIA FOUND | | | 11. RESULTS OF EXAM | | | |
| None | | | Hookworm ova | | | |
| 12. SPECIES | | | 12. SPECIFIC METHOD USED | | | |
| N/A | | | Zinc sulfate flotation | | | |
| 13. SPECIFIC LABORATORY METHOD USED | | | 13. ANTHELMINTIC TREATMENT | | DATE | |
| Knott's concentration technique | | | Company A's Hookworm Capsules | | 1 Mar 59 | |
| 14. HISTORY OF INFECTION AND TREATMENT | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | |
| 15. PREVALENCE IN AREA | | | | | | |
| Infrequent | | | | | | |
| 18. REMARKS (If none, write NONE) | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | |
| 19. IMMUNIZATIONS (All dogs must have been vaccinated against all four of the diseases listed below) | | | | | | |
| a. In order for this prospective sentry dog to be considered by the Sentry Dog Acceptance Board, CERTIFICATION OF VACCINATION BY A LICENSED VETERINARIAN MUST BE FURNISHED, as specified in Item 19c, or 19d. | | | c. If any of the required vaccinations were NOT ADMINISTERED by the Veterinarian performing this examination, the appropriate VACCINATION CERTIFICATES MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS FORM. | | | |
| b. VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS: Vaccination against Canine Distemper, Infectious Canine Hepatitis, and Leptospirosis must have been within the past twelve months. In accordance with Texas state law, vaccination against Rabies must have been within six months of shipment into the state of Texas. | | | d. If any of the required vaccinations were administered by the Veterinarian performing this examination, the data for the appropriate vaccination must be entered below in the "Immunization Record" part of this form. | | | |
| IMMUNIZATION RECORD (Complete only for vaccinations administered by the Examining Veterinarian) | | | | | | |
| Vaccinations | Date Administered | Product Used | Manufacturer | Serial Number | Dosage | Signature of The Examining Veterinarian |
| RABIES | 14 Aug 1958 | MLV | Company A | 123456 | 3cc | |
| CANINE DISTEMPER | 14 Aug 1958 | Brand A | Company A | 234567 | 2cc | |
| INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS | 14 Aug 1958 | Brand B | Company A | 234567 | 2cc | |
| LEPTOSPIROSIS (L. Canicola and Ictero-hemorrhagiae) | 14 Aug 1958 | Brand C Bacterin | Company A | 3456 | 2cc | |
| 20. RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXAMINING VETERINARIAN (Check applicable box) | | | | | | |
| IN MY OPINION THIS ANIMAL IS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QUALIFIED FOR SENTRY DOG USE. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT QUALIFIED FOR SENTRY DOG USE. | | | | | | |
| NAME OF EXAMINING VETERINARIAN (Print or Type) | | | SIGNATURE OF VETERINARIAN | | | |
| Doctor Ralph S. Carter | | | <i>Ralph S. Carter VMD</i> | | | |
| ADDRESS OF VETERINARIAN (Street Number, City and State) | | | DATE OF EXAMINATION | | | |
| Carter's Animal Hospital, Greentree Boulevard, Boston, Mass. | | | 1 March 1959 | | | |
| DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR USE BY BASE PROCUREMENT | | | | | | |

SF 514A, Urinalysis
 SF 514B, Hematology
 SF 514D, Blood Chemistry
 SF 514G, Feces
 SF 514K, Bacteriology
 SF 514M, Miscellaneous

b. SF 515, CLINICAL RECORD—TISSUE EXAMINATION. SF 515 is completed to accompany all surgical specimens submitted for pathological examination. When the pathologist's report is received, the SF 515 is filed in the medical record.

c. SF 516, CLINICAL RECORD—OPERATION REPORT. SF 516 is completed for all operations performed on a sentry dog.

d. SF 519, CLINICAL RECORD—RADIOGRAPHIC REPORTS, AND SF 519A, RADIOGRAPHIC REPORTS. SF 519A is completed for all X-rays taken of a sentry dog. These individual reports are then attached to SF 519 in the medical record.

90. Letter Recommending Euthanasia. Occasionally it is necessary to perform euthanasia on an Air Force sentry dog because of its temperament or old age, or for medical reasons. Before the chief of security police can have the veterinarian perform euthanasia on a sentry dog, he must obtain written approval from the base commander.

The base commander's approval is granted in an indorsement to a letter recommending euthanasia. This letter is initiated by the chief of security police. When the reason for euthanasia is medical in nature, the letter to the base commander is supported by a statement from the veterinarian. The letter identifies the animal by name and tattoo number, and clearly specifies the exact reason for euthanasia.

The veterinarian may perform euthanasia without prior written approval of the commander in an emergency situation when delay would cause the animal undue suffering and pain. In such an instance, the veterinarian writes a letter through the chief of security police to the commander, stating the necessity for such action.

A copy of all correspondence relative to euthanasia becomes a permanent part of the dog's medical records.

91. X-rays. Any X-rays taken of a sentry dog become a permanent part of his medical records; however, they are not kept in the field record file. They are filed in special envelopes and are stored flat in a protected repository. X-ray envelopes, FSN 7530-612-4000, which may be requisitioned through normal supply channels, protect and preserve the quality of the X-ray film. Each X-ray film bears the dog's name and tattoo number and the date on which the X-ray was taken.

X-rays are forwarded with other permanent field records when the dog is reassigned or when the records are sent to the Central Records Repository upon death of the animal. X-rays are mailed in special mailing envelopes, FSN 7530-286-6929, which have cardboard inserts to prevent bending.

92. Arrangement of Medical Records in the Health Record Folder. Medical records are arranged on the right hand side of DD Form 722 in the following order:

- AF Form 1083, Sentry Dog Clinical Record.
- AF Form 1272, Sentry Dog Weight Chart.
- AF Form 1082, Sentry Dog Immunization Record.
- SF 514, Clinical Record—Laboratory Reports.
- SF 519, Clinical Record—Radiographic Reports.
- SF 516, Clinical Record—Operation Report.
- SF 515, Clinical Record—Tissue Examination.
- Miscellaneous Correspondence.
- AF Form 1553, Veterinary Health Certificate.
- AF Form 1271, Veterinary Examination of Prospective Sentry Dog. (Attach health and immunization certificates.)
- Correspondence relative to death or euthanasia.
- AF Form 1084, Certificate of Death of Sentry Dog.
- AF Form 1100, Sentry Dog Necropsy Report.
- Photographs.

Figure 36. AF Form 1271, Veterinary Examination of Prospective Sentry Dog (Reverse Side)

PART FOUR TRAINING

CHAPTER 9

Behavior of Dogs and Principles of Dog Training

SECTION A—BEHAVIOR AND MOTIVATION

The behavior of the German Shepherd dog is the result of many factors. Some of these are heredity, natural instincts, basic senses, past experiences, and basic drives. Because of the depth and complexity of this subject, only those behavioral factors which are most important in the training and utilization of sentry dogs are considered. In this section, special emphasis is given to a dog's basic senses.

Not only must the factors influencing behavior be recognized, but also the types of behavior dogs exhibit must be considered. The behavior exhibited by dogs can be discussed using many of the same terms used in referring to human behavior. The behavioral characteristics considered essential in training and utilization of sentry dogs are sensitivity, energy, aggressiveness, intelligence, and willingness.

93. Basic Senses. Dog and man possess the same basic senses. The dog must use his basic senses to carry out effectively his role as a sentry dog. The senses of the dog in order of importance to sentry dog utilization and training are: smell, hearing, sight, and touch.

a. **SMELL.** One of the key reasons why the dog has been selected for sentry work and why he is used primarily at night is that he has a keen sense of smell. The dog's nose is capable of

detecting the faintest odors at great distances from their sources. The air that a dog breathes through his nose and mouth contains odorous particles. When this air reaches the portion of the nose associated with the sense of smell, and these odorous particles are detected, sniffing follows. Sniffing is very important because it enables a generous supply of air to pass into the nose and over the areas richly supplied with the nerves which detect odors.

Studies have shown that a dog responds to odor traces of all known sorts and in dilutions far more extreme than can be detected by man. Furthermore, he can distinguish between many odors which seem to human beings to be identical.

The dog's sense of smell is invaluable to the handler because a great part of the dog's role as a detector of intruders depends upon his ability to pick up a scent.

b. **HEARING.** The dog's sense of hearing is another reason why this animal is invaluable when used in sentry work. A dog has a much more acute sense of hearing than man, which means that a sentry dog can detect sounds that would completely escape the notice of his handler.

The dog's sense of hearing is also important because it is the principal medium through which his handler communicates with him. Some dogs appear to understand accurately the feelings and wishes of their handlers as they are conveyed by voice. Usually a word spoken in an encouraging

tone, such as "Good boy," pleases a dog; a cross word, such as the admonition "No," tends to depress him. Since a dog normally is used at night, it is important that he respond to a number of oral commands. A dog soon learns to associate the sound and tone of a word with the action expected of him.

c. **SIGHT.** Besides being taught to react correctly to voice commands, the dog must also be taught to obey hand gestures; he does this through his sense of sight.

With one exception—the ability to detect movement—a dog's vision cannot be compared favorably with that of the normal human. To the dog, everything probably appears to be constantly blurred and out of focus. In addition, he is probably unable to discriminate between colors and sees everything as a black and white or grayish picture. However, he detects an object when it is moved ever so slightly and responds to it.

Since sentry dogs are used primarily at night, vision is of limited importance during working hours. While working, a dog's effectiveness depends primarily upon the senses of smell and hearing. During training, however, a dog uses his sense of sight to a considerable extent.

d. **TOUCH.** There is a wide variation among dogs in their responsiveness to the sense of touch. Certain dogs are very susceptible to caress or physical correction; others appear to be rather insensitive to it. Consequently, a dog's sense of touch can be determined when he is petted or corrected. Some dogs seem to understand physical praise or correction better than oral praise or correction.

94. Sensitivity. The term "sensitivity" refers to the type and degree of response a dog shows to a certain stimulus. The oversensitive dog is startled by a stimulus of lower intensity than is required to disturb an undersensitive dog. The response of the oversensitive dog is often one of shyness or fright; the undersensitive dog responding to the same stimulus might merely turn his head or show no response at all.

Sensitivity of sound and touch are completely independent of one another. For this reason, the sound of a gun may actually hurt a dog and yet a slap with the hand may not bother him.

In selecting a sentry dog team, the characteristics of the man should be matched with the sensitivity of the dog. Certain men lack the proper

range or tone of voice and are unable to appeal to a dog successfully through his hearing. However, these same men may be excellent in handling a dog manually because of a certain finesse in muscular control and coordination.

There should be no difficulty in rating a dog's response to stimuli, and, from a practical standpoint, this rating becomes helpful. The handler can form a definite opinion about the response his dog shows toward the stimuli of sound and touch during normal day-to-day contact with the dog.

a. **OVERSENSITIVE DOGS.** If the dog reacts excessively to a given stimulus, he may be oversensitive. An oversensitive dog is so handicapped that he is not likely to demonstrate his intelligence in a usable form. A dog which is oversensitive to either sound or touch, or both, is difficult to train and is usually considered unreliable. A dog that is oversensitive to sound may bolt at the sound of a gunshot. A dog that is oversensitive to touch may lie down and shake all over, as if frightened, when he is petted.

b. **UNDERSENSITIVE DOGS.** A dog that is undersensitive to both sound and touch is difficult to train. It is not easy to "reach" him through either correction or praise. A dog that is undersensitive to sound may not react at all when the stern admonition "No" is used. If he is undersensitive to touch, he may not react at all when his handler pets him.

A dog undersensitive to either sound or touch, but not to both, can be instructed readily enough if the handler uses the correct approach. In such a case, the handler uses either his voice or his hand, whichever is appropriate.

c. **MODERATELY SENSITIVE DOGS.** A moderately sensitive dog is somewhat sensitive to both sound and touch. With proper training, this dog responds willingly to hand gestures and vocal commands. He is trustworthy, willing, and ready to obey the given commands. The wisdom with which this dog is handled is the deciding factor in how well he performs. Properly trained, this dog is the ideal sentry dog.

95. Energy. Dogs differ not only in their degree of sensitivity but also in the degree of energy they show. A dog's behavior with regard to energy is quite evident. The term "energy," as used here, refers to the degree of spontaneous activity of the dog—the speed and extent of his movements in general, not in response to any certain command.

Dogs differ widely in the degree of spontaneous activity exhibited, and the task of rating them in this respect is easier than that of rating for other functional traits. Different dogs show two extreme degrees of energy—one dog is the shiftless, lazy animal which shows no energy whatever unless required to; the other is the animal that seems eager to move, wants to be active, and seems to be always on the go. The average dog is between these two extremes, a willing worker but not always on the go.

Above average energy is not particularly necessary for military purposes, but a dog that possesses this trait can be trained to control some of his extra energy. A dog that shows little or no energy is difficult to train and should not be accepted for sentry duty.

96. Aggressiveness. A dog that is high in energy is not necessarily high in aggressiveness. There are three general degrees of aggressiveness: over-aggressiveness, underaggressiveness, and moderate aggressiveness. Each dog must be classified for aggressiveness to determine what action is necessary to decrease his aggressiveness, increase it, or perhaps maintain it at a constant level.

a. **OVERAGGRESSIVE DOG.** When an overaggressive dog sights an agitator, he usually becomes greatly excited, lunges at the end of his leash, barks, and continues to bark even after the agitator disappears.

Caution must be exercised while working with an overaggressive dog because he may attempt to bite anyone within reach during a period of excitement. Training procedures are designed to control, rather than arouse, the overaggressive dog.

b. **UNDERAGGRESSIVE DOG.** This animal reacts negatively to the approach of an agitator. He may stand still, wag his tail, throw himself on the ground, or try to run away from the agitator. Training procedures consist of exercises which tend to develop confidence and courage in the underaggressive dog.

c. **MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE DOG.** The ideal sentry dog is moderately aggressive. A moderately aggressive dog is the easiest to train. Upon seeing an agitator, he becomes alert, shows suspicion of the agitator, and exhibits an eagerness to move towards the agitator.

The majority of German Shepherd dogs fall into the moderately aggressive category, and

normal training procedures are based upon this type of aggressiveness.

97. Intelligence. Generally, intelligence is the trait most closely related to a dog's success in training for sentry work. Among the lower animals, the dog is rated as highly intelligent. A dog can be taught to respond correctly to a large number of spoken words. Only a few words are needed under ordinary working conditions, but some dogs have been known to respond to over 100 oral commands.

A dog's rating for intelligence is based upon his ability to retain and use what he has learned. A dog can be rated high in intelligence if he is unusually capable of profiting by experience. A highly intelligent dog may be successful only when working with a handler who pleases him. With another handler, he may be unwilling and give the appearance of being stupid.

98. Willingness. This term is an arbitrary one used to refer to the dog's reaction to the commands given by his handler. It applies to the way the dog responds to a command and to his apparent cheerfulness and acceptance in learning new duties. The dog may make the correct response to a command, or he may make some other response. In either case, if he makes an enthusiastic attempt, he is considered willing.

A dog is ranked high in willingness if he continuously responds to a given command in an effort to fulfill it, even though reward or correction is not immediate. Whether the dog possesses the required intelligence and physical strength, or whether he succeeds or fails, is not considered in determining his willingness.

If the handler must constantly coax his dog along or admonish him before he works satisfactorily, he is considered an unwilling worker. A great number of dogs are perfectly capable of executing the required movements but are strongly inclined not to do so. An unwilling dog may appear to make a distinction between work and play and may take great pleasure in retrieving, searching for objects, and in taking jumps. The same dog may at times go to his handler spontaneously and apparently suggest a romp which may include any of the mentioned acts. When this situation is reversed and the handler initiates the activity, the dog, if unwilling, may seem to have forgotten all he ever knew.

A dog's willingness can be advanced or retarded by his handler. Improper handling may make a dog less willing at one time than at another time. For example, if the handler lacks patience, the dog may work willingly during the first few minutes of a training period but unwillingly during the remainder of the period.

Unwillingness can be confused with a lack of intelligence or with undersensitivity. If the correct approach is not used, a dog that is undersensitive to either sound or touch may appear to behave unwillingly to the commands and motivation given by the handler.

99. Motivation. As the handler becomes familiar with his dog's behavior, he learns the correct approach to use to motivate the dog. A sentry dog should be motivated with an intangible reward.

a. **INTANGIBLE REWARD.** Unlike most animals; a dog does not require special inducements, such as food, to work or train. Kindness, shown either by oral praise or by a casual caress, is usually enough to thoroughly motivate the dog. More than any other form of reward, the dog wants the approval of his handler.

A dog seems to have a natural tendency to become attached to and seek companionship from his handler. The handler feeds, grooms, trains, and works his dog. As a result of this, the dog responds to commands, reacts to correction, and accepts praise. Through the handler's constant use of the oral admonition "No" when the dog misbehaves or otherwise needs correcting, the dog learns to distinguish between praise and correction. The dog is eager to please the handler, and if the dog is praised each time he does his work correctly, he is anxious to advance to new training exercises. It is important that the handler honor the dog's affection.

After a friendly relationship has been established between the dog and his handler, this relationship becomes the motivation needed to train the animal to become a highly efficient sentry dog. Some type of corrective action must always be present; yet, it is more pleasant and more convenient to rely upon the dog's willingness to serve his handler. Thus, a dog is properly motivated by an intangible rather than a tangible reward.

b. **TANGIBLE REWARD.** The handler should never use a tangible reward, such as a tidbit, after the dog has executed a command properly. To do this may cause the dog to become accustomed to

this type of reward, and he may expect it for some act performed where food is not available.

SECTION B—PRINCIPLES OF DOG TRAINING

100. Know-How. The most fundamental principle of training is that the handler must know how each maneuver, act, technique, method, and position is accomplished before he can properly train his dog. There are standards of performance described for each training exercise; the handler must adhere to the proper methods and techniques so that these standards are achieved. He must conscientiously apply all of the principles with interest, enthusiasm, and a desire to attain perfection. He must demand complete obedience from his dog at all times.

—If the handler is negligent in his training procedures, the results are reflected in the dog's performance; therefore, it is essential that the handler possess personal discipline. This is especially true during the time he is applying the principle of repetition.

101. Repetition. The method by which dogs learn and become proficient in performing a task is repetition.

It is essential that the dog be given the same command over and over again until the desired response is obtained. However, both the handler and his dog can lose efficiency by practicing any one command too much during one period. After practicing a command for 4 or 5 minutes, it is best to move on to another command; if this is not possible, at least 10 minutes should elapse before resuming practice of the original command.

In the early stages of training, it is important to show the dog what to do when given a particular command. If necessary, the dog must be put into the proper position. Repeat the procedure as often as necessary until the dog learns what to do when given the command. Never allow the dog to assume a position incorrectly; if he begins to make an incorrect movement, correct him immediately; then, begin the exercise again, making sure that the dog does not make the same mistake.

102. Patience. One of the most important requirements of a dog handler is patience. To make a dog perform the same exercise repeatedly until it is properly executed is a task that requires the

ultimate in self-control. When a handler loses his temper, he loses control; this confuses the dog. Patience along with firmness results in a better trained dog.

103. Praise. The handler who displays patience can motivate his dog properly through praise. Whenever the dog successfully executes a command, even if his performance has taken more time than expected, always reward him with a pat on the head or praise him in some other way. The dog is anxious to please his handler, and the handler should respond by praising the dog lavishly. When he is praised highly, the dog senses that he has done the correct thing, and he does it more readily the next time he is given the same command.

Several effective methods are used to praise a dog. Kind words often do the trick. One handler might prefer to pat his dog each time he wishes to reward him. Another handler might allow his dog a few minutes in which to romp and play, or he may allow the dog to perform his favorite exercises. Still another handler may apply a combination of these methods of praise. Each dog requires a special method. Each handler must determine which method of praise best suits his dog; this can be done during the handler's early association with the dog.

If the handler is to maintain his dog's enthusiasm for work, each training period must be concluded with petting, praise, and encouragement.

When the dog's performance of the training exercise does not warrant praise, allow him to perform a short exercise which he knows thoroughly and does well so he can earn a reward. Although the dog must be amply rewarded for those exercises performed correctly, he must be corrected when his performance is not satisfactory.

104. Correction. A dog does not understand right from wrong as humans do. Reward and correction are the means by which a dog is taught. If the dog does an exercise incorrectly, do not allow him to go uncorrected. Withholding praise, or the simple admonition "No," spoken reprovingly, or a sharp jerk on the leash, usually proves to be sufficient for correction purposes.

Timing is probably the most important factor in administering any form of correction. The dog cannot connect a reprimand with a misdeed which he committed sometime before the correction. Therefore, correction, in whatever form, should be administered immediately.

Never correct a dog for clumsiness, slowness in learning, or inability to understand what is expected of him. In these cases, correction slows down the dog's training instead of accelerating it.

Observation, patience, self-control, and discretion are essential in correction. If the dog makes a mistake, the handler may be at fault; and the handler should think for a second about why the mistake was made. Proper correction indicates proper thinking.

CHAPTER 10

Obedience Training

Obedience training produces a reliable, obedient, well-trained dog. The specific methods of training outlined in this chapter are suitable for training a sentry dog. In certain cases where the prescribed methods may prove ineffective, the trainer may vary his techniques to achieve the desired level of training.

The normal training period consists of approximately 20 minutes of obedience training followed by a 10-minute break. However, the age of the dog, climatic conditions, and the number of dogs undergoing training may govern the length of the training period. During break periods, it is important that the dog be given an opportunity to rest and relax. In hot climates, the dog should have a place of rest which is under some type of shade.

SECTION A—BASIC

Basic obedience training is applicable to both man and dog. The handler must first learn the different movements before he can begin training the dog. Then, the handler must teach his dog the different movements and commands.

While training his dog, the handler receives commands that are exactly like those used in all military drills. However, the execution of these commands, in some cases, is quite different. The command has two definite parts, the preparatory command and the command of execution. The handler must not anticipate a command before it is given.

The dog is given only the commands of execution. Most of these commands are one syllable words, and they are easily given. If the commands are given clearly, they are easy for a dog to learn. Even though a word may have no meaning to a

dog, he learns to associate the sound of a word with the exercise he is to perform.

To prevent any misunderstanding of the commands given in this chapter, the first letter of each word in preparatory commands is capitalized, and all letters in commands of execution are capitalized. To further distinguish between the two parts of a command, a comma indicating a pause always appears between the preparatory command and the command of execution. For example, when the handler is commanded to face to the rear, the command is shown as About, FACE. Again, because all commands given directly to the dog are commands of execution, they appear, for example, as HEEL. To prevent any unnecessary duplication, the illustrations referenced in the next paragraph show the handler with his dog. At this stage of training, however, the handler has not been assigned a dog. The handler's positions and movements are the same whether he is training with or without a dog.

105. Drill. Military drill with a sentry dog requires more physical movements than does regular military drill. To get in the correct position, the handler and dog need enough room to make their movements together.

a. **POSITIONS.** The handler must be completely familiar with the basic positions that are explained in this section by word and picture. The positions and their correct execution, in every detail, are learned without a dog before the handler proceeds to train with a dog.

(1) **Attention.** The position of attention is a two-count movement. Take, for example, the command Squad, ATTENTION. At the preparatory command Squad, the handler assumes the normal position of attention. At the command of



Figure 37. Parade Rest

execution ATTENTION, the handler takes one full pace forward with his left foot and brings his right foot beside his left foot.

(2) *Rests.* All rests are executed from the halt and only from the position of attention. The commands are: Parade, REST; AT EASE; REST; and FALL OUT.

(a) In the command Parade, REST, at the preparatory command Parade, the dog is placed in a down position, as shown in step 1 of Figure 37. At the command of execution REST, the handler steps over and across his dog's back with his left foot, as shown in step 2. The left foot comes to rest on the ground next to the dog's left side and parallel to the handler's right foot, as shown in step 3. The legs are kept straight so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet. At the same time, the left hand is placed behind the handler's back. The palm of the left hand is to the rear, and the fingers are extended. The right hand and arm remain at the handler's right side. These are not precision movements which might cause the handler to kick the dog or cause

the dog to jump. Silence and immobility are required while at the position of parade rest.

Note: After the handler has learned the position of parade rest, he will find there is an exception in executing the command of attention. From the position of parade rest, the step forward is not taken. The handler steps back over the dog with his left foot and assumes the position of attention.

(b) At the command AT EASE, the left foot is kept in place. Silence is required but motion is permitted.

(c) At the command REST, the left foot is kept in place. Silence and immobility are not required.

(d) At the command FALL OUT, the handler leaves the ranks but remains in the immediate area. At the command FALL IN, the former place is resumed at the position of attention in the formation prescribed.

b. *MOVEMENTS.* With the exception of three, all marching movements executed by a sentry dog team are the same as those used during regular military drill. Right step, left step, and backward march are never executed by a sentry dog team.



Figure 38. Right Face

The execution of all facing movements executed by the handler and his dog is different than in regular military drill.

(1) *Facings.* All facings are executed at a normal cadence and from the halt.

(a) The command Right, FACE, is a four-count movement, as shown in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Figure 38. At the command of execution FACE, the handler takes one pace forward with the left foot. On the second count, he pivots 90 degrees to the right on the balls of both feet. On the third count, he takes one step forward with the right foot. On the fourth count, he places the left foot beside the right foot as in the position of attention.

(b) The command Left, FACE is a four-count movement, as shown in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Figure 39. At the command of execution FACE, the handler takes one pace forward with the right foot. On the second count, he pivots 90 degrees to the left on the balls of both feet. On the third count, he takes one step forward



Figure 39. Left Face

with the left foot. On the fourth count, he places the right foot beside the left foot as in the position of attention.

(c) The command About, FACE is a four-count movement, as shown in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Figure 40. At the command of execution FACE, the handler takes one step forward with the left foot. On the second count, he pivots 180 degrees to the right and faces to the rear. On the third count, he takes one step with the left foot in the new direction. On the fourth count, he places the right foot beside the left foot as in the position of attention.

(2) *Marching.* During initial training and until proficiency is acquired, it may be necessary to use specific techniques in executing marching movements. For example, when the command of execution is given on right turns (such as TO THE REAR, RIGHT FLANK, and COLUMN RIGHT), the handler can hold his right arm along his right side and slightly to the rear. This causes



Figure 40. About Face

the leash to become taut when the handler makes his turn; thus, the dog remains close to his handler's side.

106. Familiarization. After the handler becomes proficient in drill positions and movements, he is then assigned his dog. However, before the dog can be trained, the handler must develop a friendly relationship with his dog during a period of familiarization.

The handler must proceed cautiously with his newly assigned dog. He must not attempt to enter his dog's kennel until he has been accepted by the dog, and then only when he has been instructed to do so under the supervision of his trainer. The dog becomes accustomed to the handler's voice and smell if the handler remains close to but outside of the dog's kennel. The dog may be petted around the head and shoulders if he shows no indications of disliking his handler. The handler must refrain from putting his hands on the dog's flanks during this time, because some dogs are quite sensitive in this area.

The handler now enters the dog's kennel, but he must be careful not to make any sudden movements or gestures. He may coax, but not force, the dog to his side. If the dog becomes unruly, the handler should try to avoid becoming frightened.

He does not attempt to push the animal away but backs slowly out of the kennel. Even after a satisfactory relationship has been established, the handler always speaks to the dog before entering the kennel.

In some cases, the handler may require as-

sistance from other personnel in effecting the proper relationship with his dog. If the dog does not allow his handler in the kennel within a reasonable length of time, it may be necessary for a kennel supervisor, or someone from the kennel support personnel who has been accepted by the dog, to enter the kennel and muzzle the dog. The handler can then enter the kennel and begin the association with his dog.

The dog may be taken from his kennel after he has accepted his handler. At this time, the handler must follow all safety precautions explicitly. The handler should pet and talk to the dog and allow him to romp and play. When a good handler-dog relationship has been established, the sentry dog team begins obedience training. During obedience as well as later phases of training, the dog is exposed to gunfire and other loud noises.

107. Formations. Four types of formations are used to teach the dog basic obedience. Each formation is designed for a specific purpose; however, each is flexible enough to be used for other training purposes. Basic obedience usually begins in the circle formation.

a. **CIRCLE.** The heel position is one of the first positions that the dog learns. He can learn this quite rapidly in a formation that requires him to walk at his handler's side without making any sharp turns. In the circle formation, the dog walks around in a circle at his handler's side. Upon command, the handler can reverse his direction, or, when necessary, he can stop and stand facing either the inside or the outside of the circle. The trainer usually stands in the center of the circle so he can observe all of the dogs as they are training. Other commands can be taught in this type of formation, such as SIT, DOWN, and STAY.



Figure 41. Circle Formation

Another feature of this formation is that of safety. As more dogs are trained, the circle can be expanded to allow ample space for each dog to maneuver.

Figure 41 shows a group of handlers teaching their dogs to walk at the heel position. The trainer has positioned himself so that by turning he can keep his eyes on all of the dogs, or, if necessary, on one particular dog.

b. **SQUARE.** The square formation is used to teach the dog movements which require sharp turns. Left turns or right turns can be made from this formation, depending on the direction the handler is walking. This is an excellent formation to use in teaching the dog to stay in the correct heel position when making a sharp turn. This formation can be adjusted in size, and a safe distance can be maintained between dogs.

The trainer positions himself where he can observe the dogs for correctness of position and can determine the progression of each dog. As Figure 42 shows, the handlers keep their dogs close at their sides as they execute right turns.

c. **LINE.** The line formation can be used effectively to teach commands which require the handler and dog to be separated by the length of the leash. This formation is especially helpful when teaching a dog the commands of STAY and COME. The trainer positions himself anywhere along the line and observes the entire group of dogs at the same time. In Figure 43, the dogs are being taught the command STAY.

The line formation is also used for intermediate and advanced obedience training when a dog is learning to react to commands given to him from a greater distance than the length of the leather leash. This formation is also used during agitation training.



Figure 42. Square Formation

d. **FLIGHT.** The handler uses the flight formation after his dog has been trained to walk at his side in the heel position. The principal use of this formation is to teach dogs to work close to each other. In this type of formation, distances maintained between dogs may be varied to conform with the situation and state of training of the dogs. At first, a loose, wide formation is used; as the dogs and handlers learn to work together, a tighter formation may be used. In Figure 44 the trainer has positioned himself so he can watch the entire flight marching.

108. Commands. While training his dog, the handler uses both his voice and his hands to convey commands to his dog. If the dog is to react favorably to commands, the handler must have his dog's undivided attention.

Before training exercises begin, the handler walks his dog for a few minutes so the dog may have an opportunity to empty his bladder and bowels. Then the dog can focus his attention on the training he is to receive.

Not only must the handler know what responses are expected from his dog, he must know how to achieve the desired responses; he can then proceed

with confidence in himself and in his ability to use the commands properly.

a. **USE OF COMMANDS.** Simple commands are used to teach a dog obedience. They are short words or signals which, when given properly, are easy for a dog to grasp. The handler uses both vocal commands and hand gestures to train his dog; therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the handler give these commands and gestures in a correct manner.

(1) **Vocal.** The word used in a vocal command is of little importance; it is the sound of the word that the dog associates with the movement required. For this reason, the handler must consistently give the command in the same manner and in the same tone of voice. It doesn't matter if his voice is high pitched or low pitched; but he must always use the same firm, clear, forceful tone of voice in giving a command.

(2) **Hand gestures.** These gestures, when first taught, are given simultaneously with the appropriate vocal command. Vocal commands and hand gestures can be given independently after the handler and his dog become proficient in the use of commands. As training progresses, the dog learns what is expected of him when the appro-

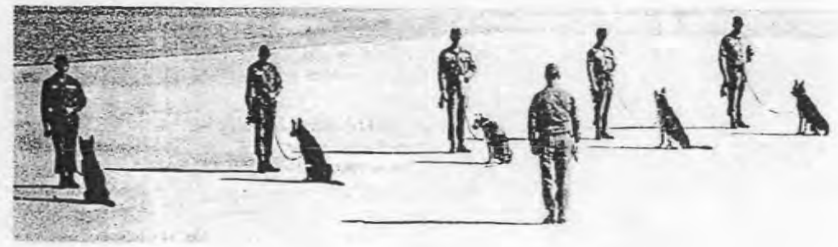


Figure 43. Line Formation



Figure 44. Flight Formation

appropriate gesture is given. During initial training, the hand gestures are exaggerated.

b. **COMMANDS TAUGHT.** The commands taught during basic obedience training are used throughout the handler's association with his dog. The proficiency gained in basic obedience is reflected in all further training and working of the dog. The standards of performance for the handler's dog are printed in italics in the following discussion of each command.

(1) **HEEL.** The initial command in sentry dog training is the command **HEEL**. All additional commands or exercises start with and end in the heel position. The sentry dog is trained to *walk, stand, or sit at his handler's left side, with the dog's right shoulder in line with the handler's left knee. The dog's body should be parallel with the handler's body, and the dog must neither forge ahead nor lag behind.*

The verbal command is **HEEL**, and the gesture command is made by slapping the left leg with the open left hand. During initial training, the verbal command and the hand gesture are given simultaneously until the sentry dog team becomes proficient. These commands can be given individually or need not be given at all when the dog has learned to stay in the proper heel position.

Most verbal commands cannot be taught independently of each other. The command **SIT** and the command **NO** are taught in conjunction with the command **HEEL**. Later, each of these commands is explained in detail.

During initial training, the command **HEEL** may be used frequently as a training aid, but after the dog has learned this command, it should not be used excessively. As the dog develops pro-

ficiency, the handler gives the command **HEEL** only when he starts, halts, or changes directions. For example:

- When called to attention, the command **HEEL** is given as the left foot strikes the ground.
- At the command **Forward, MARCH**, the command **HEEL** is given simultaneously with the first forward step.
- On movements toward the left, the command is given as the handler pivots.
- On movements toward the right (including **To the Rear, MARCH**), the command is given as the handler pivots.
- When coming to a halt, the command **HEEL** is given one pace before halting.

When walking with his handler, the dog may get out of the heel position by moving ahead. The handler corrects the dog by giving a sharp jerk on the leash and by repeating the command **HEEL**. When necessary, the handler may give the command **NO** just before repeating the command **HEEL**. When a dog lags behind, he is coaxed into the proper heel position, not jerked.

When the handler halts, his dog should assume the heel position; if he does not get in the proper position, he must be corrected immediately. When the dog is not facing the right direction, the handler places his left hand, palm up, lightly under the dog's abdomen and shifts him until he faces in the proper direction. The dog that gets in a position that is too close to the handler can be corrected by placing the left hand against the right side of the dog's abdomen and pushing gently. When the dog is too far away, the handler places his left hand on the dog's left hip and pulls the dog into proper position.

(2) **NO.** The command **NO** is a verbal reprimand and must be given in a harsh, firm voice. This command is used to prevent the dog from making mistakes. *At the command **NO**, the dog should cease that activity for which he is being corrected.* If the command **NO** isn't enough to correct the dog, a jerk on the leash is used in conjunction with the command.

This type of correction is used continually throughout training whenever the dog shows any lack of obedience to his handler's commands. The handler observes his dog closely at all times and gives the command **NO** if the dog begins to break position or perform incorrectly. For example, if the dog is in the down position and decides to sit up, the handler can readily spot his dog preparing to move and can immediately give the command **NO**. By using this procedure, the handler can usually prevent his dog from making improper movements.

(3) **SIT.** The command **SIT** is taught in conjunction with the command **HEEL**. *In the heel-sit position, the dog sits beside the handler's left leg; his body is parallel to and his right shoulder in line with the handler's left knee, as shown in Figure 45.* When given the command **SIT**, the dog may be either standing or lying down. Upon hearing the command, he must promptly assume a sitting position. After learning the command **SIT**, the dog must automatically sit without command when coming to a halt from marching.

The command **SIT** is given in a sharp, concise tone of voice. When this command is given, the handler grasps the leash several inches above the choke chain with his right hand. Figure 46 shows the handler placing his left hand over the hips of the dog with the fingers positioned at the base of the dog's tail; he then gives an upward jerk on the leash and pushes down on his dog's hindquarters with his left hand.

The handler must not place his left hand on the dog's back or too high on the dog's hips. This could be painful to the dog, and it might injure his kidneys. As training progresses and the dog learns what he is expected to do when given the command **SIT**, physical assistance is no longer required.

If the dog does not sit facing directly forward, the handler swings the dog's body around into the correct position. This is done by using the left hand to push or pull his hindquarters into the desired position. If he sits behind the handler or

too far from his side, the handler pulls the dog's head to the left side with the leash; the left hand is used to restrain the dog to prevent him from getting up and following the leash. This type of correction is most effective if given just as the dog is in the act of sitting, before his hindquarters have touched the ground.

During the introduction of the command **SIT**, the dog may get slightly out of position. If this happens, the handler must not force his dog into the correct position. After the dog learns what is expected of him and as he becomes more proficient, the handler can then make corrections on the dog's position. The dog must be praised lavishly each time he assumes the correct sitting position.

The handler may also give the command **SIT** while he is out in front of his dog at the end of the leash. In this position, the dog is in the down position facing toward the handler. During the introduction of **SIT** from the end of the leash, the handler holds the end of the leash in his left hand. He steps forward one step with his right foot, grasps the leash approximately twelve inches from the choke chain and gives an upward jerk and the verbal command **SIT**, as shown in Figure 47. After giving his dog the gesture and verbal command **STAY**, he brings his right foot back alongside his left foot. Once the dog becomes proficient in the command **SIT**, the handler discontinues the step in with the right foot. Instead, he gives the proper hand gesture in addition to the verbal command **SIT**. To give this gesture, the handler holds the end of the leash in his left hand and makes an upward gesture with his right hand, as shown in Figure 48.

(4) **STAY.** When the dog has shown obedience in the preceding commands, the handler may begin teaching the command **STAY**. This command is given in a firm tone of voice. It may be given while the dog is in any position. *On hearing the command **STAY**, the dog must stay in the same position which he held when given the command.* Furthermore, he must remain in that position until the handler gives him another command.

Initial training in the command **STAY** is conducted while the dog is in the **SIT** position. When the dog is at his handler's side, either standing, sitting, or lying down, the gesture for him to stay is given simultaneously with the vocal command. To do this, the handler gives the command **STAY** in a firm, steady tone as he brings his left hand,



Figure 45. Sit Position



Figure 46. Teaching Dog to Sit

palm toward the dog, back in a short, decisive gesture. The handler does not slap the dog but brings his hand straight back to his dog's nose, as shown in Figure 49. This gesture conveys the necessary authority when skillfully executed; it appears as a threat when poorly executed.

To begin an exercise at the end of the leash, the handler first moves from beside his dog to the end of the leash; to do this, the command STAY is given in a firm voice along with a decisive hand gesture. Then, the handler turns around, faces the

dog, and backs out to the end of the leash. In this way, he can see the dog and can watch for the first sign which would indicate that the dog is about to break position. After the dog has progressed in this training, the handler may move to the end of the leash without facing the dog and backing away.

The handler does not move the full length of the leash from the dog when this exercise is first practiced. Also, to prevent the dog from becoming too tired, the practice periods are short. As the

Figure 47. Introduction of Sit at End of Leash

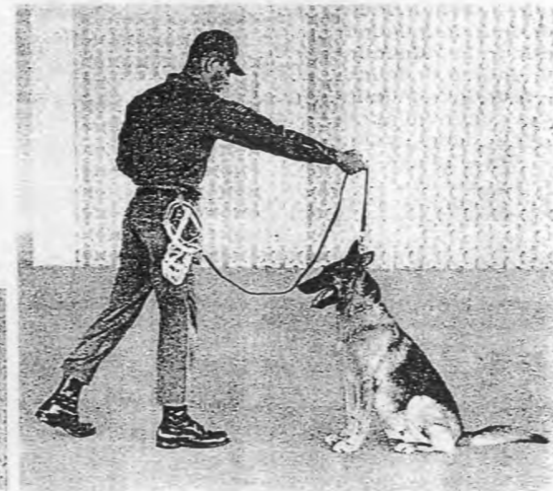
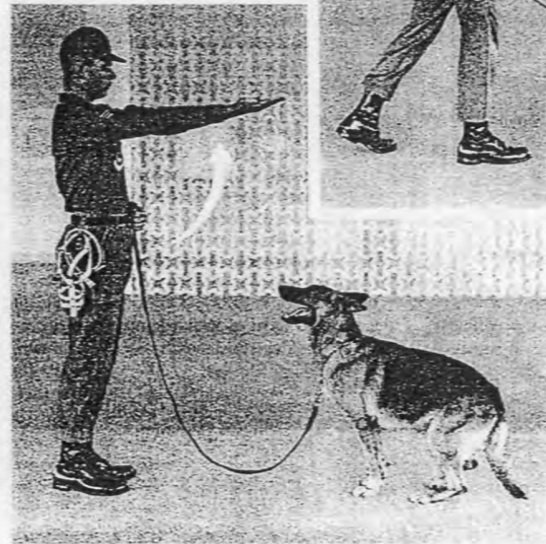


Figure 48. Sit Gesture at End of Leash

dog's performance improves, the distance between the handler and dog are increased.

While moving away from the dog to the end of the leash, the handler changes the leash from the right hand to the left hand. The handler then extends his arm and hand so that the palm of the hand faces directly toward his dog, as shown in Figure 50. If the dog begins to move, he is corrected immediately; the handler gives the admonition NO followed by the command STAY. If the dog actually breaks position, the handler gives the commands NO, SIT (as the dog is put in the sit position), and STAY (as he gives the proper hand gesture).

The above commands and procedures are also given if the dog attempts to follow his handler. The handler then moves away again, turns around, and walks back toward his dog. The handler passes on the dog's left side, turns and walks behind him, turns again, and returns to stand at the dog's right side. During this exercise, the handler continues to repeat the command STAY in a smooth, firm voice. When the dog does not get out of the SIT position, he should be praised highly.

(5) DOWN. As the dog's performance in executing the commands HEEL, SIT, NO, and STAY improves, the handler then starts teaching



Figure 49. Stay Gesture, Handler Beside Dog

the command DOWN. A dog frequently resists this exercise; therefore, it is not repeated too often in succession. To prevent this resistance, it some-

times helps if the handler alternates from this exercise to the heeling and sitting exercises.

In the down position, the dog lies parallel with the handler's body, and his right shoulder is in line with the handler's left foot, as shown in Figure 51. During the introduction of down at the heel position, the dog may get slightly out of position or roll over on his side; however, he shouldn't be corrected until he has become accustomed to the down position. After he understands what is expected of him, he is corrected immediately if he gets out of position. Physical correction is made by placing the dog in the proper position and by giving the command STAY.

When given the command DOWN, the dog must lie down promptly whether he is standing or sitting. When the handler first introduces this command, the dog is in the HEEL-SIT position. The command is given in a firm, steady voice; at the same time, the handler bends down and places his left hand on the leash just above the snap. As the handler gives the verbal command DOWN, he pulls down on the leash with the left hand, as shown in Figure 52. (If the dog has a small neck, it may cause slack in the chain. In this case, it may be necessary to grab the choke chain instead of the leash to have enough room to pull downwards.) If the dog resists and does not go down,

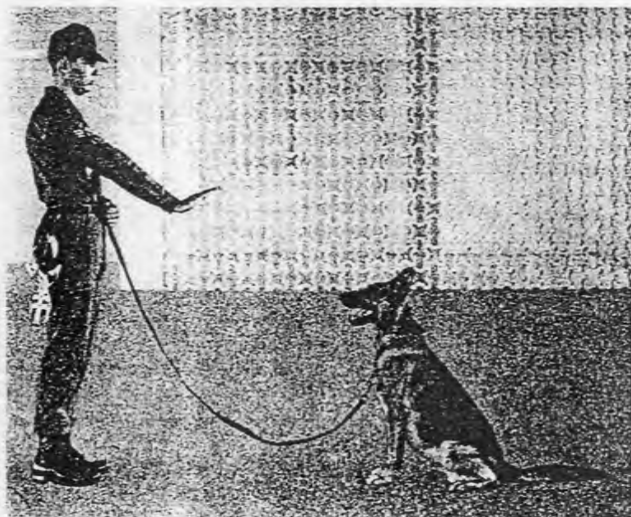


Figure 50. Stay Gesture, Handler in Front of Dog



Figure 51. Down Position



Figure 52. Down Gesture, Handler Beside Dog

the handler draws the dog's front feet from under him with the right hand and lowers him to the ground while repeating the command. After the dog is in the DOWN position, the command STAY in conjunction with the hand gesture for stay is given so that the dog remains in the DOWN position when the handler returns to the position of attention.

The handler must use extreme caution during the introduction of the command DOWN, because the dog may resent the use of force. The handler's position is such that he could easily be bitten if the dog snapped. The left hand may be used as an effective aid to safety because it is on the choke chain, and the handler can push the dog away from his face, leg, or right hand.

After the dog has executed the DOWN command satisfactorily, he is kept in position for a short time while the handler stands at his right side. Then, the dog is given the command SIT; and if he comes to the SIT position satisfactorily, he is highly praised. If the dog's performance is unsatisfactory, the handler gives the command SIT

and at the same time jerks up on the leash; this should cause the dog to sit up.

The handler repeats this exercise, using the command DOWN until his dog ceases to resist it. If at any time the dog shows signs that he may break position, he is corrected by using the command NO followed by the command STAY. If the dog needs correction while he is in the DOWN position, the handler does not move his feet because this movement may confuse the dog. When the dog breaks position, the handler immediately puts the dog back into the SIT position and again gives him the command DOWN.

As the dog's performance of the command DOWN improves, the handler should refrain from pulling down on the leash until the dog has an opportunity to obey the command and gesture. The gesture can be less pronounced at this time.

After the dog becomes proficient at executing the command DOWN, the handler can begin another exercise using the command DOWN. With the dog in the sit position, the handler gives the command STAY. The handler then moves to the end of the leash, changing the leash to his left

Figure 53. Introduction of Down at End of Leash



Figure 54. Down Gesture Handler at End of Leash

hand before completing the move. Figure 53 shows the procedures used during the introduction of the command DOWN from the end of the 60" leash. The handler steps forward one step with his right foot and grasps the leash about 6 inches from the snap. He then gives a downward jerk and the verbal command DOWN. Once the dog is down, the handler gives the gesture and verbal command STAY and brings his right foot back alongside his left foot. As the dog makes progress, the step in can be discontinued. The handler gives the command DOWN, and a sweeping downward gesture is made with the right hand, as shown in Figure 54. The handler may praise his dog when

he executes the DOWN position. The dog likes to know that he has pleased his handler.

(6) COVER. The command COVER is not a command to the dog but to the handler. This command is taught to prevent the dog from becoming alarmed or confused when his handler drops to the ground. This cover action is necessary when the handler must assume a defensive position to protect himself.

Before the handler drops to the ground, he gives his dog the command DOWN. The dog then goes to the DOWN position as the handler drops to the ground beside him. When the handler first practices this exercise, he must not drop to the ground

too suddenly; if he does, his dog may become frightened and attempt to jump up. After several trials, the dog becomes accustomed to this exercise.

Unless the proper precaution is taken, the position of a sentry dog team may be revealed when an approaching vehicle illuminates an area. A dog's eyes reflect the light from a vehicle. To avoid this reflection, the handler covers the dog's eyes with his left hand. When the handler is practicing the command COVER, he frequently places his hand over his dog's eyes to accustom the dog to the movement.

(7) STAND. This command is used to order the dog to stand whether at the heel position or at the end of the leash. Upon hearing the command STAND, the dog is expected to assume a standing position; he is expected to make this response from the sitting or down position.

When the handler introduces this command, he walks with his dog in the HEEL position; he holds the leash short in his right hand. At the halt, he tightens the leash just enough to take up the slack. The leash must not be jerked because this causes the dog to sit. The handler drops his left hand to the dog's side and touches him gently in front of his right hind leg. If the dog swings the rear of his body away from the handler, it may be necessary for the handler to reach over his dog's back with the left hand, and touch the dog gently in front of his left hind leg. Until the dog learns what is expected of him, when given the command STAND, the handler may have to place his hand underneath his dog for the first two or three times and lift him to a standing position.

As the dog comes to a halt, the handler teaches the dog to remain standing by slipping his left foot under the animal with the heel pointing up. As the dog tries to sit, he feels the handler's foot and rises quickly. This method is *not* recommended for use with an excitable dog.

During this exercise, the command STAND must be constantly repeated in conjunction with the needed correction. The dog may be somewhat confused because he was previously taught to sit upon halting. The handler should alternate the command STAND with the automatic SIT at the halt so that the dog can clearly distinguish between the two positions.

(8) COME. The final command taught during basic obedience training is the command COME. The other basic obedience commands,

particularly the command STAY, must have been taught and the dog must be performing satisfactorily before the handler teaches the command COME. To execute this movement correctly, the dog, upon hearing his name called followed by the command COME and the proper gesture, comes promptly to the heel position at his handler's side.

To begin this exercise, the handler gives his dog the command STAY. Facing the dog, the handler backs to the end of the leash. He calls his dog's name and follows it with the command COME; for example: Duke! COME. During the progression of training, calling of the dog's name is omitted. As the handler calls and gives the command COME, he tugs lightly on the leash to suggest the meaning of the command and gives the gesture shown in Figure 55. After giving the appropriate gesture, he quickly changes the end of the leash to his right hand and gives the command HEEL.

During the early stages of this exercise, the handler may be more effective in teaching the



Figure 55. Come Gesture

command COME if he uses the following method. As the dog advances, the handler steps back with his left foot, grasps the center of the leash with his left hand, and guides the dog around and into HEEL position. When the dog is in the HEEL position, the handler assumes the position of attention and gives the command SIT. The handler praises his dog if he performs satisfactorily; if not, he repeats the exercise.

After teaching the basic commands HEEL, NO, SIT, STAY, DOWN, COVER, STAND, and COME, the handler is ready to advance to the next phase of training, intermediate obedience training.

SECTION B — INTERMEDIATE

Intermediate obedience training consists primarily of teaching the dog to be obedient while the handler is at the end of the 360-inch training leash. Obedience at the obstacle course is also a part of this training.

109. Commands from a Distance. The primary objective of this training is to further develop the control the handler has over his dog. The dog must be taught to execute all of the basic commands at a greater distance from his handler. The techniques used with the leather leash can be used with the 360-inch training leash. If the dog does not react properly to commands while on the 360-inch leash, the handler reverts to the use of the 60-inch leash. Patience and repetition are necessary when conducting this training.

Initially, it is difficult to train a dog to stay in any given position while his handler may be as much as 25 feet from him. When the handler goes more than 4 or 5 feet beyond his dog, the dog may have a tendency to break position. This is natural, because the dog has developed a liking for his handler and may want to follow him. The handler must repeat all exercises until he has complete control over his dog; this requires patience.

The handler uses the line formation more often than any other while training his dog from the end of the 360-inch leash. The dog must be taught to sit and to lie down when given the appropriate vocal command or hand gesture. Both are used simultaneously in the beginning, but as training progresses, the dog is taught to react separately to either the vocal command or the hand gesture.

Usually, it is best to train the dog in distant obedience for a while and then work him on the confidence course.

110. Confidence Course. The sentry dog performs a strenuous duty. Because of this, the handler cannot expect his dog to maintain maximum proficiency unless he is in top physical condition. In addition to receiving proper food and medical care, he must be exercised frequently and regularly; however, the handler must consider his dog's age and physical ability.

A confidence course provides an excellent medium for exercise. The use of a confidence course aids the handler in teaching control. It also builds confidence in the dog, both self-confidence and confidence in his handler. The different types of obstacles described in paragraph 75 and those that are shown in Figure 56 have a twofold purpose: to provide exercise and to teach the dog that he should not be afraid of any place that his handler may want to take him.

Almost any dog can jump a 3-foot hurdle. Because of the sentry dog's size, this is not too difficult. The purpose of this training is to get the dog to jump on command. At this stage of training, the dog has been taught to walk in the heel position at his handler's side. The command used during this exercise is HUP. Upon hearing this command, the dog jumps or scales the obstacle and then returns to his handler's side in the heel position.

The words "jump" and "scale" need to be defined. When the dog jumps over an obstacle, he clears or hurdles it. When he scales an obstacle, such as a 5- or 6-foot scaling wall, he jumps as high as he can and scrambles or climbs the rest of the distance to get over it.

The dog may have been taught to jump over hedges or other obstacles but may be afraid of a hurdle. For this reason, it is often advisable to start this exercise using a hurdle that has removable boards. Almost all of the boards can be removed until the hurdle is low enough for the dog to walk over. The handler begins this exercise by stepping over the hurdle with his left foot as he simultaneously gives the command HUP. If the dog hesitates or balks, the handler stops on the far side and coaxes or helps the dog over by tugging on the leash. After the dog successfully crosses over the hurdle, the handler steps away from it,



Figure 56. Types of Obstacles

praises his dog, and then gives the command HEEL.

This exercise is continued until the dog can walk or jump over the hurdle without help. When the dog clears the hurdle at its initial height, the boards can be inserted one at a time until a height of not more than 3 feet has been attained.

By the time the handler inserts 3 or 4 boards, the dog should be so proficient in the execution of the command HUP that the handler need not continue to step over the hurdle with his dog. Instead, the handler passes around the hurdle on the right side; the leash is slack and in his left hand. As the handler passes the hurdle, he gives the command HUP. If this procedure is followed, the dog soon learns to jump over the hurdle when the handler gives the command HUP before passing the hurdle.

Jumping and scaling usually raise a dog's spirits, and most dogs thoroughly enjoy this training. Therefore, the handler uses these exercises as an alternate to depressing exercises. The typical sentry dog negotiates the 6-foot scaling wall with ease; any dog which cannot do so is taken to the veterinarian for examination and whatever tests may be indicated.

It is important that practice in jumping and scaling not be overdone in any one period. Although the dog may enjoy these exercises, they are very tiring to him. In determining the length of these exercises, the handler must consider his dog's age and the weather. He must not overwork his dog during hot weather. A young dog can stand longer and more rigorous training exercises than an older dog. Specific instructions can be obtained from the veterinarian as to what training on the confidence

course old dogs and dogs with medical problems should receive.

When a dog is taught to crawl through a tunnel, it is usually necessary for his handler to assist him. The dog can be walked to the end of the tunnel, where he can examine it. Then, the handler holds the leash close to the snap, coils the remainder of the leash, and throws it through the tunnel. The handler then attaches the snap to his dog's choke chain, puts the dog in the DOWN position, and commands him to STAY. The handler then moves to the other end of the tunnel, looks through it so the dog can see him, and then coaxes the dog through. If necessary, the handler tugs on the leash; this indicates to the dog that his handler wants him to come through the tunnel.

After the dog has accomplished this exercise, he is praised; and the exercise is repeated until the handler's assistance is no longer required.

When the dog is taught to walk along a log or ladder, the handler stays close to the dog's side and continually encourages him. If he jumps off the log before having gone the complete length of it, he is praised for having walked that far; then, the exercise is undertaken again. The dog soon gains confidence in his ability to walk over the obstacle and does it while his handler walks along beside him.

Caution must be used during this exercise. Before the exercise begins, the log or ladder is checked to determine its condition. If the log or ladder is wet and slippery, it must be dried to prevent injury to the animal.

When the dog is completely obedient and cor-

rectly executes the commands given him from a distance, and when he boldly traverses the confidence course without error, the objectives of the intermediate phase of obedience training have been accomplished. The handler then proceeds to the advanced phase of obedience training.

SECTION C—ADVANCED

111. Purpose. The purpose of advanced obedience training is to gain the control needed by a sentry dog team before advancing to the more specialized phases of sentry dog training. The handler must have complete control over his dog during the performance of field problems and security duties.

112. Off-Leash Obedience Training. This training is conducted by working a dog off leash and at varying distances from the handler; all of the commands taught in basic and intermediate obedience training are used. If any difficulty is encountered during this phase of training, the handler immediately reverts to the use of the 360-inch training leash. Because the dog is off leash, it is absolutely essential that all commands be obeyed immediately.

To prevent the possibility of dog fights during the initial phase of this training, a sound procedure is to muzzle all dogs. However, this procedure is discontinued as soon as possible because it is distracting to the dog.

The handler and dog must have developed a high proficiency in off-leash obedience training before progressing to field training.

CHAPTER 11

Field Training

SECTION A—AGITATION

The sentry dog has the leather collar on during agitation and during other phases of field training. Before participating in any field training exercises, the handler must make a changeover as outlined in paragraph 40.

Agitation exercises are used to develop aggressiveness in a dog. The handler can develop a high degree of effectiveness while on sentry duty if his dog distrusts strangers and reacts aggressively to them. During agitation, the handler must have complete control of his dog at all times.

Agitation consists of teasing the dog to the extent that he bites at the one teasing him. The person who teases the dog is the agitator. There can be a reciprocal arrangement whereby handlers act as agitators for each other. The handler *never* agitates his own dog. Any person who is to act as agitator for the first time must be thoroughly instructed on what he is to do before he begins the agitation. The agitator wears protective clothing of some kind, or an attack sleeve which the dog can bite into. The agitator carries a burlap bag or a leafy, supple switch; he uses these items to provoke the dog without actually striking him.

The dog is *never* agitated from a vehicle; this causes him to look for and anticipate vehicles rather than people. Also, he becomes nervous and excited when a vehicle approaches, and he is difficult to transport to and from a post.

113. Individual. The importance of individual agitation cannot be overemphasized. Individual agitation determines the extent of a dog's future agitation. Each dog is given the same stimulus, a mild agitation. A dog's reaction to this stimulus

places him in one of three categories: overaggressive, underaggressive, or moderately aggressive.

To determine a dog's aggressiveness, the handler and his dog must be completely isolated from other dogs. When a particular stimulus is presented to a group of dogs, an underaggressive dog may react in the same manner as an overaggressive dog. Psychologically, then, the underaggressive dog may gather strength and courage from the other dogs.

Excessive agitation may cause the overaggressive dog to become uncontrollable. Therefore, *the overaggressive dog is agitated only enough to maintain his proficiency.*

Initially, each dog is classified in terms of his aggressiveness; however, he must be continually evaluated to insure that he is never agitated to such an extent that he becomes overaggressive.

The agitator and the handler have a vital role to play during agitation exercises. The responsibility of the agitator is to insure that the dog is *always* the winner of an exercise and that the dog is *never* backed down. The responsibility of the handler is to encourage the dog in such manner that the dog senses he is doing the right thing when he shows aggressiveness toward the agitator.

Each agitation exercise is set up so that the wind carries the scent of the agitator to the dog. The dog should not be able to see the agitator but should be able to catch the scent of the agitator. Through the repetition of this exercise, the dog begins to associate the smell of a concealed person with agitation, thus he becomes more alert.

Different methods are used to determine the aggressiveness of a dog. If followed step by step, the following method can be used successfully.

- The agitator is concealed upwind from the

line of approach to be taken by the handler and his dog.

- The handler effects a changeover.
- The handler and dog approach near the area where the agitator is concealed.
- While the sentry dog team approaches, the agitator attempts to attract the dog's attention and interest. This is not an exaggerated attempt, but the agitator may whisper softly, snap twigs, or move his body slightly.

• During the approach, the handler concentrates entirely on the actions of his dog, occasionally speaking to his dog in a low suspicious tone of voice.

• If the dog detects the location of the agitator, the handler speaks to his dog in an encouraging tone of voice.

• If the dog has not detected the agitator, or if the dog has detected the agitator but shows no interest in him, the agitator reveals his position by the time the sentry dog team has approached to within 10 feet of the hiding place.

• The agitator then moves suspiciously away from the dog and, if necessary, makes growling noises similar to those of a dog. *The agitator must always move away from the dog.*

• The handler slowly follows the agitator, at a safe distance, and speaks encouragingly to his dog.

At this stage of the exercise, the dog may be classified as underaggressive if he has detected the agitator but has made no attempt to go after, attack, or bite the agitator. This dog appears to have little interest in the agitator.

The overaggressive dog becomes too excited as he attempts to attack the agitator. This dog is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the handler to control.

The moderately aggressive dog snaps, barks, or

growls at the agitator. All of the dog's interest is directed toward the agitator; however, the handler has no difficulty in controlling the dog.

114. Line. The purpose of line agitation is to develop the aggressiveness of an underaggressive dog. Only moderately aggressive and underaggressive dogs are used in this type of agitation. The handler must effect a changeover before this exercise begins.

To position themselves correctly, the handlers and their dogs form a single line; the handlers are approximately 15 feet apart; they take a wide stance with the feet firmly planted on the ground; and each underaggressive dog should be between two moderately aggressive dogs. The agitator, equipped with a switch, burlap bag, or sleeve, positions himself approximately 10 feet in front of and directly facing the first handler and dog in line.

To stimulate and prepare the dog for line agitation, the handler puts his dog on guard by giving the command WATCH HIM in a low and suspicious tone of voice; this arouses the dog's interest in the agitator. The handler uses words of encouragement while the dog is interested in the agitator. If the dog begins to lose interest in the agitator, the command WATCH HIM is given again.

After all the dogs are alerted, the agitator begins his first threatening motion. Then, the agitator runs up and down the line stimulating all of the dogs, as shown in Figure 57. After all the dogs have been sufficiently stimulated, the agitator begins working with each dog. This exercise demands the closest cooperation between each handler and the agitator, and it is performed in the following manner.

• The agitator stands directly in front of the handler and begins to tease the dog.

• Upon command from the agitator, the handler begins to advance slowly. During the advance, the handler continually encourages his dog by giving the command GET HIM. *The handler must never advance until told to do so by the agitator.*

• When the dog comes to within 10 feet of the agitator, the agitator acts excited and afraid as he begins to walk backwards away from the dog.

• The handler keeps moving toward the agitator; at the same time, the agitator uses his switch, burlap bag, or sleeve to irritate the dog.

• After the dog has been thoroughly agitated, the agitator ceases all movements and "freezes."

• The handler praises his dog and returns to his place in line.

After each exercise is completed, the agitator moves on to the next handler and dog in the line.

When each team completes this exercise two or three times, the exercise may be varied: each dog may be given the opportunity to bite the sleeve of the attack suit or to give chase. After the dog is given the opportunity to bite the sleeve or attack suit, he is then given the command OUT. If the dog does not respond to the command OUT, the handler resorts to the same procedure used in breaking up a dog fight. (This procedure is explained in paragraph 31.)

The "chase," which is a mild form of agitation, is used in conjunction with line agitation. This form of agitation is used on all types of dogs. As stated previously, only moderately aggressive and underaggressive dogs are used in line agitation; therefore, a separate chase exercise should be set up if the overaggressive dog is to be agitated in this manner. Normally, the overaggressive dog is sufficiently agitated through routine scout and patrol exercises. The chase is employed during the phase

of line agitation in which a dog is agitated individually.

Beginning with the first dog in line, the agitator teases the dog and then turns and runs. At this time, the handler encourages his dog to give chase. The agitator runs approximately 20 yards; he then raises his right or left arm to indicate the direction he intends to turn. The handler and dog always turn in the opposite direction of the agitator. The handler makes a wide turn so as not to end the chase too abruptly, or the dog may think he is being corrected for chasing the agitator. As soon as possible, the agitator lies down on the ground or conceals himself in some other manner. This makes the dog think he has completely chased the agitator away.

After completing the exercise, the team returns to its original position; and the agitator begins to work with the next dog in line.

115. Column-Follow. This type of agitation is similar to line agitation. All of the procedures and commands are the same, but the teams form a column. In column-follow agitation, the handlers are spaced about 15 feet apart. Figure 58 shows one dog being agitated while the other dogs in the column await their turn.

The chase used in line agitation may also be used in conjunction with column-follow agitation.

116. Circle. After a dog has learned to work close to other dogs without fighting, circle agitation may begin. Changeover is effected, and then the following procedures are followed.

• The sentry dog teams form a circle with intervals of 20 to 30 feet.

• The agitator positions himself in the center of the circle. He wears either an attack suit or an attack sleeve.



Figure 57. Line Agitation



Figure 58. Column-Follow Agitation



Figure 59. Circle Agitation

- The trainer commands MOVE IN.
- All of the teams begin to move slowly toward the agitator as each handler gives his dog the command GET HIM.
- The trainer instructs the handlers to take up the slack in their leashes to prevent the dogs from getting too close together.
- The agitator moves about, using his sleeve to agitate first one dog then another, as shown in Figure 59.
- When the diameter of the circle has been reduced to the point where the dogs are 5 to 6 feet from the agitator, the trainer gives the command MOVE OUT.
- The teams return to their original positions.

This procedure is followed several times until the trainer indicates that the dogs need a rest. After the rest period, the trainer may allow each handler to bring in his dog individually; the agitator then agitates the dog with his sleeve and allows the dog to grasp the sleeve and sink his teeth into it. At this time, the handler again gives the command OUT to his dog so the dog releases his hold on the sleeve.

117. Stake. This type of agitation develops aggressiveness in the dog. In this exercise, the dog wears his leather collar, and the kennel chain is snapped to the collar. The handler is always present during this exercise to give his dog encouragement and support. The dog is chained with the kennel chain to a post or stake in an open area away from the kennels. The agitator is equipped with a leafy, supple switch or burlap bag. As he approaches the dog, he slaps the ground with the object and harasses the animal, as shown in Figure 60. At the first sign of aggressiveness, the agitator

acts frightened, backs off, turns, and then runs away.

Besides serving as an aid in developing aggressiveness in the dog, stake agitation tends to build up the dog's confidence in himself in unfamiliar surroundings. This exercise is repeated until the trainer determines that the maximum benefit has been realized.

118. Muzzle. Muzzle agitation may be used on all dogs regardless of aggressiveness. Although muzzle agitation is seldom used, it does indicate whether or not a dog has the will and courage to attack a man. This exercise determines whether or not the dog is really trying to bite the man or merely trying to bite the attack sleeve, burlap bag, or switch.

After the handler effects the changeover, he puts the leather muzzle on his dog, as described in paragraph 44. The sentry dog teams can be in any of the positions previously discussed under the different types of agitation—individual, line, column-follow, circle, or stake. The dog is agitated and is allowed to physically attack the agitator. The agitator must use extreme caution at the time of attack. He protects himself by crossing his arms over his face and by keeping his hands closed to prevent his fingers from slipping through the dog's muzzle. After the dog shows that he has the will and courage to attack on his own accord, the agitator "freezes." If necessary, the dog is removed from the decoy in the same manner used in breaking up a dog fight. The dog is then turned away from the agitator, and the team returns to its original position. Dogs are given muzzle agitation individually to prevent overheating.



Figure 60. Stake Agitation

119. Kennel. When a dog fails to respond to all other forms of agitation, kennel agitation may be used as a last resort. The same procedures are used to agitate the dog as are used in stake agitation. Kennel agitation is *never* used except under strict supervision.

SECTION B—SCOUT, PATROL, AND GUNFIRE TRAINING

120. Scouting. The primary mission of the sentry dog is to detect and warn his handler that an intruder is present in or near an area that is to be secured. To fulfill this mission, the sentry dog must first be trained to scout.

A dog scouts when he actively seeks out and attempts to detect the hiding place of an intruder. An incentive is necessary when a dog is being trained to perform a task correctly. In obedience training, the incentive is verbal and physical praise. In scout training, the incentive is the chase. This is the mildest form of agitation and one that most dogs seem to enjoy. After each dog is placed in his proper category of aggressiveness, scout training is introduced. Each scouting exercise is planned so that the wind carries the all important human scent to the dog.

a. **WIND AND SCENT.** The wind is probably the most important and, at the same time, the most variable factor the handler has to contend with in employing a sentry dog to the best advantage. Be-

cause the wind carries the human scent either to the dog or away from him, the handler must learn about wind factors. He must develop a sense of wind direction, because he cannot always be in a position where he can drop dust or blades of grass to note the drift of the wind; these expedients are useless during the hours of darkness.

The sweat glands of the human being secrete a liquid which gives off an odor or scent that is readily perceived by a dog through his sense of smell. To some extent, each human being sweats or perspires continuously; thus, a scent is given off constantly. The scent is broken into small particles, which are extremely light in weight. The air currents of the wind carry the scent from one place to another. These scent carrying currents form a pattern called scent cones. The pattern of a scent cone might be compared to the shape of an inverted cone, with the point of the cone being the origin of the scent.

The velocity of the wind has a direct bearing on the length and width of the scent cone. In most cases, the speed of the wind might be compared to the amount of pressure behind a stream of water coming from a garden hose. For example, if the wind is fast, then the scent cone is likely to be long and narrow, as is a stream of water under high pressure. If there is a low wind velocity, the scent cone is likely to be wide, and it is unlikely that the scent is carried far from its place of origin. The same thing happens to a stream of

water under low pressure; the stream is wide and it carries only a short distance. Because scent is carried by currents of air, the scent cone may be affected by the natural features of the terrain and by any manmade structures.

b. **TERRAIN.** Trees, bushes, large rocks, and high grass are natural features of the terrain that are often encountered. The scent cannot go through such obstacles but must go over, under, or around them. Wind hitting the crest of a hill is prone to break the scent up into two or three cones. Mountains, buttes, gorges, and depressions cause the scent cone to sweep and swirl about.

Structures, such as buildings and walls, are encountered in most places. The scent cone is affected by these manmade obstacles, just as it is by natural obstacles. The ideal scent cone comes from a scent that is blown over a flat, even surface that has no manmade or natural obstructions.

c. **INITIAL DETECTION TRAINING.** The sentry dog team must participate in some initial scout exercises before they can effectively quarter an area. In such an exercise, the trainer predetermines the route the handler and dog take in the area selected for the training problem. The trainer positions a human decoy within the area and upwind to the route taken by the handler and dog. The sentry dog team is not allowed into the area until the decoy is concealed. Upon entering the area, the handler effects a changeover.

To begin the exercise, the handler gives the command WATCH HIM and allows the dog to go out in front on a loose leash (a leash that neither dangles to the ground nor is taut). Through his past association with the command WATCH HIM, the dog attempts to locate the decoy by sight, smell, or hearing. In this initial exercise, it is important that the decoy be well concealed and quiet. The trainer must make sure the decoy is within easy scenting distance, approximately 50 yards.

A dog may indicate that he is alerted in several ways: his body may become tense; his hackles may rise; his ears may prick up; his panting may cease. Other signs of alertness may be recognizable to the handler, who must observe his dog closely at all times as the dog, *not the handler*, searches out the decoy.

When the dog alerts, the handler deduces the general direction of the decoy's hiding place and proceeds to follow his dog; at this time, the handler must encourage his dog. When the dog is approxi-

mately 10 feet away, the decoy exposes his position and runs rapidly at an oblique angle away from the dog. Initially, the dog is allowed to chase the fleeing decoy; however, as the dog progresses in training, the chase is used infrequently.

After the handler becomes proficient in recognizing his dog's alerting actions on scent decoy, similar exercises and problems are used to develop the handler's ability to recognize the dog's alerts on sound and sight decoys. A dog's alerts on sight and sound decoys are weaker than his alerts on scent decoys, but the manner in which he alerts is similar. In all scouting exercises, the type of decoys, terrain, and problems must be varied.

When the team gains proficiency in short scouting exercises, it is then time for the handler to learn how to quarter an area.

d. **QUARTERING AN AREA.** Quartering is a method used by the sentry dog team to systematically clear an area. The area must have a minimum of obstructions, such as buildings, walls, and trees. Figure 61 shows a quartering course for training.

The trainer lays the course out and selects a starting point downwind from the intruder (decoy). The handler proceeds through the course as diagrammed. The dog alerts at point A. There is the possibility that he may lose the alert, as shown at point B. Usually this occurs when the team is moving too fast and just outside of the scent cone. At this time the handler stops to determine if there has been a change in wind direction. If there has been no change in wind direction and if the dog has not alerted again, the sentry dog team must then move through a T-shaped configuration as the dog attempts to relocate the scent. The team has already completed the stem of the "T" while moving from point A to point B. The team must now move about 10 yards from point B to point C toward the uncleared side of the area being quartered. Then, *if the scent is not located*, the team moves from point C to point D, thus completing the top bar of the "T." If the dog has failed to alert by this time, the team must return to point A and continue to quarter the area.

e. **CLEARING AN AREA.** An area is considered cleared when the handler is sure there is no one in the area. The handler may accomplish this either by systematically quartering the area or by merely roving over the entire post.

Proper use of a sentry dog requires that the

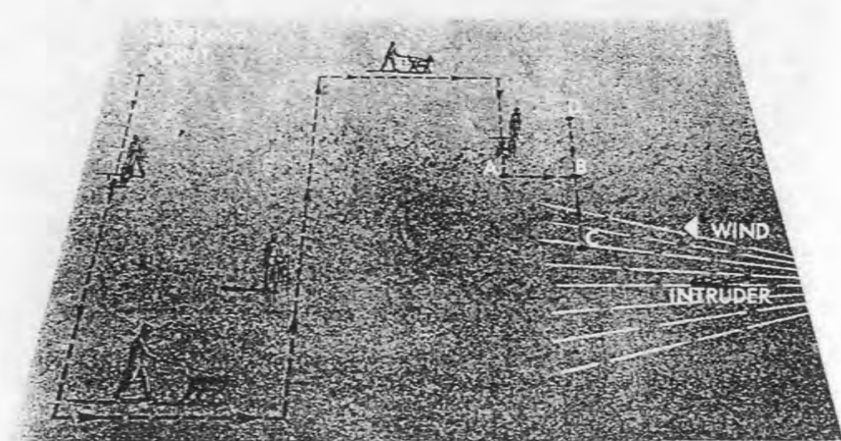


Figure 61. Quartering Course for Training

handler and dog devote most of their duty time along the downwind boundary of the area being secured. Because of this, the team does not continually walk over the entire post as would a lone sentry. To secure the post completely, the handler must clear the area as many times as necessary to provide the proper security.

f. **FIELD PROBLEMS.** These problems are designed to test the sentry dog handler on his understanding and application of the principles of scouting. The trainer selects an area that has a variety of terrain features and determines the boundaries of the area. Before the team arrives, a decoy is hidden within the area. When the sentry dog team arrives, the trainer points out to the handler the boundaries of the area to be secured by whatever means the handler deems necessary. As the handler proceeds to secure the area, the trainer observes and takes note of the following particulars.

- Does the handler effect a changeover, and if so, does he do it correctly?
- Does he check the wind direction?
- Does he proceed to the downwind boundary of the post?
- Is he making timely and proper corrections on his dog?
- How well does he recognize his dog's alerts?

- Does he give his dog the proper encouragement?
- If the area is large and the handler decides to quarter it, does he quarter it properly?
- What are the training weaknesses or strengths shown by the handler?

When the handler and dog perform their field problems safely and to the trainer's satisfaction, they may then progress to patrolling exercises.

121. Patrolling. A patrol problem usually consists of securing a point-to-point post; however, the sentry dog team may secure a specific object or a designated area. The point-to-point post should be rather long in distance, and it should have a varied terrain. Because of the variability in wind direction, it may not be possible for the handler to take advantage of the wind during this type of patrol problem.

The trainer plans the problem so that the dog may use his three main senses of smell, hearing, and sight. Decoys are positioned about 75 to 100 yards apart along the route the handler and dog are to take. The decoys should be 25 to 35 yards from the line of walk.

At the conclusion of the exercise, the handler indicates to the trainer the number of decoys the dog alerted on; the trainer can then determine the number of decoys that the dog failed to alert on.

The decoys are called in by the trainer; they can then indicate whether the handler missed his dog's alert or whether the dog failed to alert.

The experience that the handler gains through patrol type problems is of great value when he has to secure a perimeter fence.

122. Gunfire Training. During all phases of sentry dog training, the dog is exposed to gunfire and other noises which he may encounter while patrolling. The purpose of gunfire training is to condition and produce a dog that detects, and upon command, attacks an intruder who is either firing a weapon or attempting to penetrate an area under fire support. In addition, the dog must pursue and continue to attack when his handler returns the gunfire. Therefore, the dog must be trained to such a degree that he is not deterred by the sound of a gun fired by either the handler or the intruder.

Several techniques are useful in initial gunfire training, and they are applicable to the green dog beginning his training as well as the sentry dog that has been in the field for some time.

It is best to accustom a dog to gunfire by discharging small caliber weapons from a distance of at least 75 yards, gradually moving the gunfire closer to the dog. As training progresses and the dog's confidence increases, heavier caliber weapons are introduced. Gunfire training takes place while the dog is engaged in some other type of training activity that absorbs his attention. Thus, as the dog subconsciously adjusts to distant gunfire, it may be moved closer without disturbing him. All firing is done as casually and intermittently as possible with the firer frequently changing positions and directions. This eliminates the possibility of a set pattern of gunfire for the dog to anticipate.

If the dog shows alarm in this initial training, the handler attempts to soothe his dog by praising him. This gives the dog encouragement and tends to make him less excited and nervous. It may be necessary to discontinue firing for a time and to resume when the dog has forgotten his alarm.

When the dog becomes accustomed to gunfire at varying distances, more advanced stages of gunfire training may be introduced. For example, during agitation exercises, the agitator may fire different weapons. The use of gunfire by the agitator during actual chase exercises is an excellent

training technique. During all of these exercises the handler must continually build his dog's confidence. Before conducting these exercises, the agitator is thoroughly briefed about his responsibilities. An inexperienced agitator begins firing the weapon at a reasonable distance from the dog. The distance is gradually reduced until the agitator is able to fire next to and around the sentry dog team. When reducing the distance during firing, great care must be taken; it may take several training periods before the dog becomes accustomed to close-in firing. The agitator adjusts his gunfire to the individual dog and not to the group. *Trainers must not attempt to make the dog progress too rapidly during gunfire training under any circumstances.*

Successful completion of the above exercises by the dog leads to the ultimate goal: equipping the handler with a small caliber weapon and having him return fire at the intruder or agitator. If the dog reacts unfavorably when the handler fires the weapon, it may be necessary to equip the handler with a small cap pistol so that he can accustom his dog to such close-range firing. Four important factors must be remembered during all gunfire training.

- Never back the dog down with firing.
- Adjust the training to the individual dog.
- Use only blank ammunition.
- Never fire a weapon directly at the dog.

Gunfire training must be given on a regular basis, and during each training period if at all possible. In addition to the methods and techniques already described, it is necessary to expose the sentry dog team to infiltration courses; simulated overhead and ground mortar and artillery shells; and simulated grenade firing, if available.

After all possible methods and techniques have been exhausted and if the dog still does not respond satisfactorily to gunfire training, action is taken to eliminate the dog from the program as prescribed in AFR 125-9.

The kennel NCOIC is responsible for maintaining an ample supply of blank ammunition for training purposes. AFR 50-22, *Ammunition Allowances for Individual Training and Pellet Training Authorizations*, authorizes 50 rounds of caliber .38 special blank ammunition per year for each sentry dog assigned.

SECTION C—ATTACK AND APPREHENSION

The purpose of this training is to teach the dog to attack and apprehend, with or without command, when the handler's life is endangered. This type of training is given in an area that has a minimum of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, because distractions affect the dog's performance.

During exercises in attack and apprehension, the dog always wears his leather collar.

123. Pursue. In this exercise, when the sentry dog team is only a short distance from the agitator, he breaks cover. The handler orders the agitator to halt and place his hands over his head. The agitator ignores the order and attempts to run away; as he does, the handler drops the leash and gives the command GET HIM. Upon hearing the command, the dog pursues and attacks the agitator, as shown in Figure 62. After a short struggle, the agitator ceases to resist. As the handler approaches the agitator, he gives the dog the command OUT. Then he praises the dog highly as the agitator is released.

124. Attack. For attack work, it is important that the agitator be well concealed but within easy scenting distance directly upwind from the dog. The handler whispers the words WATCH HIM occasionally as the dog tries to locate the agitator. When the handler observes the dog's alert, the dog is praised and encouraged as he takes the handler toward the agitator; however, this must not be overdone or it distracts the dog. When the dog locates the agitator, the handler drops the leash and gives the command GET HIM. In some in-

stances, it may be necessary to remove the leash before releasing the dog. This would be the case when the terrain is covered with brush or any kind of heavy undergrowth.

After the dog attacks the agitator, the handler gives the command OUT, and the agitator ceases all movement. At this point, the handler may have one of the most difficult problems in attack training. The dog may not want to release his hold on the agitator; therefore, the handler may have to cut off the dog's air supply to effect a release.

The dog's collar must be grasped tightly; then, with the other hand, the handler chokes off the dog's air supply by squeezing the dog's windpipe with the thumb and fingers; at the same time, the handler twists on the collar as he gives the command OUT. This usually causes the dog to loosen his grip and through repeated use teaches the dog to release his captive upon command.

125. Guard. After the agitator has been apprehended, the handler backs his dog about 10 feet away from the agitator, keeping him under constant observation. The handler then places his dog in either the sit position or the down position, depending on which position the dog stays in better. However, if the grass or cover is high, the handler places the dog in the sit position so that he can more readily observe the intruder. The handler then gives the dog the commands SIT, STAY, and WATCH HIM. The handler then returns to the agitator. If the dog attempts to break position, the handler gives the commands, NO and STAY.

Figure 63 shows that the handler is very careful not to place himself between his dog and the agitator. The dog's presence produces a psy-



Figure 62. Pursue



Figure 63. Guard

chological effect that can be used advantageously. The handler tells the intruder not to move and that, if he does, the dog will attack without command. The handler then searches the intruder to determine whether or not he is carrying a weapon. If the intruder is armed, he is disarmed by the handler; if not, the handler can return to his dog.

It is a difficult task for the dog to learn to stay while the agitator is being searched. The dog is excited and does not want to lie still while the handler searches the agitator. The dog usually attacks without command before the handler has a chance to search the agitator. When this happens, the dog is given the command NO; and he is put back into his original position. The handler must be patient because this correction may have to be repeated time and again before the dog learns to stay in position.

126. Reattack. It is during the search that the dog must learn to reattack. If the agitator attempts to run away, pushes the handler to the ground, or strikes the handler, the dog must pursue and attack the agitator without command. Figure 64 shows the dog reattacking the agitator.

127. Escort. After apprehending and searching the intruder and determining that he is an unauthorized person on the post, the handler escorts the apprehended person to the nearest telephone or to the place designated in his special orders (received before going on post). The apprehen-

sion must be reported to the designated authorities. Before escorting him to the reporting point, the handler again reminds the intruder that the dog will attack if an attempt is made to escape.

During escort, the handler positions himself behind and to the right of the intruder; this allows the dog, who is in the loose-heel position, to be directly behind the intruder as shown in Figure 65. (The loose-heel position is one in which the dog walks in front of his handler on a leash that is moderately slack.) Under no circumstances does the handler place himself between the intruder and the dog.



Figure 64. Reattack



Figure 65. Escort

128. Security Problems. The purpose of security problems is to train the sentry dog team under the most realistic conditions during the hours of darkness over long periods of time on regular sentry posts. It is here that supervisory personnel can best evaluate the dog's training as well as the abilities of the handler to control his dog, read his alerting actions, and make maximum utilization of wind, terrain, and other environmental factors.

People who act as decoys are well briefed before participating in a security problem. Strangers act as decoys; experience has shown that most sentry dogs worked continually on the same decoys eventually, through constant association, tend to attach little significance to foreign appearances and scents.

Teams are alternated between different types of posts as training progresses. Initially, each team is employed on post for approximately 2 hours. The team is permitted to patrol its post for approximately 30 minutes before the decoy either conceals himself on the post or attempts to penetrate the post.

At this advance stage of training, the handler does not use the command WATCH HIM to get the dog to alert unless it is absolutely necessary. When the dog detects the intruder, the handler gives the verbal challenges and proceeds as directed by the agitator. The dog is allowed to apprehend, guard, or escort the intruder off post.

After a few nights of this training, the team's tour of duty is extended to either 4 or 6 hours, as determined by the allotment of posts and train-

ing time. The extended training time is necessary to mentally condition the dog to remain alert and watchful over a normal tour of duty. The number of penetrations by each team should be varied in time and number. This variation tends to keep the dog guessing and alert to penetrators.

Penetrations serve two purposes; one is to check the security of an area, and the other is to directly aid and maintain a sentry dog team's training proficiency. The security of an area is usually checked under conditions of actual service; however, both purposes can be satisfied by a single penetration. This is done by the penetrator when he attempts to enter the post undetected and, if successful, stations himself along the handler's route where the dog detects him. This is ideal because it not only allows an evaluation on the adequacy of the area's security but gives the sentry dog team additional training.

A sentry dog team derives no training benefits from an exercise in which the decoy penetrates a post just for the purpose of eluding detection. The penetrator must not use the same route or time of approach. If he does, the handler and dog begin to anticipate his arrival and wait for him; the dog has been trained to detect and search for an intruder, and this training must be utilized. The penetrator must use stealth when penetrating a post, or he reveals his advance long before he reaches the post perimeter.

Training emphasis is placed on bringing out the detection abilities of the dog. Sometimes it is necessary for the penetrator to make his presence

on the post more obvious when he sees that the dog has alerted and the handler is ignoring the alert. This is a common fault among many handlers, as they constantly try to outwit the dog. If they are allowed to do this, they soon discourage the dog from wanting to seek out an intruder. The handler must always remember that he and his dog are a team.

During the early stages of training, the penetrator must not use diversionary tactics which only confuse the relatively inexperienced handler. For example, the penetrator must not remain in concealment outside the boundaries of the post where he does not answer the handler's challenge and where the team cannot go. These tactics are of little or no benefit to the dog and are only attempts at testing the handler's reasoning powers.

An effective penetrator is a person who has the dog's training at heart, uses good sound judgment, and adapts his methods to the situation and to the progress level of the team. This applies during training as well as under actual field conditions.

SECTION D—OTHER TRAINING

Although other training is not categorized as obedience training, it serves the same purpose—to further develop the handler's control over his dog. Followup training is designed to help the handler maintain control, alertness, and aggressiveness in his dog. Elective training is designed to encourage the handler to work closely with his dog during off-duty time.

129. Followup. This training is given to maintain the high standards of proficiency, in all phases of training, required of sentry dog teams. Followup training is not only for the dog but also for the handler. If a continual followup training program is not based on the weaknesses of both handler and dog, the effort put forth may be virtually wasted. If followup training is neglected and other duties are given preference, the handler and his dog soon become lax and are unable to accomplish their mission satisfactorily.

A minimum of 5 hours each week should be devoted to this type of training. Supervisors must

take the following things into consideration when scheduling training: inclement weather, base alerts, squadron duties, and the scheduling of leaves. In all of these cases, some training must still be conducted.

The overall effectiveness of sentry dog teams depend primarily upon the resourcefulness of the supervisor in his proper scheduling, supervision, and evaluation of teams to insure that they receive training in the areas where they have demonstrated weaknesses.

Particular attention must be given to agitation, penetration, and attack exercises. These exercises are conducted while the handler and his dog are patrolling their post; thus, the dog associates the presence of an agitator with patrol duty and is more alert and aggressive while on post. When the supervisor is completely satisfied with the handler's demonstrated proficiency while on post, he may encourage the handler to work with his dog during off-duty hours.

130. Elective. Elective training is completely voluntary and is conducted during the handler's off-duty time. The handler must first demonstrate his ability to do his job proficiently on post before he can begin any form of elective training. Then, he may get his supervisor's permission to work with the dog on exercises such as those required by the American Kennel Club (AKC) to earn degrees. The sentry dog cannot win degrees, but the handler can train his dog to be just as proficient in those particular exercises as the dogs that earn the degrees. Teaching the dog to sit up, roll over, or play dead are other forms of elective training.

Often, handlers get together and establish requirements for unofficial degrees similar to those used by the AKC: CD (Companion Dog), CDX (Companion Dog Excellent), and Utility. The AKC degrees CD and CDX are obedience degrees; the Utility degree covers such things as directional jumping, finding lost articles, etc.

Commanders sometimes encourage this type of group participation and even present trophies for outstanding performances. This often helps to build morale, and it serves to give the handler more control over his dog.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

J. P. McCONNELL, *General USAF*
Chief of Staff

R. J. PUGH, *Colonel, USAF*
Director of Administrative Services

Summary of Revised and Added Material

Updates photographs of the prescribed USAF Fatigue Uniform; adds introductory and field training for kennel NCOIC to use for OJT (para 10); provides basic guidance for sentry dog demonstration (para 29); establishes guidelines for transporting dogs during hot weather (para 36); prescribes arrangement of records in the health records folder (para 92); adds procedure to follow when dog loses alert (para 120d); and prescribes gunfire training (para 122).

Standards of Proficiency

These standards are established to assist commanders and inspectors in evaluating the proficiency of the sentry dog units under their jurisdiction. To all personnel interested in the efficiency of the sentry dog program, these standards should serve as a guideline.

1. Appearance of Handlers. Supervisory personnel and handlers must present a smart personal appearance commensurate with the standards required of security policemen.

2. Appearance of Sentry Dogs. Dogs should appear sharp, alert, well groomed, and in good health.

3. Performance. The standards of performance are as follows:

- Handlers must have their dogs under control at all times.

- Commands should be given in a moderate tone and in a firm, clear voice. A dog should respond completely and without hesitation to a single command of his handler. Repetition of commands and hand signals are faults, unless corrections are made. A dog should respond only to the commands of his handler. Inspectors should test this discipline by whistling to or calling a dog by his name after he has been placed in the sit-stay position and the handler has moved away 30 or more feet. It is a fault if the dog breaks and runs to the inspector.

- When the dog is walking in the heel position, the leash should always be loose. A taut leash is a fault.

- When the leather work collar is placed around the dog's neck, he should become percepti-

bly more alert and aggressive. Lack of response is a fault.

- The leather work collar should be worn only while the dog is on post and during agitation and attack training. The choke chain should be worn during obedience training and while the dog is being taken to or from the kennels. Improper use of this equipment is a fault.

- During agitation and attack training, the dog should immediately pursue and bite the agitator. Any refusal or reluctance to bite is a fault. If during the search, the agitator attempts to run away, pushes the handler to the ground, or strikes him, the dog must reattack the agitator without command. Any failure to do so is a fault.

- Handlers should be able to read their dogs. Inability of a handler to recognize an alert from his dog is a fault.

- Supervisors and handlers should be thoroughly familiar with the contents of this publication as well as AFR 125-9, *USAF Sentry Dog Program*. Failure to answer questions on all phases of the sentry dog program promptly and correctly is a fault.

4. Veterinary Services. It should be determined if veterinary service is satisfactory and available at all times, and whether a veterinarian or veterinary technician visits the kennels regularly.

5. Kennel Facility. This facility should meet the following standards:

- The kennel area should be removed from disturbing influences, be well drained, have a piped water supply, have adequate lighting, be clean and well policed, and be posted "Off Limits."

- Kennels should be strong, secure, waterproof, clean, and in good repair.

- The kitchen should be clean, neat, and orderly. Food should be stored in a rodent-and insect-proof area and prepared under sanitary conditions. Feeding and drinking utensils as well as the refrigerator should be clean. Waste material should be disposed of in a satisfactory manner.

- Leather equipment should be clean and

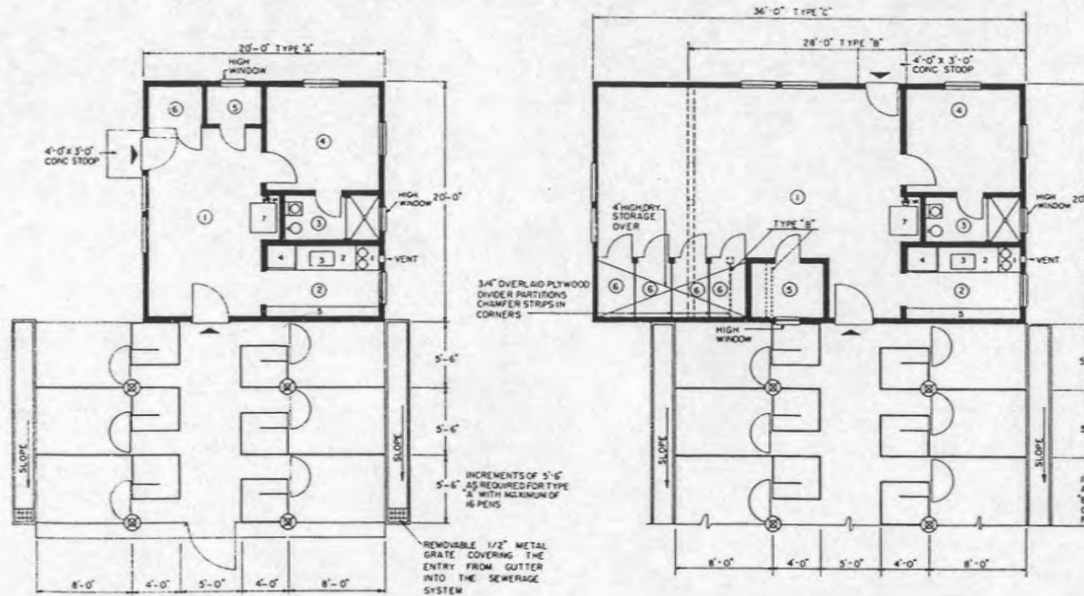
pliable. It should have the appearance of being regularly treated with saddle soap or neat's-foot oil. Metal parts should have a light coating of oil.

- An established supply of first aid items should be readily available. Authorized stock levels of other items of supply should be maintained.

6. Records. All administrative and medical records should be current and available.

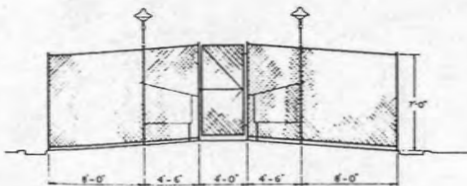
Canine Kennels and Support Buildings

ATTACHMENT 2



TYPE A SUPPORT BUILDING PLAN

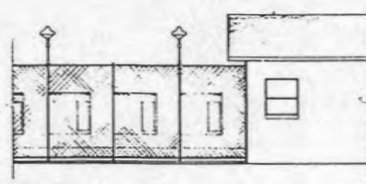
TYPES B & C SUPPORT BUILDING PLAN



END ELEVATION KENNELS



GRAPHIC SCALE



SIDE ELEVATION

ROOM SCHEDULE

| ROOM NO. | NAME | DIMENSIONS | | |
|----------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | TYPE A | TYPE B | TYPE C |
| 1 | GENERAL PURPOSE ROOM | 8'-0" x 12'-4" | 17'-4" x 19'-4" | 23'-4" x 19'-0" |
| 2 | KITCHEN | 8'-0" x 8'-0" | 8'-0" x 8'-0" | 8'-0" x 8'-0" |
| 3 | TOILET | 7'-0" x 7'-4" | 7'-0" x 7'-4" | 7'-0" x 7'-4" |
| 4 | N.C.O. ROOM | 8'-0" x 8'-4" | 8'-0" x 8'-4" | 8'-0" x 8'-4" |
| 5 | PACK ROOM | 4'-4" x 3'-0" | 4'-4" x 3'-0" | 4'-4" x 3'-0" |
| 6 | ISOLATION KENNEL | 4'-4" x 3'-0" | 4'-4" x 3'-0" | 4'-4" x 3'-0" |

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

- 1 ELECTRIC HOT PLATE *
 - 2 COUNTER w/ PLASTIC/LAMINATE TOP OPEN SHELVES BELOW
 - 3 COUNTER SINK
 - 4 REFRIGERATOR *
 - 5 OPEN SHELVES
 - 6 ATTIC HUNG ELECTRIC HOT WATER HEATER
 - 7 SPACE HEATER * (WHEN REQUIRED)
- * G.F.E. REFER TO ECL 602.

LEGEND

- ⊙ = HOT WATER HEATER OUTLET
- G.F.E. = GOVERNMENT FURNISHED EQUIPMENT
- ⊗ = OUTSIDE LIGHTS

PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING GUIDES

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR GUIDANCE IN PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING.

SPECIFICATIONS

FOR ADAPTIVE MATERIALS SEE CURRENT AFM 88-13. USE PRE-ENGINEERED KENNEL ENCLOSURES WHEN COMPARISONS INDICATE ADVANTAGEOUS COST APPLICATIONS.

UTILITY REQUIREMENTS

| ELECTRICITY (KW) | TYPE A | TYPE B | TYPE C |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| CONNECTED LOAD | 15 | 18 | 18 |
| ESTIMATED DEMAND | 10 | 11 | 12 |

NOTE: ALLOW .3 KW PER EACH KENNEL IN COMPOUND.

WATER (GPM)

NOT APPLICABLE
 TOTAL TO GPM SUPPORT BUILDING & COMPOUND

WATER (GPM) 40 SUPPORT BUILDING
 * 8 PER EACH KENNEL PROGRAMMED

SEWAGE (GPM) 40 SUPPORT BUILDING
 * 4 PER EACH KENNEL PROGRAMMED

HEATING REQUIREMENTS

| OUTSIDE DESIGN TEMPERATURE (°F) | TYPE A | B | C |
|---------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| HEATING | 32 | 22 | 43 |

GROSS AREA

SUPPORT BLDG. TYPES

| | |
|---|------------|
| A | 400 SQ.FT. |
| B | 560 SQ.FT. |
| C | 720 SQ.FT. |

THIS DRAWING SUPERSEDES DRAWING NO. AD 39-19-01 R2 DATED 8, JULY, 1959

CAT. CODE NO. 810-632

REVISIONS - DISCUSSION DATE APPROVAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

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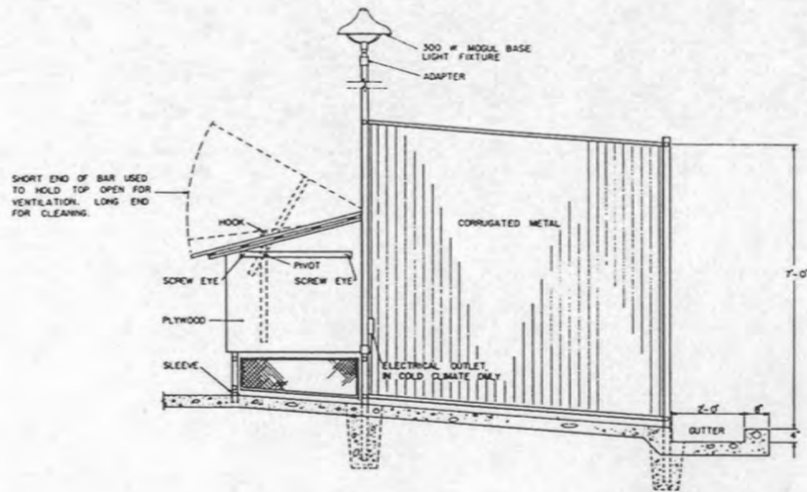
ALBERT GOENNER & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.

CANINE KENNEL
 KENNELS & SUPPORT BUILDING

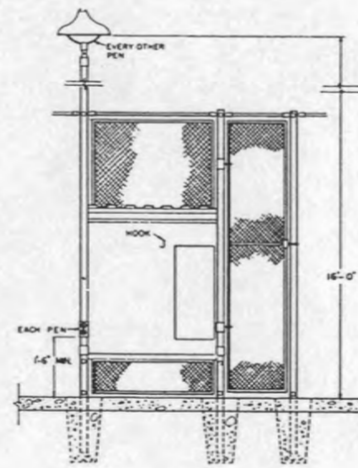
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 FOR OFFICE BY STAFF, USAF DATE: 21 OCT 1963

Canine Kennel

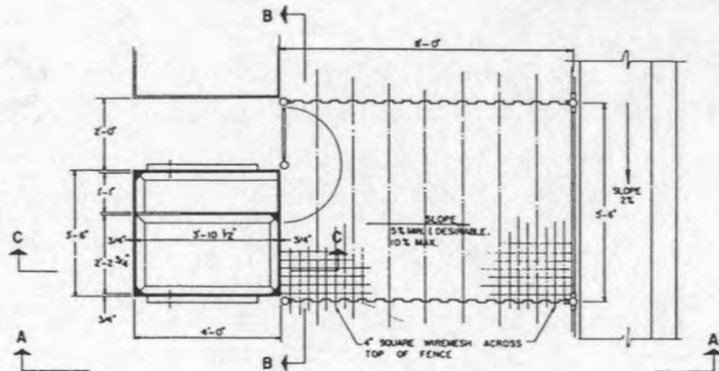
ATTACHMENT 3



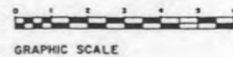
SECTION A A



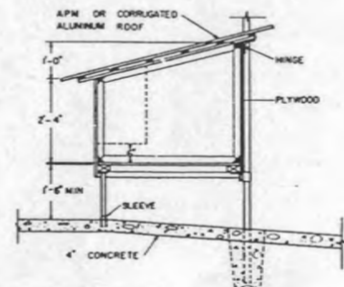
SECTION B B



PLAN OF KENNEL



GRAPHIC SCALE



SECTION C C

GENERAL NOTES

- I SUPPORT BUILDING
 1. STRUCTURE SHOWN IS WOOD FRAME.
 2. FLOORS WILL BE MESH REINFORCED CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE, OVER SUITABLE COMPACTED FILL. ROOF MAY BE GABLE OR FLAT TO SUIT LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.
 3. GRAVEL DRIVEWAYS AND PARKING AREAS WILL BE DESIGNED FOR USE BY 3-1/2 TON TRUCKS.
 4. HEATING WILL BE PROVIDED ONLY IN ZONES WHERE REQUIRED.
- II COMPOUND & KENNELS
 1. KENNEL DESIGN
 - (A) MATERIAL: 3/4" EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD, ALL EDGES TO BE BEADED AND WEATHERPROOFED.
 - (B) ROOF COVERING: SHEET METAL IN COOLER CLIMATES AND CORRUGATED METAL ON 1" x 2" WOOD STRIPS FOR AIR CIRCULATION IN WARM CLIMATES.
 - (C) KENNELS WILL BE SUPPORTED ON STD. STEEL FENCE PIPE POSTS SET IN CONCRETE.
 - (D) HINGED FRONT WILL BE PROVIDED WITH HASP AND KEYS.
 - (E) PROVIDE 1" OF FOAMED PLASTIC INSULATION ADHERED TO THE INTERIOR SURFACES OF THE PLYWOOD KENNEL. FINISH INTERIOR FACE WITH 1/4" TEMPERED HARDWOOD ADHERED TO PLASTIC INSULATION IN APPLICABLE ZONES.
 2. GROUND COVER IN KENNEL AREA SHALL BE MESH REINFORCED CONCRETE, STEEL TROWEL FINISHED.
 3. EXTERIOR LIGHTING WILL BE PROVIDED FOR ACCESS AND VISIBILITY. 200 W. LAMPS ON STANDARDS ARE TO BE INSTALLED AT ALTERNATE KENNEL SPACES ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF SERVICE AISLES.
 4. FENCING: COMPOUND FENCE SHALL BE 3'-4 GA. 2" x 4" WIRE MESH FENCE 7'-0" HIGH. POSTS WILL BE SET IN CONCRETE AND POSTS AND GATES SHALL BE MANUFACTURER'S STANDARD DESIGN. TOP KENNEL MESH WITH 4" x 4" #12 GA. GALV. MESH. PRE-ENGINEERED FENCING UNITS SHALL BE UTILIZED WHEN ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES ARE INDICATED.
 5. KENNEL COMPLEX MAY BE SITED APPROXIMATELY 100 - 150 YARDS FROM BUILD-UP AREA OF BASE.

THIS DRAWING SUPERSEDES DRAWING NO AD 39-19-OI R2 DATED 8, JULY 1955

CAT. CODE NO. 610-832

| DATE | REVISION | DESCRIPTION | DATE | APPROVAL |
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
ALBERT GOENNER & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS WASHINGTON, D. C.

CANINE KENNEL KENNEL

APPROVED: *[Signature]* AD 39-19-OI R3
SCALE: _____ SHEET 2 OF 2
PREPARED BY: _____ DATE: 21 OCT. 1955

AIR FORCE MANUAL
NO. 125-5 (C1)

CHANGE 1, AFM 125-5
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 10 February 1968

Security Police
USAF SENTRY DOG PROGRAM

AFM 125-5, 15 November 1967, is changed as follows:

1. This change is published to improve the printing legibility of the illustrations. There are no changes to the text or the technical content of the illustrations.
2. Insert the attached pages, dated 10 February 1968, and remove the corresponding pages:

Remove Pages

21-24
39-40
69-72
77-80

Insert Pages dated 10 February 1968

21-24
39-40
69-72
77-80

3. After posting the changes, file this change page in the back of the manual.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

J. P. McCONNELL, *General, USAF*
Chief of Staff

R. J. PUGH, *Colonel, USAF*
Director of Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: F



Figure 5. Placing Choke Chain on Dog

the loop end of the leash, forming a loop which can be loosened or tightened;

- insert your right hand into the newly formed loop;
- pull the snap end of the leash away from the loop end and tighten the leash around your wrist.

b. **COTTON-WEB, 360-INCH.** The 360-inch leash (Figure 7) is *always* used in intermediate obedience training to control the animal. It may also be used as an aid in some phases of attack training. When necessary, the handler can secure the 360-inch leash to his right wrist in the same manner as the 60-inch leash. Notice in the illustration that the 360-inch leash is rolled for carrying.

42. Kennel Chain. The 6-foot kennel chain, (Figure 8) is used for tying the dog to a stake or some other stationary object. This chain is *always* used with the leather collar and is *never* tied to the dog's neck or snapped to the choke chain. The chain is usually kept at the kennel area and need not be carried on the handler's equipment holder.

43. Equipment Holder. This holder (Figure 9) is used to discourage the handler from hanging any equipment from his trouser belt loops. Items of equipment can be snapped to it and carried so that the handler's hands remain free.



44. Muzzle. Different types of muzzles are being used throughout the Air Force, but all were designed primarily for one purpose: to provide a *safe* device by which a handler can prevent his dog from injuring other dogs, innocent people, or himself. One of the most commonly used muzzles is shown in Figure 10.

Normally, a dog does not wear a muzzle during training periods because it is distracting to him.



Figure 6. Securing Leather Leash to Wrist

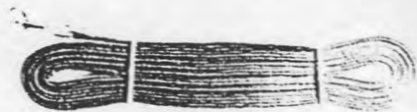
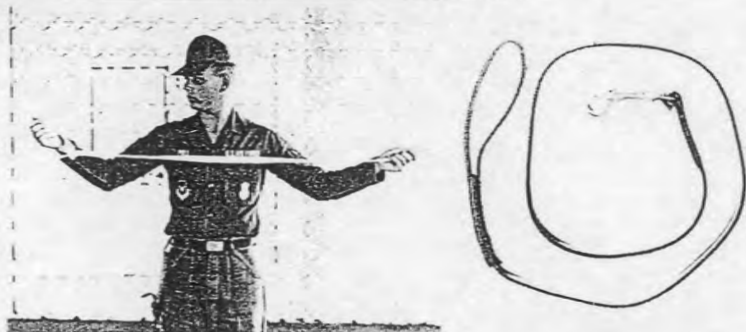


Figure 7. Training Leash, Cotton Web, 360-inch

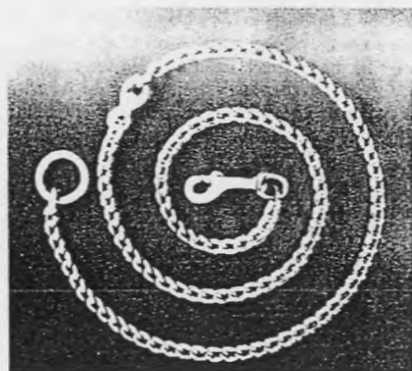


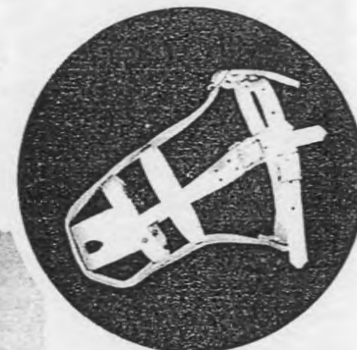
Figure 8. Kennel Chain



Figure 9. Equipment Holder



Figure 10. Fitting the Muzzle



and he devotes his efforts toward removing the muzzle. Thus, the benefits of training are lost. Any muzzle, particularly if it is too large or incorrectly adjusted, is not a guarantee against being bitten.

Use the steps shown in Figure 10 when putting the muzzle on the dog:

- hold the basket of the muzzle in your right hand;

- fold all straps back over the basket of the muzzle;
- place the basket of the muzzle over the dog's nose and mouth;
- bring the straps back over the dog's head;
- secure the straps.

Each dog is fitted for his leather muzzle. The side straps must be adjusted so the dog's nose is not jammed against the inside of the basket. The strap around the dog's neck must be fastened tight enough that the muzzle cannot come off, yet loose enough to afford the dog proper breathing. The fit of the muzzle must be closely checked from time to time because the straps stretch with age.

Usually, it is not necessary to muzzle the dog while grooming him because using the comb or brush pleases him.





Figure 11. Comb

45. Comb. There are several types of grooming combs; one type is shown in Figure 11. When combing the dog, first comb lightly against the hair grain and then with the grain. Always exert enough pressure on the comb to remove loose hair and all foreign matter, such as mud, from the coat. Use the comb sparingly since excessive combing removes the dog's undercoat and may scratch or cut the skin.

46. Brush. Different types of grooming brushes vary in size and shape. Figure 12 shows one of the most common brushes in use. When a regular dog brush is not available, the common GI scrub brush is an excellent substitute, and it is readily available. The ideal brush is approximately the size of a man's hand and has firm, stiff bristles.

47. Feeding Pan. Another item of initial issue is the feeding pan. The feeding pan should have at least a 3-quart capacity. This is large enough to hold the dog's daily ration and allows him enough room to eat. Notice the heavy gauge stainless steel pan in Figure 13. This type of pan

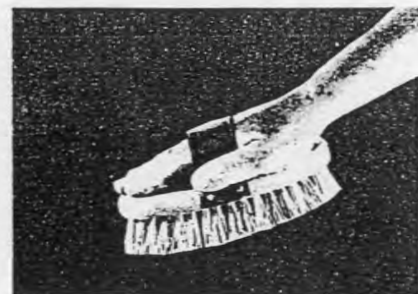


Figure 12. Brush

is easy to keep clean and serviceable. Wash and sanitize the feeding pan immediately after each feeding.

48. Water Bucket. Another essential item of equipment is the water bucket. The water bucket, shown in Figure 14, is made of either steel or heavy gauge galvanized iron and has at least a 3½-gallon capacity. Each dog must have a water bucket in his kennel. The bucket is cleaned daily, and clean fresh water should always be available to the dog. In cold weather, water in the bucket can be kept at the desired temperature by an immersion heater.

49. Immersion Heater. The immersion heater, shown in Figure 15, is an electric, 115-volt, alternating current, 60-cycle item of equipment. It has an 8-inch, corrosion-resistant, steel blade, a handle, and a 6-foot power cable. The heater is entirely automatic. It contains a built-in quick make-and-break thermostat which is set to maintain 12 quarts of water in a round container at about 50°F when the outside temperature is 0°F.

The heater does not heat until thoroughly chilled. For this reason, place the heater in a pail of water 45°F or colder for 20 minutes before connecting it to the circuit. When air temperature is 50°F or warmer, the thermostat does not make a circuit and no current passes through.

Good contact must be made between the plug prongs and the electrical outlet. This can be done by securely taping or tying the plug into a standard outlet receptacle in a circuit which is always alive. To work effectively, the heater should be submerged in water at least 2 inches in depth.

50. Attack Suit. The attack suit, shown in Figure 16, is used while training sentry dogs in agitation and attack. This equipment is constructed of a loosely woven fabric, such as burlap, and is padded with loosely packed cotton. It is designed to fit loosely to enable different agitators to wear it, and to enable the dogs to bite into it without injuring the agitator. If training in agitation and attack is to be successful, the dog must be able to sink his teeth into the suit or sleeve without damaging his teeth or gums.

The attack suit is constructed so the sleeves can be used independently as agitation aids.



Figure 22. Administering Capsule or Tablet

his right hand, the assistant pulls the dog's lip out away from the teeth, as shown in step 2. When this is done, the dog's nose is pointed upward, and a natural funnel is formed by the lip. The assistant now pours the liquid into this funnel, as step 3 illustrates.

Use caution in giving liquid medicine by mouth. Elevate the head only to an angle just above the horizontal; if the head is raised any higher, the dog has difficulty in swallowing. Give the liquid slowly, thereby giving the dog adequate time for swallowing. If given too rapidly, the liquid may get into the dog's trachea, nose, or lungs, thus causing resentment and possible damage. Use particular caution in giving oily liquids or liquids that have a bland taste. If any signs of distress appear, such as coughing or struggling, allow the dog to rest before proceeding further.

67. First Aid. The first part of this chapter stressed the importance of reporting signs and symptoms of injury and disease to the veterinary officer as soon as possible. However, there are times when the handler must take emergency measures to protect the health of his dog.

First aid is used in an emergency situation to save life, to prevent further injury, and to reduce pain. The handler must understand how and when



first aid is used so that he may act in the best interests of his dog. In all emergency situations, notify the veterinarian as soon as possible, and seek and use the assistance of anyone who may be available.

a. **RESTRAINT.** When a dog has been injured or is suffering from any condition which requires emergency action on the handler's part, the animal experiences a situation in which there is pain or distress. In this case, the dog may respond to his



Figure 23. Administering Liquid Preparation

handler's attentions in an unpredictable manner. He may struggle violently and even attempt to bite. These are natural and normal reactions for a dog under such circumstances, but these reactions may result in further injury to the dog, to his handler, or to anyone assisting the handler.

It is important that the handler properly control and restrain his dog before attempting to administer first aid in any emergency situation. He should approach the distressed animal in the correct manner. Because of his close relationship to his dog, he should be able to approach the dog with confidence; the dog knows and trusts his handler. As the handler confidently approaches, he should speak in a soothing and calm voice. In this way, he can overcome the dog's fear or apprehension.

Whether or not to apply a muzzle to the dog depends on the nature of the emergency situation. If the animal is unconscious, a muzzle must not be applied. If there is difficulty in breathing or if there are severe wounds about the head, it is not wise to use a muzzle. In most cases, however, a muzzle should be used to protect the handler and anyone helping him.

There are several types of muzzle which may be used, and the regular leather basket muzzle is the best of these. This is the most comfortable muzzle; it is also one which permits the freest

breathing. It will cause the least alarm and apprehension since the dog is already familiar with it. *The leather basket muzzle should be used whenever possible in an emergency situation.* Remember, however, that the dog can still inflict a wound with such a muzzle on, and exercise the necessary caution.

Another type of muzzle which can be used is called the leash muzzle. As Figure 24 shows, the actual application of this muzzle is a simple matter. First, tighten the choke chain on the dog's neck by pulling the leash tightly with the right hand. Place the left hand, palm up, under the choke chain on the dog's neck; grasp the leash tightly as it passes through the palm of the left hand, as shown in step 1. Then wrap the leash once around the dog's neck and bring it down the left side of the dog's head, as shown in step 2. Finally, wrap the leash twice around the dog's muzzle and grasp it tightly with the left hand, as shown in step 3.

This muzzle may be used when the leather muzzle is not available or when it is believed that the leather muzzle would not provide adequate safety. Do not use the leash muzzle when the dog is having difficulty in breathing or when there is an indication that he may vomit; do not leave it on for long periods of time in hot weather.

Still another type of muzzle which can be used



Figure 38. Right Face

The execution of all facing movements executed by the handler and his dog is different than in regular military drill.

(1) *Facings.* All facings are executed at a normal cadence and from the halt.

(a) The command Right, FACE, is a four-count movement, as shown in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Figure 38. At the command of execution FACE, the handler takes one pace forward with the left foot. On the second count, he pivots 90 degrees to the right on the balls of both feet. On the third count, he takes one step forward with the right foot. On the fourth count, he places the left foot beside the right foot as in the position of attention.

(b) The command Left, FACE is a four-count movement, as shown in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Figure 39. At the command of execution FACE, the handler takes one pace forward with the right foot. On the second count, he pivots 90 degrees to the left on the balls of both feet. On the third count, he takes one step forward



Figure 39. Left Face

with the left foot. On the fourth count, he places the right foot beside the left foot as in the position of attention.

(c) The command About, FACE is a four-count movement, as shown in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Figure 40. At the command of execution FACE, the handler takes one step forward with the left foot. On the second count, he pivots 180 degrees to the right and faces to the rear. On the third count, he takes one step with the left foot in the new direction. On the fourth count, he places the right foot beside the left foot as in the position of attention.

(2) *Marching.* During initial training and until proficiency is acquired, it may be necessary to use specific techniques in executing marching movements. For example, when the command of execution is given on right turns (such as TO THE REAR, RIGHT FLANK, and COLUMN RIGHT), the handler can hold his right arm along his right side and slightly to the rear. This causes

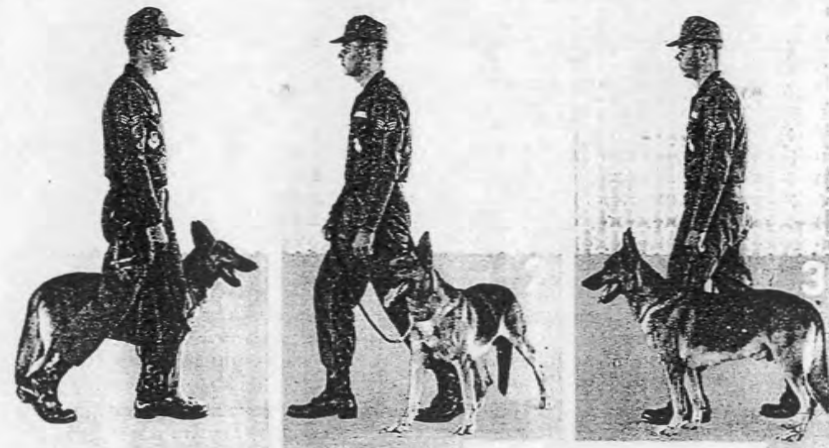


Figure 40. About Face

the leash to become taut when the handler makes his turn; thus, the dog remains close to his handler's side.

106. Familiarization. After the handler becomes proficient in drill positions and movements, he is then assigned his dog. However, before the dog can be trained, the handler must develop a friendly relationship with his dog during a period of familiarization.

The handler must proceed cautiously with his newly assigned dog. He must not attempt to enter his dog's kennel until he has been accepted by the dog, and then only when he has been instructed to do so under the supervision of his trainer. The dog becomes accustomed to the handler's voice and smell if the handler remains close to but outside of the dog's kennel. The dog may be petted around the head and shoulders if he shows no indications of disliking his handler. The handler must refrain from putting his hands on the dog's flanks during this time, because some dogs are quite sensitive in this area.

The handler now enters the dog's kennel, but he must be careful not to make any sudden movements or gestures. He may coax, but not force, the dog to his side. If the dog becomes unruly, the handler should try to avoid becoming frightened.

He does not attempt to push the animal away but backs slowly out of the kennel. Even after a satisfactory relationship has been established, the handler always speaks to the dog before entering the kennel.

In some cases, the handler may require as-

sistance from other personnel in effecting the proper relationship with his dog. If the dog does not allow his handler in the kennel within a reasonable length of time, it may be necessary for a kennel supervisor, or someone from the kennel support personnel who has been accepted by the dog, to enter the kennel and muzzle the dog. The handler can then enter the kennel and begin the association with his dog.

The dog may be taken from his kennel after he has accepted his handler. At this time, the handler must follow all safety precautions explicitly. The handler should pet and talk to the dog and allow him to romp and play. When a good handler-dog relationship has been established, the sentry dog team begins obedience training. During obedience as well as later phases of training, the dog is exposed to gunfire and other loud noises.

107. Formations. Four types of formations are used to teach the dog basic obedience. Each formation is designed for a specific purpose; however, each is flexible enough to be used for other training purposes. Basic obedience usually begins in the circle formation.

a. **CIRCLE.** The heel position is one of the first positions that the dog learns. He can learn this quite rapidly in a formation that requires him to walk at his handler's side without making any sharp turns. In the circle formation, the dog walks around in a circle at his handler's side. Upon command, the handler can reverse his direction, or, when necessary, he can stop and stand facing either the inside or the outside of the circle. The trainer usually stands in the center of the circle so he can observe all of the dogs as they are training. Other commands can be taught in this type of formation, such as SIT, DOWN, and STAY.



Figure 41. Circle Formation

Another feature of this formation is that of safety. As more dogs are trained, the circle can be expanded to allow ample space for each dog to maneuver.

Figure 41 shows a group of handlers teaching their dogs to walk at the heel position. The trainer has positioned himself so that by turning he can keep his eyes on all of the dogs, or, if necessary, on one particular dog.

b. **SQUARE.** The square formation is used to teach the dog movements which require sharp turns. Left turns or right turns can be made from this formation, depending on the direction the handler is walking. This is an excellent formation to use in teaching the dog to stay in the correct heel position when making a sharp turn. This formation can be adjusted in size, and a safe distance can be maintained between dogs.

The trainer positions himself where he can observe the dogs for correctness of position and can determine the progression of each dog. As Figure 42 shows, the handlers keep their dogs close at their sides as they execute right turns.

c. **LINE.** The line formation can be used effectively to teach commands which require the handler and dog to be separated by the length of the leash. This formation is especially helpful when teaching a dog the commands of STAY and COME. The trainer positions himself anywhere along the line and observes the entire group of dogs at the same time. In Figure 43, the dogs are being taught the command STAY.

The line formation is also used for intermediate and advanced obedience training when a dog is learning to react to commands given to him from a greater distance than the length of the leather leash. This formation is also used during agitation training.

Figure 47. Introduction of Sit at End of Leash

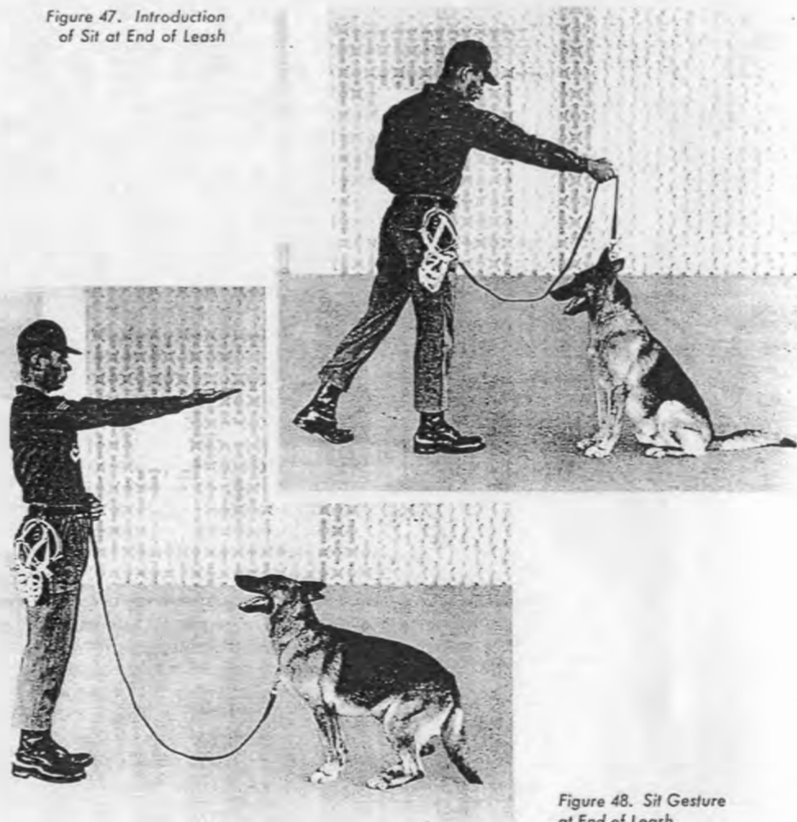


Figure 48. Sit Gesture at End of Leash

dog's performance improves, the distance between the handler and dog are increased.

While moving away from the dog to the end of the leash, the handler changes the leash from the right hand to the left hand. The handler then extends his arm and hand so that the palm of the hand faces directly toward his dog, as shown in Figure 50. If the dog begins to move, he is corrected immediately; the handler gives the admonition NO followed by the command STAY. If the dog actually breaks position, the handler gives the commands NO, SIT (as the dog is put in the sit position), and STAY (as he gives the proper hand gesture).

The above commands and procedures are also given if the dog attempts to follow his handler. The handler then moves away again, turns around, and walks back toward his dog. The handler passes on the dog's left side, turns and walks behind him, turns again, and returns to stand at the dog's right side. During this exercise, the handler continues to repeat the command STAY in a smooth, firm voice. When the dog does not get out of the SIT position, he should be praised highly.

(5) **DOWN.** As the dog's performance in executing the commands HEEL, SIT, NO, and STAY improves, the handler then starts teaching



Figure 49. Stay Gesture, Handler Beside Dog

times helps if the handler alternates from this exercise to the heeling and sitting exercises.

In the down position, the dog lies parallel with the handler's body, and his right shoulder is in line with the handler's left foot, as shown in Figure 51. During the introduction of down at the heel position, the dog may get slightly out of position or roll over on his side; however, he shouldn't be corrected until he has become accustomed to the down position. After he understands what is expected of him, he is corrected immediately if he gets out of position. Physical correction is made by placing the dog in the proper position and by giving the command STAY.

When given the command DOWN, the dog must lie down promptly whether he is standing or sitting. When the handler first introduces this command, the dog is in the HEEL-SIT position. The command is given in a firm, steady voice; at the same time, the handler bends down and places his left hand on the leash just above the snap. As the handler gives the verbal command DOWN, he pulls down on the leash with the left hand, as shown in Figure 52. (If the dog has a small neck, it may cause slack in the chain. In this case, it may be necessary to grab the choke chain instead of the leash to have enough room to pull downwards.) If the dog resists and does not go down,

the command DOWN. A dog frequently resists this exercise; therefore, it is not repeated too often in succession. To prevent this resistance, it some-



Figure 50. Stay Gesture
Handler in Front of Dog



Figure 51. Down Position



Figure 52. Down Gesture, Handler Beside Dog

the handler draws the dog's front feet from under him with the right hand and lowers him to the ground while repeating the command. After the dog is in the DOWN position, the command STAY is given so that the dog remains in the DOWN position when the handler returns to the position of attention.

The handler must use extreme caution during the introduction of the command DOWN, because the dog may resent the use of force. The handler's position is such that he could easily be bitten if the dog snapped. The left hand may be used as an effective aid to safety because it is on the choke chain, and the handler can push the dog away from his face, leg, or right hand.

After the dog has executed the DOWN command satisfactorily, he is kept in position for a short time while the handler stands at his right side. Then, the dog is given the command SIT; and if he comes to the SIT position satisfactorily, he is highly praised. If the dog's performance is unsatisfactory, the handler gives the command SIT

and at the same time jerks up on the leash; this should cause the dog to sit up.

The handler repeats this exercise, using the command DOWN until his dog ceases to resist it. If at any time the dog shows signs that he may break position, he is corrected by using the command NO followed by the command STAY. If the dog needs correction while he is in the DOWN position, the handler does not move his feet because this movement may confuse the dog. When the dog breaks position, the handler immediately puts the dog back into the SIT position and again gives him the command DOWN.

As the dog's performance of the command DOWN improves, the handler should refrain from pulling down on the leash until the dog has an opportunity to obey the command and gesture. The gesture can be less pronounced at this time.

After the dog becomes proficient at executing the command DOWN, the handler can begin another exercise using the command DOWN. With the dog in the sit position, the handler gives the command STAY. The handler then moves to the end of the leash, changing the leash to his left

Figure 53. Introduction of
Down at End of Leash

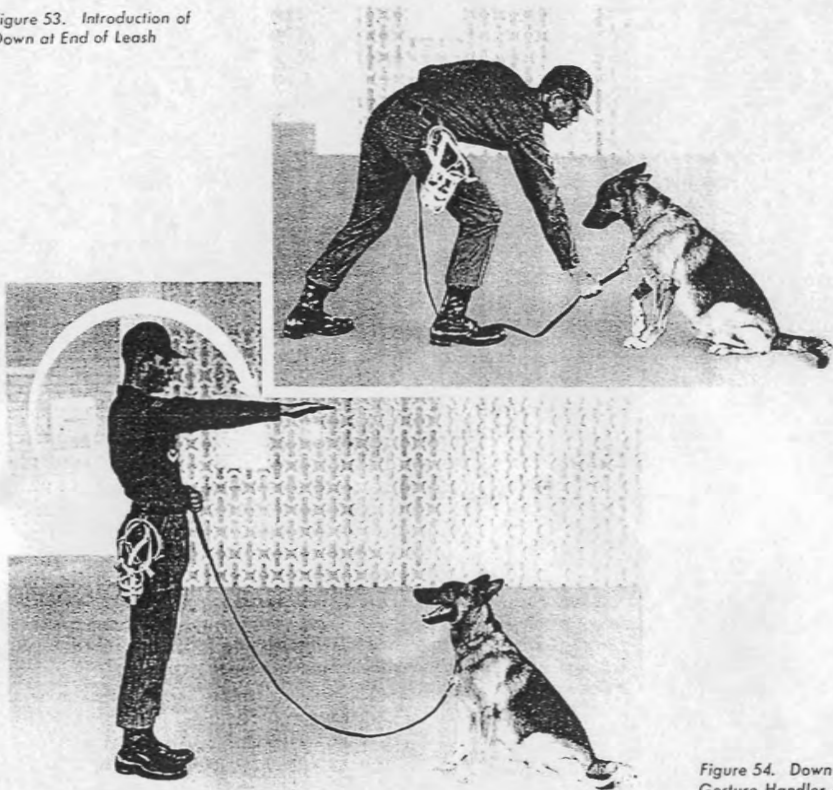


Figure 54. Down
Gesture Handler at
End of Leash

hand before completing the move. Figure 53 shows the procedures used during the introduction of the command DOWN from the end of the 60" leash. The handler steps forward one step with his right foot and grasps the leash about 6 inches from the snap. He then gives a downward jerk and the verbal command DOWN. Once the dog is down, the handler gives the gesture and verbal command STAY and brings his right foot back alongside his left foot. As the dog makes progress, the step in can be discontinued. The handler gives the command DOWN, and a sweeping downward gesture is made with the right hand, as shown in Figure 54. The handler may praise his dog when

he executes the DOWN position. The dog likes to know that he has pleased his handler.

(6) COVER. The command COVER is not a command to the dog but to the handler. This command is taught to prevent the dog from becoming alarmed or confused when his handler drops to the ground. This cover action is necessary when the handler must assume a defensive position to protect himself.

Before the handler drops to the ground, he gives his dog the command DOWN. The dog then goes to the DOWN position as the handler drops to the ground beside him. When the handler first practices this exercise, he must not drop to the ground