

SECURITY POLICE

**USAF
Military Working Dog
Program**

TRAINING

18 DECEMBER 1973

Security Police

USAF MILITARY WORKING DOG PROGRAM (Training)

This manual is directive in nature and contains authoritative instructions, procedures, and techniques for increasing the effectiveness of the USAF Military Working Dog Program. It is for military working dog handlers and supervisors and used as a reference text in formal courses.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

SECTION A—HISTORY OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS

With continual technological advances, the Air Force has increasingly relied on new machines and electronic devices to assist the Security Police in accomplishing their mission and compensating for reductions in manpower. Despite this emphasis on new technology, the need for military working dogs provides the background for present-day usage. Local libraries offer commercial publications that give a 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.

1-1. 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 domicile was guarded by the dog. The dog did this for 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 Greeks and Romans were the first organized users of dogs during warfare. The dogs wore armor and collars bristling with spikes and sharp knives, and some of them accompanied their masters into battle. Also, formations of attack dogs, who were equipped with armor and spiked collars, were used to harass and cause a general disturbance throughout the enemy lines.

The use of dogs for attack work decreased after the discovery of gunpowder. The use of gunpowder caused military tactics to change rapidly; however, at the same time, the usefulness of dogs for other military purposes began to increase. In 1798, the French entered Alexandria, Egypt, and Napoleon recommended that they use dogs as defensive aids in guarding the city walls. He reasoned that by attaching short chains

to the dogs and then to the walls, the dogs would ward off oncoming danger and act as the first line of resistance.

During World War I, the German and French armies each 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 dogs from the British, French, and Belgians for use as messengers, casualty dogs, and sentries.

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 school accommodated 2,000 dogs, and within 10 years, Germany trained approximately 200,000 war dogs.

1-2. During World War II. Germany was not the only nation which recognized that dogs could be useful during wartime. Russia trained more than 50,000 war dogs before and during the war. After the war started, 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 program to train dogs. When America entered the war, its 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 military services. The American Theater Wing then volunteered to publicize the program.

In May 1942, the Army received nine trained dogs. The dogs performed so well that a study was made to determine how

many dogs could be used. Since the study 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. Most dogs were accepted but some were rejected because of physical and temperamental defects. Dogs for Defense paid for recruiting, examining, and shipping the dogs to the Army training centers. At the end of this 2-year period, the Army had acquired dogs that were valued at more than \$2,000,000. This country used about 10,000 dogs during the war, and many were awarded high honors for their wartime performance.

1-3. After World War II. The United States Air Force began using dogs in two of its overseas commands: The United States Air Forces in Europe, and the Pacific Air Forces. Both commands established programs to train dogs for use in sentry duty. The first Air Force sentry dog school was activated at Showa Air Station, Japan, in 1952. Sentry dogs trained at Showa were used during the latter part of the Korean conflict. The dog school at Showa has since been relocated to Kadena AB, Okinawa. In 1953, an Air Force Sentry Dog Training Center was inaugurated at Wiesbaden, Germany. Between 1954-57, the Army Dog Training Center, Fort Carson, Colorado, trained sentry dogs for the Air Force. In May 1957, this center was deactivated and the training responsibility for all sentry dogs was transferred to the Air Force.

The Sentry Dog Training Branch, Department of Security Police Training at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, was established in October 1958. It trained sentry dogs for the Air Force and other branches of service that used sentry dogs. In July, 1965, 40 USAF sentry dog teams from bases in the United States were sent to Vietnam on a trial basis to determine their ability to perform sentry duty under Southeast Asia climatic conditions. The adapted to the climate and proved valuable in guarding installations against enemy infiltrations. The Air Force sentry dog contingent in South-

east Asia was then rapidly increased. Other branches of service also used military working dogs in Southeast Asia for sentry and scout duty.

Although the Air Force sentry dogs proved an asset, accrued experience indicated they lacked the versatility required for complete effectiveness in a combat environment. The sentry dogs was basically limited to detecting, alerting his handler, and if necessary, pursuing and attacking. The dog's complete distrust of everyone except his handler seriously hampered more effective employment, such as working closely with friendly forces without becoming distracted and agitated. Additionally, when the handler was transferred, the dog's lack of tolerance made it difficult to introduce a new handler.

New capabilities were needed to increase the flexibility and effectiveness of dog teams as an aid to our security forces. A multi-purpose dog that possessed a combination of all desirable characteristics of a sentry, scout, tracker, and civilian police dog would provide these capabilities. The tolerant attitude of a civilian police dog would allow them to work with friendly forces on quick reaction teams and combat patrols. This toleration would also insure acceptance of a new handler in a shorter time than required for sentry dogs.

In 1966, four Air Force sentry dog teams from Andrews AFB, Maryland, were given patrol dog training by the Washington DC, Metropolitan Police Department. This training indicated that the skills and versatility acquired by patrol dogs for an effective combat role could be used in all aspects of law enforcement and protection of priority resources.

A further concept feasibility study was made in 1968 using 29 patrol dog teams in a 120 day field evaluation exercise. These teams received their training at Lackland Air Force Base. The handlers varied in experience ranging from pipeline students with no prior training, to NCOs with several years as sentry dog handlers. A cross section of dogs was also selected. Some were prior sentry dogs brought in from the field for retraining and others had no prior training. During the field evaluation, the teams

performed above expectations in all duty phases. Upon conclusion of the evaluation, the USAF adopted the patrol dog program. In August 1969, the Sentry Dog Training Branch became the Military Working Dog Training Branch and the first class of patrol dog handlers entered training. Further training tests were conducted to determine the feasibility of training patrol dogs to detect marijuana. Upon completion of these tests, the patrol dog teams were sent TDY for field evaluations. In actual searches, they were highly successful in detecting the presence of hidden marijuana and, as a result, HQ USAF directed that a formal course of instruction be implemented. The first class of students entered training in January 1971.

The three Air Force training facilities at Kadena, Wiesbaden, and Lackland are operational and train only patrol and patrol/detector dogs for the Air Force. However, sentry dogs continue to be trained for other branches of service at these centers. The Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command, and Military Airlift Command are the largest users of military working dogs in the Continental United States (CONUS). However, a large number of dogs are performing duty with other commands in the CONUS and overseas.

Because of the widespread use of dogs and the anticipated increase in future requirements, the Air Force has established the present USAF Military Working Dog Program. Since there is an anticipated increase in future dog requirements, a dog owner who is interested in donating or selling a dog to the United States Government for use as a military working dog should direct all inquiries to Department of Defense (DOD) Dog Center, Detachment 37, Hq SAAMA (AFLC), Lackland AFB, Texas 78236.

SECTION B—MILITARY WORKING DOG TRAITS, INITIAL TRAINING, AND REDISTRIBUTION

1-4. The German Shepherd Dog. Under normal conditions, only one breed of dog is accepted for Air Force use—the German Shepherd. Although other breeds have been tested, the German Shepherd has been selected as the breed best suited for the military working

dog program. He is strong, alert, fearless, agile and well muscled. He is not a vicious animal; however, he has a natural distrust of strange persons or situations. Another favorable trait of the German Shepherd breed is that it can adapt to different climatic conditions because of its double coat of hair. The outer coat is long, coarse, and somewhat water resistant, while the undercoat is soft and furry. The undercoat grows in cold and sheds in hot climates.

A dog accepted for duty with the Air Force may be of either sex; however, females must be spayed 30 days before acceptance. The duties of a military working dog require him to be sturdy, enduring, alert, aggressive, vigorous, and responsive. Minor physical defects are permitted if they do not interfere with his ability to perform military duty.

Each dog receives a veterinary medical examination, a temperament evaluation, and a gun-shy evaluation prior to acceptance. If unfit for military duty, he is returned to his owner or otherwise disposed of in accordance with AFR 400-8, DOD Dog Program.

Once a dog is accepted, he is tattooed on the inside of his left ear using the Preston branding system. With this system it is possible to tattoo 4,000 dogs with each letter assigned. If the letter "A" is used, the first animal tattooed receives "A000," the second "A001," and so on through "A999." This accounts for the first thousand. The second thousand dogs are tattooed "00A0," "00A1," etc., through "99A9," and the fourth thousand "000A," "001A," "002A," etc., through "999A."

1-5. Initial Training. All USAF Military Working Dogs are trained initially at the Military Working Dog Branch, Lackland AFB, Texas, or at the appropriate overseas Military Working Dog Training Center.

1-6. Redistribution of Military Working Dogs. A dog in excess to the needs of a using organization and not required elsewhere within the major command is reported to the DOD Dog Center (SAAMA), Lackland AFB TX 78236, in accordance with AFR 400-8. Along with the information stated in AFR 400-8, a completed DD Form 1829, Record of Military Dog Physical Examination, must be forwarded to the DOD Dog Center.

SAAMA will then forward disposition instructions to the organization in accordance with AFR 400-8. The dog's permanent field and medical records will be sent 14 days prior to shipment of the dog. Excess dogs returned to the DOD Dog Center may receive additional training or be shipped to fill requirements worldwide.

SECTION C—MILITARY WORKING DOG SECTION

1-7. Organization. Each security police unit with five or more dogs forms a military working dog section which includes all dog handlers and supervisory personnel. This separate dog section is necessary because of the working hours, the nature of the duties, and the proficiency training required for proper dog utilization. The following is a breakdown of a military working dog section.

a. Officer-in-Charge. One security police officer, AFSC 8124, is assigned as OIC of the military working dog section as an additional duty.

b. Noncommissioned Officer-in-Charge. A security police supervisor, AFSC 81170A, who has completed or will be scheduled to attend a formal course of instruction for supervisors at a USAF Military Working Dog School is assigned full-time duty as the kennelmaster of the dog section. When fewer than five dogs are assigned, a fulltime kennelmaster 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 kennelmaster in administering the training program, a trainer/supervisor is authorized when there are 15 or more dogs assigned. The trainer/supervisor must have completed

or will be scheduled to attend the Patrol Dog Handler Supervisor Course. When there are less than 15 dogs assigned to a kennel site, the kennelmaster with assistance from a handler will conduct the required proficiency training.

d. Handler. All security police personnel trained as and used as dog handlers are assigned to the dog section and must adhere to its duty schedules.

e. Kennel Support Personnel. These personnel assist the kennelmaster in the maintenance of the kennel site, feeding and caring for dogs, and performing duties as Charge of Quarters (CQ) which includes enforcing off-limits regulations at the kennel site and coping with any emergency that may arise. Authorization for kennel support personnel is based upon the number of dogs assigned. Kennel sites having from 5 to 60 dogs assigned are authorized four kennel support personnel.

1-8. Duty Schedules. Security Police commanders will prescribe the duty cycle, duty hours, and use of dog teams to support security, law enforcement, or ground defense operations. In determining the duty schedules, commanders must consider the following: mandatory proficiency training, care of dogs, kennels, and equipment; and that most of the handler's duties are performed at night.

Military working dog sections are divided into squads; however, the size of squads may vary on different installations. Under normal conditions, squads work an 8-hour tour of duty consisting of 6 hours on post and 2 hours devoted to training, grooming, and feeding dogs, and maintaining kennels and equipment. A deviation from this duty schedule may be needed to cope with special situations that may rise.

CHAPTER 2

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
OF MILITARY WORKING DOG PERSONNEL

Training of Military Working Dog personnel is the responsibility of Air Training Command. AFR 125-9, USAF Military Working Dog Program stipulates the requirements in selecting, training, and using dog handlers. This chapter will outline the duties of the kennelmaster, instructor/trainer, and handlers.

2-1. Kennelmaster. His duties and responsibilities include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

a. Recommending the proper use of dog teams.

b. Insuring handlers understand the physical and psychological characteristics of their dogs, and basic principles of training and advantages of using dogs.

c. Assisting in the planning and deployment of dog teams.

d. Evaluating the proficiency of posted dog teams.

e. Insuring handlers can read their dog's alert.

f. Insuring handlers properly care for their dogs.

g. Insuring handlers comply with special security instructions.

h. Insuring handlers are familiar with the equipment and its correct use.

i. Insuring the kennel and training areas are properly maintained.

j. Knowing and following the procedures to obtain equipment and supplies.

k. Supervising the administration of records and forms in the dog program.

l. Knowing the mission of the Security Police Squadron and how the Military Working Dog Program contributes to it.

m. Assisting security police personnel in dog team utilization.

n. Knowing the threats or other special situations which affect the areas or resources to which dog teams are assigned.

o. Initiating operating procedures.

2-2. Instructor/Trainer. When a qualified instructor/trainer is not assigned, the kennelmaster will be responsible for these duties. The duties and responsibilities include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

a. Initiating daily training schedules, to include on-post security and law enforcement exercises.

b. Conducting proficiency training.

c. Recognizing and correcting deficiencies.

d. Performing the duties of the kennelmaster during his absences.

2-3. Handler. The duties and responsibilities of the handler include, but not necessarily limited to the following:

a. Providing security for his assigned post.

b. Detecting intruders, notifying designated personnel and assisting in apprehensions.

c. Knowing the mission of the Security Police Squadron and how he contributes.

d. Knowing the dog's capabilities and using them fully to obtain maximum effectiveness in either security or law enforcement operations.

e. Assisting other handlers in proficiency training.

f. Providing for the well-being of his dog.

g. Inspecting his dog each duty day and reporting abnormal conditions immediately.

h. Caring for his dog when it is sick or injured.

CHAPTER 3

KENNEL AND TRAINING AREA

SECTION A—SELECTING LOCATIONS

Before military working dogs are assigned to an USAF organization, suitable facilities for kenneling and training them must be provided. Various factors must be taken into consideration before construction of such facilities. Factors such as health and comfort along with certain management and safety factors are considered in the construction of a kennel site.

3-1. Kennel. Haphazard placement of kennel facilities for dogs must be avoided. The following standards must be observed when selecting a satisfactory location for kennel facilities.

a. **Drainage.** Kennels are constructed on gently sloping ground to eliminate the possibility of water standing in the area. The kennel drainage system is designed so each kennel run drains independently, which assist in preventing cross contamination.

b. **Noise.** Military working dogs must be well rested in order to be alert and efficient while on post. A dog which is continually distracted in the kennel area by outside noise cannot get necessary rest. Therefore, the kennel facility should not be located in the vicinity of aircraft or missile runup and test areas or in an area where the timeweighted overall sound pressure level (OASPL) for a 24 hour period exceeds 75 decibels. 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. To further reduce noise and other distractions, kennels should be located so that natural barriers, such as hills, trees, and large shrubs intervene between built-up areas and kennel facilities. When there are no natural barriers in the area and until planted shrubs can reach the proper height and density, it may be necessary to construct artificial barriers.

c. **Water Supply.** Water has many uses at a kennel site. Large quantities are needed for cleaning and drinking purposes. The water

supply must be approved for human consumption. Impure water is a source of disease for both dogs and handlers. An adequate water supply must also be available to provide fire protection.

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 facilities. However, installation fire department officials must be consulted for establishing local requirements. Access to the kennel site by fire department vehicles must be considered in selecting a favorable location.

e. **Lighting.** The kennel site must be well lighted for nighttime operation and to provide safety. Attachment 2 requires roof ventilators be constructed to be opened or closed manually. In cold climates, electric heating cables are embedded in the concrete to provide radiant heat, and all exterior ventilation openings are constructed so they can be closed.

3-2. Training Areas. The training area is used to conduct training in advanced obedience, confidence course, and correcting deficiencies in off-leash control. Other phases of training may be conducted on post, or in other suitable areas on the installation. The training area must meet the following standards.

a. **Surface.** The area must be free of items that are harmful to the handlers and their dogs, such as broken glass, sandburrs, sharp rocks, etc. The surface of the terrain should be as level as possible and free of holes.

b. **Location.** It is desirable that the training area be located close to the kennel area as indicated in attachment 2. This eliminates transportation problems, saves time, and allows training to be conducted with minimum noise and interference.

c. **Size.** The size of the training area should be large enough to include all obstacles shown in attachment 1, to conduct advanced obedience training and to correct off-leash control deficiencies.

SECTION B—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

3-3. Kennel. After considering the proper location and size of the kennel and training areas, construction of the compound and those facilities in an daroud it must be considered. Use attachment 2 as a guide in constructing these facilities. Modification of existing canine facilities is not initiated until the site plans have been reviewed and approved by the attending veterinarians.

NOTE: Existing kennel and support facilities need not be modified to meet the construction requirements listed in attachment 2. However, these facilities must conform to the standards of health and safety requirements established by this manual.

a. Support Facilities. Attachment 2 shows floor plans for two types of support facilities. The support facility houses the kennelmaster's office, toilet, treatment area, closet, tack room, storage room, and isolation kennels. The floor used is based on the requirements of the facility. In type "A" floor plan, the kennels and food preparation room are separated from the support facility by a 50-foot walkway. In type "B" floor plan, the kennels and food preparation room adjoin the support facility. Gravel driveways and parking areas near the facility are designed to support the use of 2 1/2-ton trucks.

b. Fencing. The kennels are surrounded by a security fence, as shown in attachment 2. All travel areas between the support facility, treatment room and kennels are fenced. The security fence is 8 feet high, chain link, with one strand of barbed wire across the top.

Fence posts are set in concrete, and posts and gates are of manufacturer's standard design.

c. Off-Limits Signs. Signs are posted on all sides of the kennel area to deter unauthorized personnel from entering the area. Size and color specifications are listed in AFR 125-37, Protection of USAF Resources. AFR 125-9 prescribes where signs will be posted.

d. Kennel Maintenance. Proper maintenance of the dog's kennel makes upkeep easy and inexpensive; this is done by observing and correcting minor discrepancies before they become major problems. The handler inspects his dog's kennel each duty day; loose or worn hinges on the door are repaired or replaced, the sides of the kennel are inspected; the wood pallet is checked for broken or splintered boards and loose or protruding nails; the water bucket and holder are inspected. Any discrepancies noted that cannot be readily corrected are reported immediately to the kennelmaster.

3-4. Training Area. The training area is maintained to provide a safe and suitable training environment. Through periodic inspections and maintenance, the confidence course and training areas are kept in good state of repair, and free of all objects that might be harmful to a dog team. A typical confidence course, as illustrated in chapter 9, figure 9-20, can be constructed from salvaged materials. Obstacles having edges that could cause injuries are padded as shown in attachment 1. Non-skid paint may be used on some obstacles to insure better footing for the dog. The standard confidence course must meet all specifications shown in attachment 1.

CHAPTER 4

HEALTH, CARE, AND FEEDING

SECTION A—VETERINARY MEDICAL SERVICES

In accordance with AFR 163-1, Veterinary Service, United States Air Force, the Air Force Veterinary Service is responsible for providing medical service for military working dogs at all levels of command.

4-1. Base Veterinarian. The services of a professionally trained veterinarian are available for the care of military working dogs. At most installations this care will be provided by the base veterinarian. At installations not having a base veterinarian, an attending military veterinarian provides medical care for military working dogs.

4-2. Attending Veterinarian. When conditions require it, Air Force veterinary officers may be assigned 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 168-10, Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Care from Civilian Sources, the commander or designated representative of the Air Force base or unit to which military working 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 military working dog program should become familiar with the veterinary medical services that are available.

SECTION B—SERVICES PERFORMED

The Surgeon General, United States Air Force, through his veterinary service, provides professional support for the military working dog program. This support includes

medical and surgical care for military working dogs at training facilities and bases of assignment; sanitary inspection of kennel facilities; professional review of plans for new construction and modifications for kennels, support buildings, and sites; establishment of an adequate feeding program; instruction and guidance in all matters relative to the health of military working dogs; and initiating or conducting research deemed necessary for improvement of the military working dog program. Some of these activities are discussed briefly in the paragraphs below.

4-3. Medical and Surgical Care. Through his training, knowledge, and experience, the veterinarian is skilled in providing treatment for the military dog that is affected by some disease or injury.

The place where the veterinarian provides treatment is called the Veterinary Medical Treatment Facility. It may be located either at the kennel site or the base veterinarian's office. The veterinarian is responsible for equipping this facility and keeping it stocked with medical and surgical supplies.

4-4. Physical Examinations. To insure that only healthy dogs are procured, each prospective military dog is given a thorough physical examination prior to purchase. Once procured, an Air Force Dog receives a routine physical examination prior to and following a shipment. The predeparture physical examination is given just before a military 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. A post-arrival physical examination is given as soon as possible after a dog arrives at an installation. 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 military dog.

4-5. Immunization. Military working dogs are routinely immunized against four conta-

gious 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 regular basis throughout the dog's service life.

4-6. Zoonosis Control Program. This program refers to the preventing of those diseases which may be transmitted from animals to man. Rabies, against which the dog is routinely immunized, is a good example of a disease which may be transmitted from animals to man. There are other diseases to which handlers may be subjected while working with dogs. The veterinarian advises personnel about the control and preventive measures necessary to minimize the possibility of contracting diseases from dogs.

4-7. Facility Inspections. The veterinary 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 health status 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 rest and relaxation of the dogs. He is interested in the adequacy of kennel construction (particularly as related to climatic conditions) and in the adequacy of the feeding and watering schedule. As a result of these inspections, the veterinary is able to make appropriate recommendations to help prevent disease and injury.

4-8. Instruction of Military Working Dog Personnel. Another of the veterinarian's important functions is that of keeping personnel informed about matters concerning the health of working 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.

4-9. Medical Records. The maintenance of the military working dog's medical record is the

responsibility of the veterinary service. Certain records must be kept relative to the health of the dog and to the medical care the dog receives. The veterinarian is responsible for entering on these records pertinent data about medical examinations, immunizations, and treatment.

4-10. Feeding Program. Based on factors such as the health of the dog, and the climate and conditions under which the dog is working, the veterinarian will make recommendations concerning what, how and when to feed a dog.

4-11. Review of Kennel Site Construction Plans. The veterinary officer reviews plans for modification of existing kennels or construction of new kennels, making recommendations pertaining to potential health or safety hazards.

4-12. Special Studies. Under certain circumstances, veterinarians may be required to support research activities dealing with military working dog medicine. These studies are aimed at improving the health, welfare, and effectiveness of the military working dog.

SECTION C—DISEASES AND THEIR PREVENTION

The importance and nature of the work required place the Air Force military working 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 while on post are very demanding on the dog. 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. A handler must be familiar with his dog's normal body functions, such as appetite and stool, and must know his dog's normal attitude. Any changes from the normal must be reported

by the handler to the veterinarian immediately. It is not expected that a handler will be able to recognize and diagnose specific disease conditions of his dog; however, it is most important for him to recognize symptoms of illness and be able to intelligently report these to the responsible veterinarian.

4-13. **Contagious Diseases of Dogs.** An infectious disease is one that is caused by a microscopic organism such as a virus or a bacterium. Infectious diseases that can be transmitted (spread) from one animal to another are called contagious diseases. Contagious diseases that can be transmitted from animals to man are referred to as zoonotic diseases. There are many contagious diseases that may affect dogs. Only four of the more important ones will be considered here.

a. **Canine Distemper.** This is a widespread, highly contagious and usually fatal viral disease of dogs. It occurs primarily in young dogs and in older dogs that never have been immunized against the disease. The virus of canine distemper is airborne, being easily transmitted from dog to dog. This disease does not affect man.

b. **Infectious Canine Hepatitis.** This disease is also a widespread viral disease of dogs; and, as with canine distemper, it is seen most commonly in young dogs but may affect older dogs that are not immunized. The mortality rate from hepatitis is not as high as it is from canine distemper; however, recovery takes a long time. The virus is spread through the urine of infected animals, and the disease may be spread from one animal to another by the use of feeding and drinking utensils that have been contaminated by urine. The canine hepatitis virus does not cause hepatitis in humans.

c. **Leptospirosis.** This disease, known most commonly as "Lepto," is caused by a spirochete and is fairly common in dogs. Animals other than dogs can be infected by the disease, and it can be transmitted to man. Leptospirosis is spread through the urine of infected animals, usually dogs and rats. Therefore, in addition to immunization, it

is essential that dogs be prevented from coming in contact with contaminated food and water. Rodent control is important in preventing the spread of this disease, since rats are the most common carriers. In localities in which leptospirosis is known or suspected to exist dogs should not be allowed to unnecessarily enter streams, rivers, or other bodies of water since they may be contaminated with the urine of infected animals.

The possibility of human infection with leptospirosis emphasizes the need for personal cleanliness at all times and for handlers to protect themselves from urine contamination by assisting in the care of sick dogs. Since there are other diseases that can be spread from dogs to man, handlers should always wash their hands thoroughly after handling dogs.

NOTE: Dogs infected with any of the above diseases usually exhibit one or more of the following symptoms: An elevated temperature, loss of appetite, depression, loss of weight, loss of energy, diarrhea, vomiting, coughing, thick discharge from the eyes and nose, muscle stiffness, and convulsions. Any time a military working dog shows any of the above symptoms, or other changes in normal body functions, the responsible veterinary officer must be notified.

d. **Rabies.** Rabies, like leptospirosis, is a zoonotic disease. The rabies virus in the saliva of infected animals is readily transmitted to man through bite wounds. Rabies affects all warm blooded animals and is a very highly fatal disease with death almost always occurring within 10 days after an infected person or animal has started showing signs of disease. In the United States, some of the animals most frequently affected are skunks, raccoons, bats, foxes, dogs, cattle, and cats.

Symptoms of rabies may include a sudden change in temperament or attitude, excitement, difficulty in swallowing water or food, blank expression, slacked jaw, excessive drooling from the mouth, paralysis, coma, and death. Rabid wild animals often lose their fear of humans and domestic animals and will attempt to attack and bite them rather than go off in hiding.

Rabies is such a serious disease that in addition to vaccination of dogs, special precautions must be taken to prevent it from occurring. Handlers must make every effort to prevent their dogs from coming in contact with and being bitten by wild or stray animals. If such contact occurs the handler must report it to the veterinarian. Also, he should attempt to capture or kill the biting animal if he can do so without further endangering himself. If the veterinarian has the animal or the animal's body, an examination for rabies can be made. If a handler is bitten by an animal, including his own dog or one of the other military dogs, he should report to the appropriate medical facility as soon as possible for treatment.

e. Other Contagious Diseases. Other diseases, for which vaccines do not exist, can and do infect military working dogs. Examples of such diseases are upper respiratory infections, pneumonia, and gastroenteritis. Dogs infected with these diseases may show symptoms similar to animals infected with canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis, or leptospirosis. Such symptoms include elevated temperature, loss of appetite, loss of energy, vomiting, diarrhea, and coughing. Any of these symptoms must be reported to the veterinarian.

4-14. Parasitic Infections. Dogs can be affected not only by infectious diseases but also by parasitic diseases. Animal parasites are those animals that infest another species of animal (called the host) for the purpose of feeding from its body. Most parasites that use the dog as a host are quite harmful to its health. Additionally, some parasites of the dog can spread harmful disease producing organisms to humans. Parasites, therefore, should be controlled as closely as possible.

When speaking of parasites the term "life cycle" refers to the stages of development in a parasite's life from its beginning as an egg to the time it becomes an adult. The term "larva" refers to an immature form that the parasite passes through during this development from egg to adult. A knowledge of life cycles is extremely important in the control of parasites.

The dog serves as a host for quite a large number of animal parasites. Those that live in or on the dog's skin are classified as "external parasites" while those that live inside the dog's body are classified as "internal parasites."

a. External Parasites. These parasites live in or on the skin of the dog, and cause damage by sucking blood from the skin or actually eating the tissues of the skin, and the dog responds by biting and scratching the irritated areas. This in turn may lead to severe skin infections and drastically affect the dog's working ability. The external parasites that most commonly affect dogs are ticks, fleas, lice, and mites.

(1) Ticks. These small parasites are common in many parts of the world. They suck 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 skin. Ticks are capable of spreading a variety of diseases by sucking blood or tissue fluid from a diseased animal and then moving to another animal and burrowing into the skin.

Care should be exercised when removing ticks from the skin of a dog for two reasons. The first is that ticks can be carriers of zoonotic disease, and the second is that inflammation of the dog's skin can result if all of the tick is not removed. The correct procedure for removal is to place the fingers or a tweezer around the body of the tick and as close to the skin as possible. The tick's head should then be withdrawn from the skin by slow, gentle traction. Ticks that are deep in the ear canals must be removed only by veterinary personnel since there is danger of injury to the ears. After removal, ticks should be disposed of by flushing down the nearest drain or immersion in alcohol. Personnel should always wash their hands after handling ticks.

Ticks do not necessarily spend all of their lives on the body of the dog. They may be found 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. They may live away from the dog's body as long as a year without having to

return to the dog for a blood meal. Control, therefore, does not depend only on treating the individual animal. It may also be necessary to treat the kennels, training areas, and working areas with insecticides. Treatment with insecticides must be accomplished only with the approval of the veterinary officer, since many of these agents when used incorrectly can be harmful to dogs and can even cause death.

(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. Like ticks they are very difficult to control since they do not spend all of their time on the body but live in cracks in the kennel and in grass around the kennels. Fleas are a primary source in the transmission of tapeworms from dog to dog. Control depends upon repeated individual treatment and kennel sanitation.

(3) Lice. Two types of lice 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 also cock their head to one side or shake them. The ear canals usually contain a large amount of dark-colored waxy 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 and are known as mange mites. One type of mange mite, the sarcoptic mite, can be transmitted to humans by direct contact with infected dogs; therefore, people

handling these dogs must practice good personal cleanliness. The mange mites are too small to be seen with the naked eye and can only be seen by taking a skin scraping of the infested area and observing them under a microscope. Mites, like lice, spend their entire life on the dog; therefore, control depends primarily upon treatment of the affected animals.

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. Only a part of the life cycle of the internal parasites discussed here is spent in the body of the infected dog.

(1) Hookworms. One of the most harmful parasites that lives in the dog's intestines is the hookworm. These parasites are small and threadlike, only 1/2 to 3/4 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 4-1 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 entrance to the body, they pass directly to the intestine or travel 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 of hookworms in military working dogs is now primarily being accomplished by feeding a ration that contains a chemical which prevents the worms from completing their life cycle. Other control measures consist of treating infected animals and keeping the kennel and training areas free of stools.

(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 4-2 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, an 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, 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 dogs' 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 4-3 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 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 same dog's tissues or into another dog when the mosquito feeds. The microfilaria gradually travel to the heart of the dog and de-



Figure 4-1. Life Cycle of Hookworm.

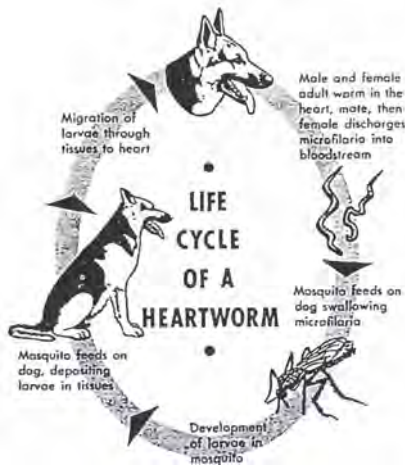


Figure 4-3. Life Cycle of Heartworm.



Figure 4-2. Life Cycle of Tapeworm.

velop 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.

As in the case of hookworms, control of heartworms in military working dogs is being accomplished by addition of a chemical to the ration which prevents the worms from completing their life cycle. Other control measures used are treating infected dogs to prevent them from serving as sources of infection and controlling mosquitoes in the area.

4-15. Noninfectious Diseases of Dogs. There are many diseases which affect military working dogs that are not caused by viruses, bacteria or other infectious agents. Examples of these noninfectious diseases are overheating, arthritis, bloating, chronic kidney disease and allergy.

Many times the symptoms of a noninfectious disease will resemble those of an in-

fectious disease; at other times, symptoms may be hardly noticeable, such as a gradual loss of weight, excessive water consumption, excessive urination, and obscure lameness. A handler must be alert to detect any abnormal changes in his dog and report his observations to the veterinarian.

4-16. Sanitation. Cleanliness is one of the most important factors contributing to the good health of the working dog. Sanitary measures must be practiced in and around the kennel area at all times, and 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 utensils 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. If canned foods are being fed for special diet, 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 for personnel engaged in food preparation.

Store food in rat-proof areas so that neither the food nor cans are soiled by rat urine or stools.

b. Kennels. The kennels must be kept in a sanitary condition and in a good state of repair. All kennels must be thoroughly cleaned every day. Additionally, kennels should be periodically disinfected in accordance with the instructions of the veterinary officer. Use only those cleansing and disinfecting agents approved by the veterinarian.

c. Runs. As previously mentioned, stools are a common source of infection in the spread of disease. Remove them from the runs as often as necessary. If possible, before washing down concrete runs, remove as many of the stools as possible with a shovel. This prevents the splashing of stools into an adjacent run, on to the walls of the kennel, or on to the dog if he is in the kennel. The method of disposing of stools depends on local conditions at each particular kennel and on the type of sewage 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 military working 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 D—CARE OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS

4-17. **Grooming and Inspection.** Routine grooming and inspection are important events in the life of a military working 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 wooly hair, and the outercoat is composed of stiff hair which is somewhat oily and water resistant. The coat protects the dog 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 4-4. 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 oils are 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 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 movements 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 vet-

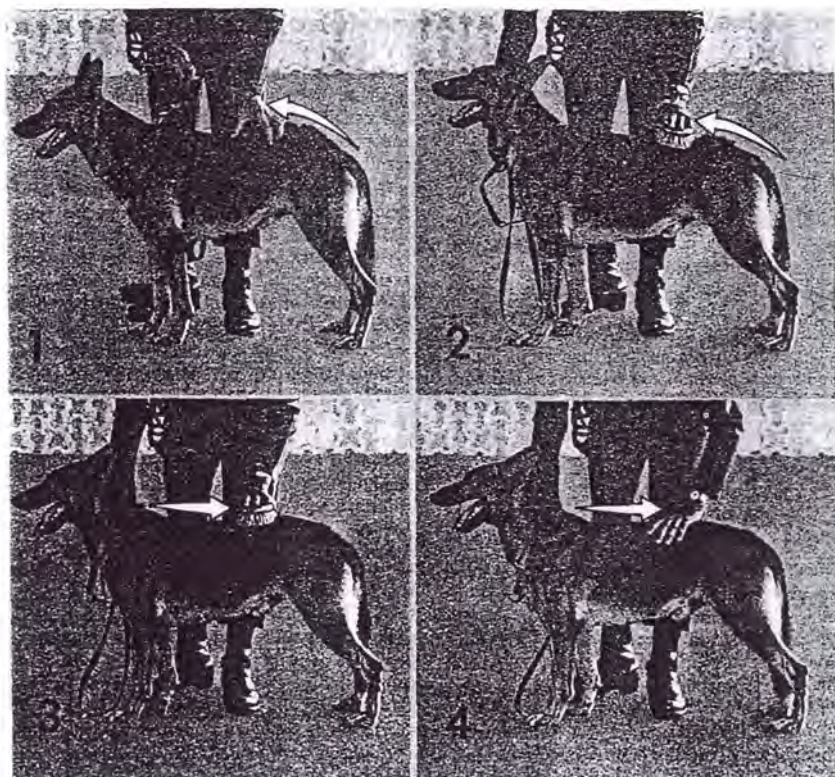


Figure 4-4. Grooming.

erinarian who is trained to provide expert medical care for the dog. The veterinarian 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 instruc-

tions for treatment. Figure 4-5 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 have a healthy pink color. The small wedge-

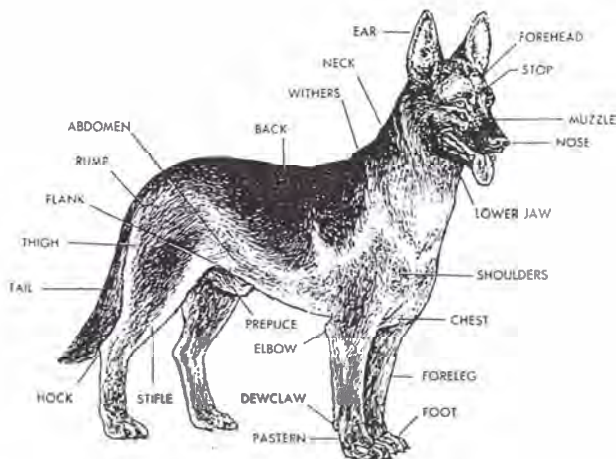


Figure 4-5. External Anatomical Parts.

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 discoloration of the membranes and whites of the eyes, paleness of the membranes of the eyes, the presence of whitish or yellowing discharges from the eyes, 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 of 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 the 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 earflap. Leading downward from the base of the earflap 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 amount 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 earflap 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 earflap in a number of ways. Consult the veterinarian about the method to use. Have the ears checked by the veterinarian even when they appear only to need cleaning, because something else may be wrong. Never probe down into the ear canal with any object.

(4) Mouth. When the handler looks in-

to the dog's mouth, he checks for numerous things. 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, 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 climate 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 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 of hair, for cuts and bruises, and for abrasion of the pads.

The dog usually keeps his nails worn to the proper length so that the tips of the nails do not touch the ground when he stands. Sometimes, however, the nails become so long that 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 and report any lameness shown by the dog; it is a common sign of foot or leg problems.

(7) Limbs. Carefully check the leg of the dog, as well as the feet. Wounds, swell-

ings, and sores of various kinds may be found. 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. When blood from the prepuce is detected it should be reported immediately. 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 that 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 sac known as the anal sac. These sacs 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 sacs 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, tiredness, or inattentiveness, 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 that the dog is having difficulty with the passage of urine or stools. If there is blood in the urine, notice whether it is in 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 decrease 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 101.0°F to 102.0°F. 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 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 in-

spection, always include a check of both the inside and outside 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.

4-18. **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 the 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 with food, or 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 4-6.

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 right canine teeth. 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 at 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 and gently massages the dog's throat.

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, as shown

in figure 4-7. With his left hand, the handler holds the upper and lower jaws together, as shown in step 1. With his right hand, the assistant pulls the dog's lip 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. If any signs of distress appear, such as coughing or struggling, allow the dog to lower his head and rest before proceeding further. *Do not* give medication by mouth if the dog is unconscious or cannot swallow.

SECTION E—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 medical help is not immediately available. The handler must then 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.

4-19. 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 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 muzzles 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 free 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; therefore necessary caution should be exercised.

Another type of muzzle which can be used is called the leash muzzle. As figure 4-8 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 continue to wrap the leash once around the dog's neck and bring it up and across the left side of the dog's head, as shown in step 2. Finally, wrap the leash twice around the

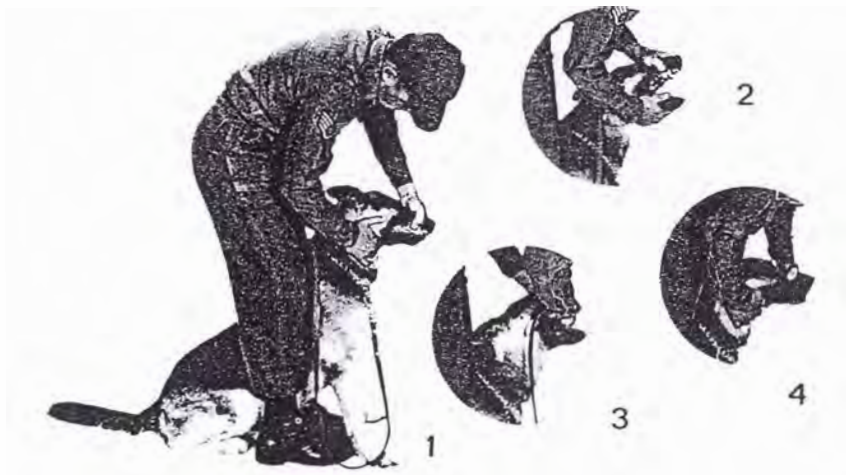


Figure 4-6. Administering Capsule or Tablet.

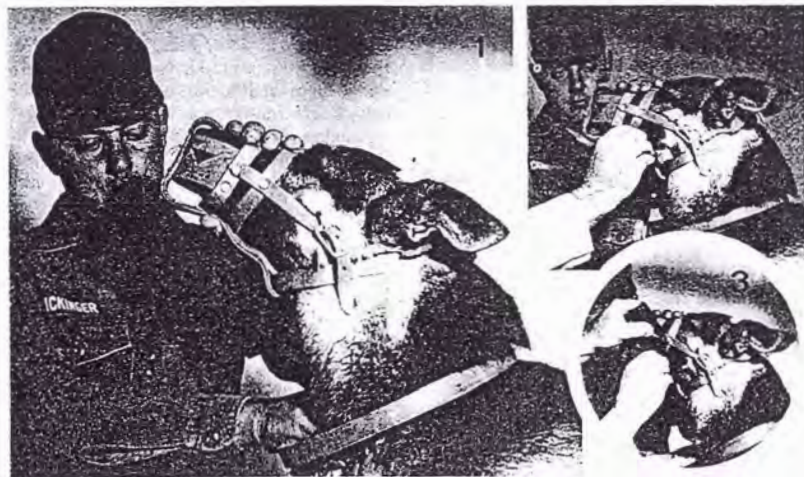


Figure 4-7. Administering Liquid Preparation.

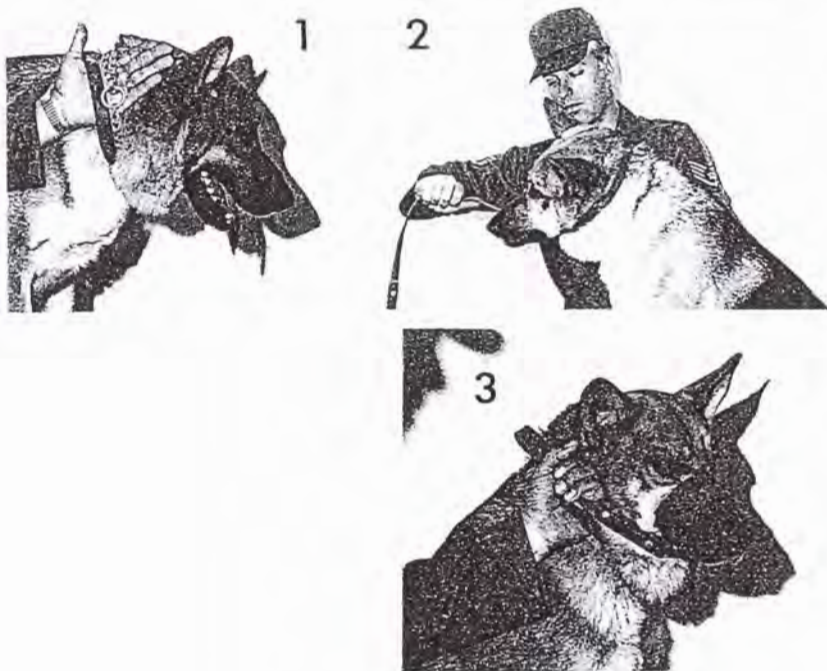


Figure 4-8. Applying Leash Muzzle.

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 overheated, is having difficulty breathing or when there is an indication that he may vomit; *do not* leave it on for long periods of time in hot weather.

4-20. Wounds. One of the most frequent emergencies that arises with military working dogs is the foot or leg wound which bleeds profusely. In all bleeding wounds, the flow of blood (hemorrhage) must be controlled; this is the first thing which must be done.

The best way to control bleeding on the

foot or leg is to apply pressure directly to the wound. Use a sterile bandage or a clean handkerchief; if those are not available and the wound is small, the wound edges can be pinched with your fingers. Apply just enough pressure to control the bleeding. As soon as possible, replace the hand pressure with a pressure bandage as shown in figure 4-9. If bleeding cannot be controlled by these two methods, then the use of a tourniquet will be necessary. Tourniquets can be improvised from a number of articles, such as a leash, belt, necktie, bootlace, or a piece of gauze bandaging material. Figure 4-10 shows a tourniquet that has been made from a leash. 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

4-21. 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 military working 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 to prevent possible injury to you. Make every effort to quiet the animal to minimize the possibility of further injury at the fracture site. Send for help, and keep the dog quiet and warm. The dog must be kept warm because some degree of shock usually accompanies a serious fracture. Whenever possible, do not move the dog 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; 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 fracture 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.



Figure 4-9. Pressure Bandage.

3 or 4 inches above the wound with just enough pressure to control the bleeding. Once the pressure bandage is securely in place, remove the tourniquet. *Never* apply a bandage over a tourniquet, because the tourniquet may be forgotten and left on too long. 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.



Figure 4-10. Leash Tourniquet.

Do not attempt to set the fracture. This causes the dog to suffer needlessly and might result in greater damage to the fracture. 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, rapid shallow breathing, or a glassy look to the eyes may be apparent. Body temperature begins to drop, and the lips and feet 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.

4-22. 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 for help immediately.

The dog must be transported to the treatment facility in a vehicle or carried in the handler's arms. Snake venom moves very rapidly through the bloodstream when panic or exertion occurs; therefore, it must be reemphasized 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. If medical help is not immediately available, an ice pack may be placed over the bite area until help arrives.

4-23. Foreign Objects in the Mouth. A military working 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.

4-24. Poisoning. The handler can usually prevent his dog from becoming poisoned. As 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 *only* by the official insect and rodent control agency on the base, and with 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, promptly make the dog vomit by placing 1 to 2 tablespoons full of salt on the back of the tongue. Keep the dog quiet and warm until the veterinarian arrives.

4-25. 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 occurs occasionally in military working dogs; overheating may even occur at night. In hot weather, a dog may become overheated during training or when he is being transported.

One symptom of overheating is a very high body temperature of 105°F or more. Other symptoms may include a poor response to commands, weakness, unsteady gait, vomiting, difficult or labored breathing, convulsions, and collapse.

First aid treatment consists of carrying the animal as rapidly as possible to the nearest shade and of trying to quickly lower the body temperature. Walking or running him only serves to increase the overheating problem and must not be done. Body temperature 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 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 veins are close to the surface in these areas and body temperature can be rapidly lowered by this means. If the animal must be moved more than a short distance to the shade or to the treatment facility, transport him in a vehicle.

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.

4-26. Bloat. Bloat is an acute enlargement of the dog's stomach. The distended stomach may contain a mixture of gas, food, and water. Bloating may occur within a few hours after eating, and following the consumption of large quantities of water. This most often happens after hard exercise when the dog is returned to his kennel and allowed to consume unlimited amounts of water. Shortly after drinking the water, a noticeable enlargement of the abdomen occurs, just behind the ribs and primarily on the left side. The dog will act restless and may show signs of pain in the abdominal region. Attempts to vomit or have a bowel movement will be made, which may or may not be successful. Breathing will be difficult or labored due to pressure of the enlarged stomach on the chest.

Handlers encountering a bloated dog

should immediately alert the veterinarian, stop all water and food consumption by the dog, and give the dog moderate exercise, such as slow walking. Often walking a bloated dog will enable the dog to relieve himself by having frequent bowel movements or by passing large amounts of gas. Serious cases of bloat may require extensive medical or surgical treatment by the veterinarian.

Several measures are used for the prevention of bloating. After training or working, dogs should not be fed for at least 2 hours. This gives them time to relax and satisfy their thirst before the food enters the stomach. Dogs should be given small amounts of water during training or when working in hot weather to prevent excessive thirst from developing. When dogs are re-kenned after working or training, there should be only 3 inches of water in the bucket during the next hour. At the end of this cooling-off period, the bucket can be 1/4 to 1/3 filled with water. By this time the dog should have cooled off enough that he will not feel the need to drink excessive amounts of water.

SECTION F—FEEDING

To keep a military working dog in a state of good health, a proper diet is necessary. Such a diet must satisfy the energy requirements of the dog, and must provide carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and minerals essential for good nutrition. In this section, consideration is given to what, when, and how much to feed.

4-27. What to Feed. All USAF Military Working Dogs will be fed the diet prescribed in AFR 125-9. This food is made in accordance with Air Force specifications to insure that each dog receives a scientifically and nutritionally balanced diet. Feed, High Caloric, Medicated, Federal Stock Number (FSN) 8710-403-4565, is procured through supply channels. Delivery is made direct to the user by the processor. The term "medicated" refers of course to the chemicals that have been added for hookworm and heartworm prevention.

The veterinary officer may have specific uses for specially prepared foods in the feed-

ing of individual dogs with certain conditions or illnesses. Such special diets may be procured and fed to individual animals when the veterinarian indicates that other than the standard diet is required for medical reasons.

Should an emergency situation arise when the High Caloric feed is not available, a commercially available dog food approved by the veterinarian can be fed. The squadron supply representative can order this food and special diet foods through Local Purchase.

4-28. How Much to Feed. The amount to feed each dog is not static. Dogs, like humans, require a certain number of calories to maintain a good state of health. The caloric re-

quirement depends on the individual dog's weight, activity, and the climatic conditions. The veterinarian will determine the desired weight for each dog and the amount of food to be fed each dog.

If commercially prepared dog food must be fed on a temporary basis, the veterinarian must be contacted regarding any changes in feeding quantities or time that the new ration will require.

4-29. How and When to Feed. Dogs will be fed using feeding pans. After the prescribed feeding period the leftover food is disposed of and the pans cleaned. The veterinarian will prescribe an appropriate feeding time based on the dogs' duty schedules.

CHAPTER 5

MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

Maintaining permanent military working dog's records is the concern of kennelmasters, trainers, handlers, and veterinary personnel. Every record must reflect each dog's activities and medical history throughout his service.

When a dog is purchased, the DOD Dog Center initiates the service records. These records must accompany the dog when he is transferred and must also be kept current by the organization to which the dog is assigned.

The permanent records of a military working dog are divided into two parts: administrative records and medical records. The dog's administrative records are kept at the kennel site, and the kennelmaster is responsible for maintaining them. All entries in the administrative records are either typed or written in ink. The base or attending veterinarian is responsible for maintaining the medical records which may be kept at the veterinarian office or at the kennel site.

When a dog is transferred from one base to another, the kennelmaster insures that the dog's permanent records are complete and forwards them to the gaining installation.

Upon the death of a dog, the kennelmaster forwards the dog's permanent records to the Central Repository for Military Working Dog Records, Lackland AFB TX 78236. These records are kept at the repository for special studies.

SECTION A—ADMINISTRATIVE

The administrative records of each dog contain three forms: DD Form 1834, Military Working Dog Service Record; AF Form 321, Military Working Dog Training and Utilization Record; DD Form 1743 (if applicable), Death Certificate of Military Dog.

5-1. DD Form 1834, Military Working Dog Service Record. When a dog is procured, the DOD Dog Center initiates DD Form 1834 and completes the front side excluding Final

Disposition. Upon death of the dog, information is entered in the Final Disposition section by the using organization prior to forwarding the dog's permanent records to the Central Repository. The original entry on the reverse of DD Form 1834 is made when the dog is first assigned to a handler. If the original handle ris replaced, required information about the new handler is entered when assigned.

5-2. AF Form 321, Military Working Dog Training and Utilization Record. This form is designed to record proficiency training and utilization as illustrated in figure 5-1. It is initiated by the kennelmaster or the handler's immediate supervisor when the dog is initially assigned to an organization. A rating of the dog's activity is recorded each duty day. At the end of each month the handler and his immediate supervisor must sign the form attesting to the entries.

5-3. AF Form 323, Military Working Dog Training and Utilization Record for Drug/Explosive Detector Dogs. Like AF Form 321 this form is designed to record the proficiency training, utilization, and above all substantiate the dog's ability to detect drugs or explosives. This form is initiated by the kennelmaster and filed with and accorded the same disposition as the AF Form 321.

On the reverse of the form space is allotted to record actual finds and record, if available, lab test results. In the remarks section, along with what is required by the front of the form, record any peculiar circumstances about the search.

5-4. DD Form 1743, Death Certificate of Military Dog. This form is used to close out accountability for a military working dog and to record the cause of death. The original copy is forwarded to the installation commander for his signature and then the form is sent to the unit supply officer as the source document for dropping the dog from the unit's property records. The second copy of this form is filed in the dog's field record. All copies must be signed by the veterinarian.

MILITARY WORKING DOG TRAINING AND UTILIZATION RECORD							MONTH AND YEAR January 1972																														
NAME OF DOG KAZUO	TATTOO 75004	AGE IN YEARS 5	TYPE OF DOG (Breeds, Gender of Destructive)	ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION 123d Security Police Squadron, Windsor AFB, S.C.																																	
DAILY RATING: 3 - SATISFACTORY U - UNSATISFACTORY (Explain deficiency and corrective actions on reverse)																																					
TRAINING: 1 - Dominant type of alert barking; 2 - Reacting to handler and/or rhandler; 3 - Subduing dog to handler; 4 - Guarding handler; 5 - Guarding item; 6 -																																					
		DAY OF MONTH (Circle)	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31											
TYPE OF TRAINING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
1. ON LEASH OBEEDIENCE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5						
2. OFF LEASH OBEEDIENCE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					
3. CONFIDENCE COURSE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5					
4. DETECTION (Explain Part Evaluation)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				
5. Scent	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
6. Sound	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
7. Distance (Verbal)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
8. Aggressiveness	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
9. Attack	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
10. Stand Off	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
11. Control	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
12. Tracking	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
13. Vehicle Patrol	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
14. Building Search	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
15. Run/Hide	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
16. Handler	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
17. Assistant	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
18. Selection	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
UTILIZATION																																					
1. Patrol - Security	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
2. Patrol - Law Enforcement	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
3. Detection	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DAILY RATING (3 of 6)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
HANDLER (Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial)	Joe A. Johns																																				
SUPERVISOR (Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial)	Will B. Horn																																				
AF FORM 321 AUG 51	PREVIOUS EDITION WILL BE USED.																																				
C-287																																					

Figure 5-1. AF Form 321, Military Working Dog Training and Utilization Record.

SECTION B—MEDICAL

The remaining forms that serve to make up the military working dog's permanent field record are medical records. All information concerning the dog's medical background must be entered on one of these forms. Information regarding these forms may be found in AFR 163-1, Veterinary Service. Only veterinary personnel are authorized to make entries on the medical records. If a civilian veterinarian cares for a dog, the kennelmaster must be prepared to advise him of the entries to be made on the medical records.

5-5. **Letter Recommending Euthanasia.** Occasionally, it is necessary to perform euthanasia on a Military Working Dog because of his temperament, old age, to prevent the spread of contagious disease, or for other medical reasons. Before the base veterinarian can perform euthanasia on a dog, the chief of security police must initiate a letter to and obtain written approval from the installation commander.

The letter identifies the animal by name

and tattoo number and specifies the reason for euthanasia. When the reason is medical in nature, the letter must be supported by a statement of reasons from the veterinarian. The installation commander's approval is granted by indorsement.

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

5-6. **Radiographs.** All radiographs (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. Radiographs are mailed in special mailing envelopes, FSN 7530-286-6929, which have cardboard inserts to prevent bending.

CHAPTER 6

PROCUREMENT, USE, AND MAINTENANCE
OF MILITARY WORKING DOG EQUIPMENT

SECTION A—PROCUREMENT

6-1. What and When to Procure. Equipment allowances for the military working dog program are listed in the Table of Allowances 538 (Security Police Activities, Organizational Small Arms Equipment, Military Dog Associated Equipment and Civil Disturbances Equipment). Normally, the initial issue of dog equipment is made at the installation where formal training is conducted. These items are shipped with the handler and dog to the receiving installation. They include items described below in paragraphs 6-3 through 6-11. All other items required for the operation of the military dog facility, including replacement items, are obtained at the handler's permanent station. Dog teams on deployment are issued additional equipment as prescribed in AFM 125-5, Volume II chapter 6. All equipment is procured through normal supply channels. Procurement costs are chargeable to the operations and maintenance funds available to the installation.

SECTION B—USE

The proper use of issued equipment is extremely important because the dog learns to associate each item of equipment with some activity with which he is involved. 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 these items and their proper use.

Items of equipment described in this section are recommended for training and utilization purposes. Minor changes may be made to the equipment to meet local requirements.

6-2. Leather Collar. All military working dogs wear the type of collar shown in figure 6-1. When putting the collar on the dog, tighten it enough to insert two fingers be-

tween the collar and the dog's neck. This prevents the collar from slipping off and insures it is not too tight. After the collar is adjusted and buckled in place, place the end of the collar through the loop so the buckle will not unfasten.

The leather collar is used by the patrol/detector dog and the sentry dog.

a. Patrol and patrol/detector dog. The leather collar and kennel chain are used together while the dog is secured to a stationary object, either in a training or temporary kennel area. The collar is also used on the patrol/detector dog, as a training aid, when he is searching for marijuana. However, the choke chain remains on him for control.

b. Sentry dog. The leather collar is worn while the dog is on post; undergoing agitation and attack training; working a scouting and patrolling problem; and when the dog is secured to a stationary object.



Figure 6-1. Adjusting Leather Collar.

6-3. **Choke Chain.** Another item of equipment the dog wears around his neck is the choke chain. The patrol and patrol detector dogs wear the choke chain in all phases of training except tracking. The sentry dogs wear the choke chain when performing obedience training; being transported in a vehicle; when taken to and from the kennel and in the veterinary clinic.

Instructions for putting the choke chain on the dog are as follows:

a. Hold one of the rings of the chain in the right hand between the thumb and index finger.

b. Hold the other ring in the left hand between the thumb and index finger.

c. Hold the ring in the left hand so that it is in a flat or horizontal position.

d. Raise the right hand directly over the left hand as shown in step 1 of figure 6-2.

e. Allow the length of chain between the two rings to fall through the ring held in the left hand as shown in step 2.

f. Place the choke chain over the dog's head as shown in step 3.

The choke chain is on correctly if it releases when slack is given on the leash. It is incorrect when the chain clings to the dog's neck and continues to choke him even though the leash is slack.

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

a. With the dog in the heel/sit position, put a safety leash on the right hand.

b. Step over the dog with the left leg.

c. Stand erect and point toes inward so that, when you bend at the knees, your knees come to rest against the dog's shoulders.

d. Position the leather collar behind the choke chain so the collar is closer to the dog's shoulder than the choke chain.

e. Secure the collar.

f. Insert two fingers of the left hand under the leather, grasping it lightly.

g. Unsnap the leash from the choke chain.

h. Snap the leash into the D-ring of the leather collar with the bolt facing away from the buckle.

i. Remove the choke chain from the dog and return to the original position.

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

a. Straddle the dog.

b. Slip the choke chain over the dog's head.

c. Grasp the collar tightly.

d. Unsnap from collar and snap onto the choke chain, insuring the snap is up so you can see that it is closed and working properly.

e. Remove the collar and return to the original position.

6-4. **Training Leash.** Two types of leashes are used in the training and utilization of military working dogs.

a. **Leather, 60-inch.** The 60-inch leather leash, shown in figure 6-3, is used when training and utilizing military working dogs. When necessary, the leather leash is secured to the handler's right wrist as described and illustrated in figure 6-3.

b. **Cotton-Web, 360-inch.** The 360-inch leash, shown in figure 6-4, is always used during intermediate obedience training, and as an aid in some phases of attack training. It may also be used on the patrol and patrol/detector dogs while tracking. When necessary, the handler can secure the 360-inch leash to his right wrist in the same manner as the 60-inch leash.

6-5. **Leather Harness.** The only time the patrol dog wears the harness, shown in figure 6-5, is while tracking. When placing the harness on the dog, ensure it fits properly. An improperly fitting harness distracts the dog during training exercises.

Follow the steps, shown in figure 6-5, when changing from the choke chain to the leather harness.

a. Stand the dog in the heel position.



Figure 6-2. Placing Choke Chain on Dog.

with the leash in the left hand and the harness in the right hand.

b. Thread the loop end of the leash through the center of the harness near the D-ring, and with the harness resting on the left forearm, change the leash to the right hand.

c. Slide the harness over the dog's head and shoulders with the left hand. Buckle the stomach strap behind the dog's front legs.

d. Grasp the center of the back strap of the harness with the left hand; unsnap the leash from the choke chain; and snap

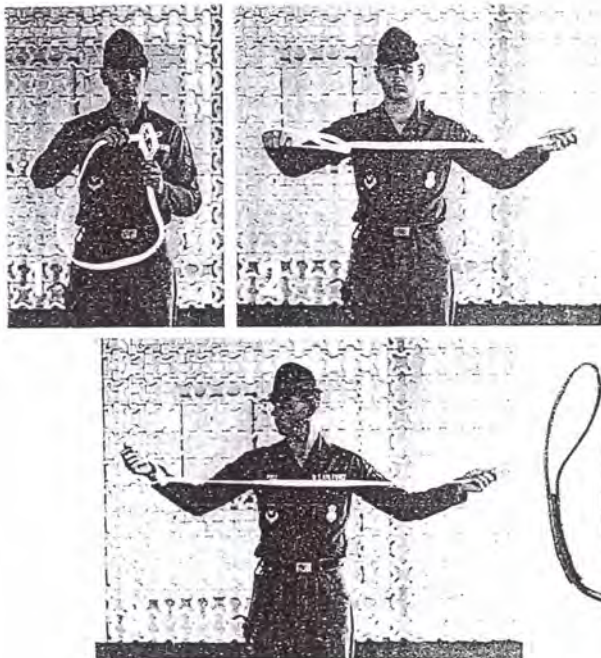


Figure 6-3. Securing Leather Leash to Wrist.

it into the D-ring of the harness with the snap facing downward.

e. Remove the choke chain.

6-6. Kennel Chain. The 6-foot chain, shown in figure 6-6, is used with the leather collar in securing a dog to a stationary object. The chain is never tied around the dog's neck or snapped onto the choke chain.



Figure 6-4. Training Leash, Cotton Web, 3/60-inch.

6-7. Equipment Holder. The holder shown in figure 6-7 is used to secure items of equipment so the handler's hands remain free.



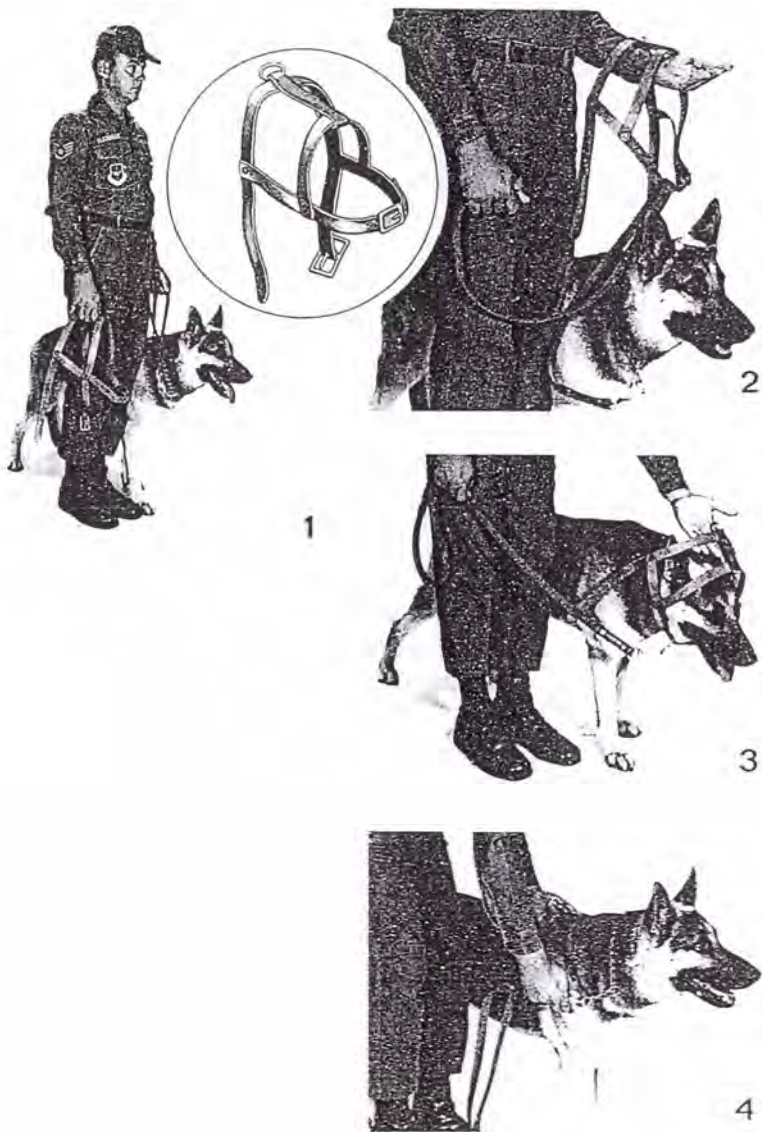
6-8. Muzzle. As shown in figure 6-8, there are two types of muzzles used. Type "A" (leather muzzle) and Type "B" (safety muzzle) are designed primarily for one purpose: to provide a safe device which prevents a dog from injuring his handler, other dogs, or innocent people.

When putting either muzzle on the dog, use the following procedures:

a. Hold the basket of the muzzle in your right hand and fold all straps back over the basket of the muzzle.

b. Place the basket of the muzzle over the dog's nose and mouth.

c. Secure the straps.



6-5. Fitting the Harness.



Figure 6-6. Kennel Chain.



Figure 6-7. Equipment Holder.

Normally, a military working dog does not wear the leather muzzle during training periods because it is distracting to him, and he often devotes his efforts toward removing the muzzle; thus, the benefits of training are lost. The safety muzzle is used during sentry dog muzzle agitation and attack training, and provides a greater degree of safety.

Any muzzle, particularly if it is too large or incorrectly adjusted, is not a guarantee against being bitten. Therefore, a muzzle must be fitted for each dog. 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 so the muzzle cannot come off, yet loose enough to afford the dog proper breathing. The fit of the muzzle must be checked periodically because the straps stretch with use. Proper fitting is determined by grasping the basket

of the muzzle with the right hand and lifting straight up until the dog's front feet are off the ground. If the muzzle comes off, additional strap adjustment must be made.

The muzzle will be worn by the dog during veterinary treatment; field first aid treatment; and when being transported locally.

6-9. Comb. The comb shown in figure 6-9 is used sparingly since excessive combing removes the dog's undercoat and may scratch or cut the skin.

6-10. Brush. There are two types of brushes used for grooming dogs and the one most commonly used is shown in figure 6-10. When a regular dog brush is not available, the common GF scrub brush is an excellent substitute, and is readily available. The ideal brush is approximately the size of a man's hand and has firm, stiff bristles.

6-11. Feeding Pan. The feeding pan, in figure 6-11, 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. Wash and sanitize the pan immediately after each feeding.

6-12. Water Bucket. The water bucket, in figure 6-12, is made of either steel or heavy gauge galvanized iron and has at least a 3 1/2-gallon capacity. Each dog must have a water bucket which is cleaned and refilled with fresh water daily. In cold weather, water in the bucket can be kept at the desired temperature by an immersion heater.

6-13. Immersion Heater. The immersion heater in figure 6-13 is entirely automatic. It contains a built-in thermostat to maintain 12 quarts of water in a round container at about 50°F.

When air temperature is 50°F or warmer, the thermostat does not make circuit and no current passes through it. To work effectively, it should be submerged at least 2 inches in the water.

6-14. Arm Protector. The arm protector in figure 6-14 is used while training patrol dogs in controlled aggressiveness. It is made of leather or heavy gauge canvas, and de-

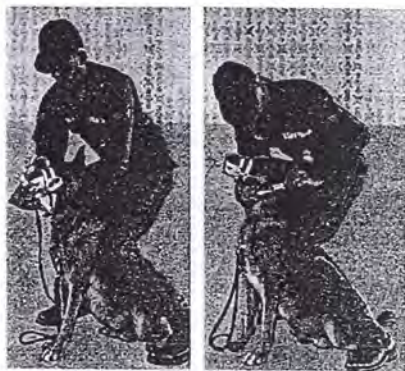
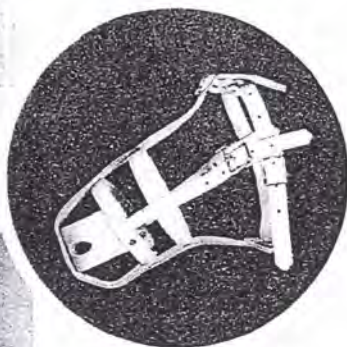


Figure 6-8. Fitting the Muzzle.



Figure 6-9. Comb.

signed to fit closely yet flexibly enough to permit arm movement. A heavy piece of cloth should always be wrapped around it several times to serve as an added cushion against bites and bruises. In addition, the cloth affords the dog greater protection against injury to teeth and gums. Protective cloth may be procured through supply channels, FSN 8305-285-2152.

6-15. Attack Suit. The attack suit, in figure 6-15, is used while training sentry dogs in



Figure 6-10. Brush.

agitation and attack. This equipment is constructed of loosely woven burlap and padded with cotton. It is designed to fit different agitators and enables the dog to bite into it without injuring the agitator or the dog's teeth and gums.

The sleeves of the suit can be used independently during agitation and attack, and come with replaceable cuffs.

SECTION C—MAINTENANCE

Equipment must be properly cared for

so it will remain useful for a long time. Safety, however, is the first consideration in the maintenance of military working 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 dog equipment correctly.

6-16. Leather. To prevent leather items 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, or saddle soap, into the leather with the fingers until the leather is soft and pliable. Frequently, inspect leather equipment kept in storage and treat it to insure it remains clean, soft, pliable, and in good condition.

When not in use, keep all leather equipment in a dry location. During training or when on post, equipment not in use should be kept 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 outdoors for extended periods, leather becomes dry and brittle.



Figure 6-11. Feeding Pan.



Figure 6-12. Water Bucket.

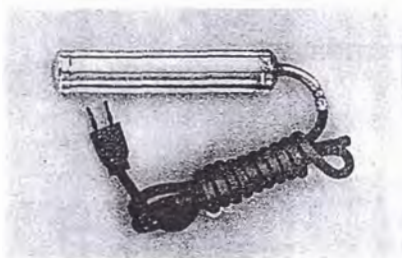


Figure 6-13. Immersion Heater.

6-17. Metal. Inspect metal equipment and the metal parts of equipment at least once each week. Remove rust spots, 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 becomes badly rusted, do not use it; replace it.



Figure 6-14. Arm Protector.

6-18. Fabric. Wash the cotton-web leash with a mild soap when it becomes soiled, and dry it in the shade to prevent shrinkage. If it becomes badly worn or shows any signs of weakening, such as stretching or unraveling, replace it.

The attack suit and sleeve are not washed with soap and water. If these items become dirty, clean by rubbing briskly with a coarse brush. To ensure safety, the attack equipment must be checked frequently. Minor repairs can be made with a needle and heavy thread.

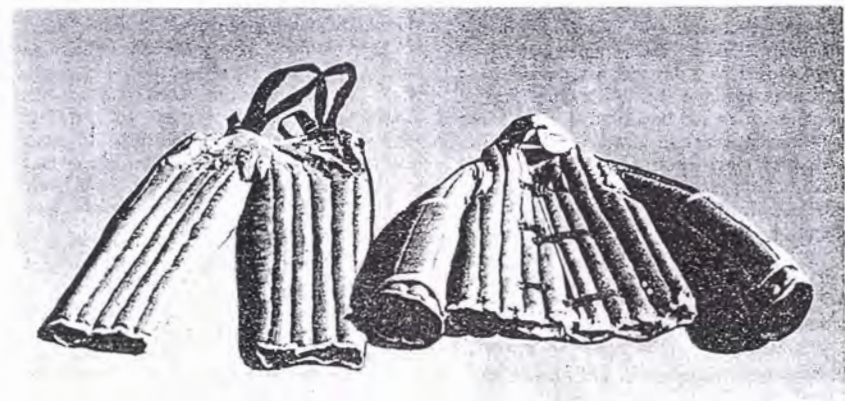


Figure 6-15. Attack Suit.

CHAPTER 7

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 military working 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 military working dogs are sensitivity, energy, aggressiveness, intelligence, and willingness.

7-1. Basic Senses. Dog and man possess the same basic senses. The dog must use his basic senses to carry out his role effectively as a military working dog. The senses of the dog in order of importance during utilization are smell, hearing, sight, and touch. While working, his effectiveness depends primarily upon his sense of smell and hearing; sight and touch are used least during utilization. However, during training, all of the dog's senses are used.

a. Smell. The primary value of a military working dog is his ability to perform as a sensory mechanism. The dog uses his sense of smell to detect odors at great distances. The air a dog breathes contains odoriferous particles. When this air reaches the portion of the nose associated with the sense of smell, these odoriferous particles are detected, and sniffing follows. Sniffing 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 identical.

The dog uses his sense of smell in his role to detect intruders.

b. Hearing. The dog's sense of hearing is another reason why he is invaluable when used as a military working dog. A dog has a more acute sense of hearing, which enables him to detect sounds that the handler is unable to hear.

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. A dog soon learns to associate the sound and tone of a word with the action expected of him.

c. 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 appears to be 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 slightly moved, and through training, he alerts his handler.

Since the dog's vision is limited, it is of least importance. During training, however, his sense of sight is used more when responding to hand gestures.

d. Touch. The dog's sensitivity to touch is primarily used during training when he is being physically praised or corrected. There is a wide variation among dogs in their responsiveness to the sense of touch. Certain dogs respond to a caress or physical correction while others appear to be rather in-

sensitive to it. Some dogs respond to physical praise or correction better than oral praise or correction. A dog's sensitivity to touch can be determined when he is petted or corrected.

7-2. Sensitivity. The term "sensitivity" refers to the type and degree of response a dog shows to a certain stimulus. The over-sensitive dog is startled by a stimulus of lower intensity than is required to disturb an undersensitive dog. The response of the over-sensitive 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, a dog that cowers when given a verbal reprimand may show little response to a harsh physical correction. A dog with this type of sensitivity is oversensitive to sound, and undersensitive to physical correction.

In selecting a military working 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 the 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 touch may lie down and shake, as if frightened, when petted.

b. Undersensitive dogs. A dog that is un-

dersensitive 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 trained readily enough if the handler uses the correct approach. In such a case, the handler uses either voice or his hand, which ever 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. The wisdom with which this dog is handled is the deciding factor in how well he performs. Properly trained, this dog is the ideal military working dog.

7-3. 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 for other functional traits. There are two extreme degrees of energy displayed by dogs—one dog may be shiftless, lazy and show no energy unless required to, while another dog may be active and always on the go. The average dog is between these two extremes and is most suitable for military training and utilization.

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 duty.

7-4. Aggressiveness. A dog that is high in energy is not necessarily high in aggressive-

ness. There are three general degrees of aggressiveness: overaggressiveness, 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 dog reacts to an approaching agitator by cowering, hiding behind his handler, or trying to run away. Such dogs are very difficult if not impossible to train. A dog that stands still and acts indifferent to the agitator may not be underaggressive.

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

The majority of German Shepherd dogs are in the moderately aggressive category, and normal training procedures are based upon this type of aggressiveness.

7-5. Intelligence. Generally, intelligence is the trait most closely related to a dog's success in the military working dog program. 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 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 unintelligent.

7-6. Willingness. This term refers 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 or admonish his dog, the dog is considered an unwilling worker. Some dogs who are capable of executing the required movements may be reluctant to do so. This unwilling dog may make a distinction between work and play. During the play period, the dog may take great pleasure in retrieving, searching for objects and jumping; yet when training is resumed, the dog may be unwilling to obey commands.

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. 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 an incorrect approach is used, a dog that is undersensitive to sound or touch may appear to behave unwillingly to the commands and motivation given by the handler.

7-7. Motivation. As the handler becomes familiar with the dog's behavior, he learns that an intangible reward is the correct approach to use to motivate the dog.

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 casual caress, is usually enough to 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. This develops as the handler feeds, grooms, trains, and works his dog. As a result, the dog responds to commands, reacts to correction, and accepts praise. Through the handler's proper use of dog training principles, the dog learns to distinguish between praise and correction.

A friendly relationship between the dog and his handler is the motivation needed to train the dog to become highly efficient. Some types of corrective action may be required, although it is better to capitalize on 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. Never use a tangible reward, such as a tidbit, after the dog has executed a command properly. 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

7-8. Know-How. The most fundamental principle of training is that the handler knows 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 adheres to the proper methods and techniques so these standards are achieved. He conscientiously applies the principles with interest, enthusiasm, and desire to attain perfection. He also demands 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 applies the principle of repetition.

7-9. Repetition. The method by which dogs learn and become proficient in performing a task is repetition.

It is essential the dog be given the same command over and over until the desired response is obtained. However, both the handler and dog can lose efficiency by practicing one command too much during one period. After practicing a command for 4 or 5 minutes, it is best to teach another command before resuming practice of a prior 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 in 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 an incorrect position. If he begins to make an incorrect movement, correct him immediately, and begin the exercise again.

7-10. Patience. The most important requirement of a dog handler is patience. To make a dog perform the same exercise repeatedly until it is properly executed requires self-control. When a handler loses his temper, he loses control and thus confuses the dog. Patience along with firmness results in a better trained dog.

7-11. 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 praise. When he is highly praised, the dog senses he has performed correctly and does it more readily when given the same command again.

Several effective methods are used to praise a dog. Kind words are most effective. One handler might prefer to physically praise his dog when rewarding him. Another handler might allow his dog a few minutes to romp and play, or perform his favorite exercises. Still another may apply a combination of these methods. Each dog requires a special method. Each handler determines 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 so he can earn praise. Although the dog must be rewarded for those exercises performed correctly, he must be corrected when his performance is not satisfactory.

7-12. Correction. Correction along with other principles of dog training is the means by which a dog is taught. If the dog performs incorrectly, he must be corrected so he learns right from wrong. Withholding praise and the

simple admonition "NO," spoken reprovably, or a sharp jerk on the leash is usually sufficient correction. Timing is the most important factor in administering any form of correction. The dog cannot associate a reprimand with a misdeed which he committed some time before the correction. Therefore, correction should be administered promptly.

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 8

SAFETY AND TRANSPORTATION

SECTION A—SAFETY

Safety is everyone's business. Military Working Dog personnel must learn good safety habits and practice them at all times. Some people believe military working dogs are safety hazards. Safety conscious handlers and supervisors can disprove their belief by preventing dogs from committing unsafe acts. Safety practices begin when a person enters the kennel.

8-1. Kennel Area. Personnel must refrain from running or engaging in any type of "horseplay" in or near the kennel area. Such actions tend to agitate 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 maintains control of his dog moving from one place to another within the kennel area. This is done by securing a short leash as illustrated in figure 8-1.



Figure 8-1. Short Leash.

To shorten the leash, secure the loop on the right wrist, place the left hand on the leash when moving from one place to another within the kennel area. This is done by securing a short leash as illustrated in figure 8-1.

Other safety procedures that must be followed while in and around the kennel area are as follows:

- a. When the dogs are inside their runs, secure all gates.
- b. Avoid making sudden movements in and around the kennel area.
- c. Use caution when caring for strange dogs.
- d. In event of a loose dog, the first person noticing the dog gives the alarm "loose dog," and everyone except the dog's handler ceases all movement. Then the handler retrieves his dog by coaxing him back or gives the command "heel."
- e. A safe distance must be maintained between persons and other dogs in the area to insure dog teams do not come in contact with one another. Kennel areas are planned for a one-way traffic system so that no two dogs are brought face-to-face.
- f. Handlers with dogs will give a verbal warning upon entering or leaving the kennel area, and when their view is obstructed. They must call out, "Dog coming through, in, around or by," whichever is appropriate.
- g. Refrain from kicking, slapping, or hitting any dog. Do not speak or move in a threatening manner around a dog.

8-2. Training Area. Although kennel areas are surrounded by a fence which makes escape unlikely, this protection is not usually provided around training areas. Because of this, personnel must be more safety conscious and observe the following safety precautions while in and around training areas.

a. During the early stages of training, always keep a safety leash on the right wrist while moving to and from designated training areas. This prevents the leash from slipping out of the handler's grasp. As the team progresses in training, this precaution may be eliminated.

b. A safe distance must be maintained between dog teams and personnel in the immediate area. A greater distance is maintained during break periods when the dogs romp and play. When it becomes necessary to approach another dog team, each dog is held in the heel position with a short leash.

c. Except while in a vehicle, the handler, when accompanied by his dog, should not sit down. At no time should the handler lie down when accompanied by his dog. If the dog attempts to attack his handler or lunges for another dog team, the handler would be in an extremely awkward position to control his dog.

d. To pass articles to another person, the handler uses a short leash with his dog in the heel position, and places himself between his dog and the other person. However, this should not be accomplished by student handlers.

e. The handler never secures his dog to an object with his leash, because the dog is capable of chewing through or breaking the leash, thereby gaining his freedom and perhaps causing injury to others or himself.

f. A handler never stakes out his dog and leaves him unobserved.

g. The handler never ties his dog to the outside of a vehicle, thus eliminating the possibility of the dog receiving an injury if the vehicle is moved.

h. Some dogs have a natural desire to fight when confronted with other dogs. If a dog fight occurs, it is important to follow safe procedures when separating the dogs. Breaking up a dog fight is a two-man project; never attempt to accomplish this alone and never pull the dogs apart. Pulling may cause a ripping or tearing of the flesh and may disable the dogs. In breaking up a dog fight, the following procedures are used:

(1) On leash:

(a) Keep the leash taut.

(b) Gradually work the hands toward the snap of the leash.

(c) Hold the leash firmly with one hand, grasp the dog's throat with the other hand and squeeze with thumb and forefinger to cut off the air supply; when the dog gasps for air, move the dogs away from each other.

(2) Off Leash: Grasp the nape of the neck with one hand and with your other hand squeeze the dog's throat with thumb and forefinger to cut off the air supply. If the dog has the choke chain or leather collar on, grasp the collar rather than the nape of the neck.

i. If another handler or person is bitten by a dog and the dog will not release his bite, the dog's handler uses the same procedures as outlined above to affect a release. An attacked person should never attempt to jerk free from a dog's bite. This may cause a more serious wound.

j. An alert handler can recognize signs when his dog is about to attack him. When the dog indicates he is about to attack, the handler grasps the leash above the snaps, holds the dog's front feet off the ground; extends his arms outward to push the dog away from him and at the same time, slowly turns in a circle to keep the dog off balance. This procedure rebukes a dog for attempting to attack his handler.

8-3. Veterinary Treatment Facilities. The opportunity for violation of safety practices exists when a handler presents his dog for examination or treatment by the veterinarian. The handler must remember that his dog is in unfamiliar surroundings and people for treatment that is unusual and sometimes painful. This unfamiliar situation may produce unexpected behavior from a dog. Therefore, the handler must be alert and prepared to control his dog while medical care is being administered.

Because of the number of dogs receiving medical attention during clinic hours, a safe distance must be maintained between dog teams and other personnel while awaiting treatment. Before entering the veterinary clinic, the handler should muzzle his dog and follow the instructions of the veterinarian.

The handler must give a loud, clear, verbal warning of "Dog coming through" prior to entering a doorway or passageway to the clinic treatment room. This prevents a dog team from walking into someone else. Once inside the treatment facility, the handler controls the dog by using a short leash. Strict compliance of instructions given by the veterinarian or kennelmaster is required while the dog is being examined or treated. Generally, the handler can help calm his dog by speaking kindly in a soothing voice. Once medical treatment is completed, the handler gives the verbal warning of "Dog coming through," and the team departs the clinic. The handler must observe all local safety policies while in and around the veterinary treatment facility.

SECTION B—TRANSPORTATION OF DOG

Various means are used to transport dogs from one location to another. Regardless of the mode of travel, safety measures must be adhered to. There are certain procedures and methods that insure the health and safety of the dog team.

8-4. Truck Transportation. Normally, trucks used to transport dogs on or near the installation and usually to and from the dog team's place of duty. Sentry dog teams being transported in a vehicle will always be muzzled; however, this requirement is not mandatory for patrol dog teams. Dogs will sit between their handler's knees facing the same direction as the handler. This affords greater control and the dog feels more secure.

Loading and unloading dogs on a vehicle can be accomplished by equipping a vehicle with a cleated ramp. If it is impractical to equip a vehicle with a loading ramp, one at the kennel and one or more at designated posting areas will suffice.

If ramps are not available, the handler lifts the dog on or off the vehicles by using the hindquarter or stomach lift as illustrated in figure 8-2. Injured dogs may require different handling. When dogs are lifted on or off a vehicle the handler maintains a short leash.

Procedures for loading a dog into the cab of a vehicle are outlined in Chapter 9, Section I, Paragraph 9-37.

Dogs being transported off an installation



Figure 8-2. Lifting Dog.

may require the use of a shipping crate. Its use is determined by the distance, time of travel and type of vehicle used. Some factors that Military Working Dog personnel are responsible for to assure safe transportation are as follows:

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

b. Mark in bold letters on the shipping crate.

"DANGER—MILITARY WORKING DOG."

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

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

e. Handle the crate carefully to prevent it from being dropped.

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

8-5. Aircraft Transportation. Commercial and military aircraft are normally used when shipping dogs interstate or to overseas commands. When shipping dogs by aircraft, the procedures listed below are followed:

a. When dogs are shipped unaccompanied, detailed instructions for feeding and watering will be attached to the crate. These instructions are obtained from the base veterinarian.

b. Arrive in sufficient time to insure the dog is shipped on the scheduled flight.

c. Stay with the dog until loaded. If there

is a delay, remove the dog from his crate to exercise and water him.

d. Always place the crate in a cool spot when waiting for loading.

e. Insure the dog has water.

f. Never place the crate on top of other baggage.

g. Upon arrival at destination, unload the dog as soon as possible.

The handler must be safety conscious at all times, *never* tie his dog outside the shipping crate, and *never* remove the dog from his crate in congested areas, except when the dog is injured. Additional instructions can be obtained from the veterinarian.

8-6. 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 working dog personnel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 9

PATROL DOG TRAINING

Obedience training produces a reliable and controllable dog. The training methods outlined in this chapter are suitable for training most military working dog teams. If these methods prove ineffective, the instructor/trainer may vary his techniques to achieve the desired objective.

The normal training period consists of approximately 20 minutes of training followed by a 10 minute break. However, the age of the dogs, climatic conditions, and number of dogs undergoing training determines the length of the training period. The dogs are given an opportunity to romp and play during break periods. In hot climates the dogs should rest and relax in some type of shade.

SECTION A—BASIC OBEDIENCE

Basic obedience training, including military drill, applies to both handler and dog. Since basic obedience and military drill demand a certain degree of finesse on the part of the handler, he must first be familiar with the methods and techniques listed in paragraphs 9-1 and 9-2, and demonstrate a degree of proficiency in performing the movements in paragraph 9-3. These movements, positions, and commands are the same whether the handler is training with or without a dog.

The commands given by the handler are one syllable words. All commands given to the handler have two definite parts—the preparatory command and the command of execution. To a dog these one syllable words may have no meaning; however, through repetition he learns to associate the sound of a word with the exercise he is to perform. If the commands are given clearly, they are easy for a dog to understand and learn.

All commands used in this manual are printed in boldface type. The first letter of each word in preparatory commands is capitalized, and all letters in the 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**. Because all commands given directly to the dog are commands of execution, they also appear in bold face type as **HEEL**.

9-1. Verbal and Hand Gesture Commands. The handler uses both his voice and hands to convey commands to his dog. The handler must know what responses to expect from his dog and how to achieve these desired responses; then, he can proceed with confidence in himself and in his ability to use the commands properly.

If the dog is to react favorably to verbal and hand gesture commands, the handler must have his dog's attention. Therefore, before each training period, the handler walks his dog for a few minutes giving the dog an opportunity to urinate and defecate. This allows the dog to focus his attention on the commands given by his handler when training starts. Verbal and hand gesture commands, when given properly are easy for a dog to understand, and it is important that the handler give them in correct manner. Paragraph 9-2 covers each command in detail.

a. Verbal commands. The word used in a vocal command has no meaning to the dog; it is the sound of the word that he associates with the movement required. For this reason, the handler must consistently give commands in the same tone of voice. It makes little difference if a handler's voice is high or low pitched, as long as he uses the same firm, clear, forceful tone of voice while giving commands.

b. Hand gesture commands. When hand gesture commands are first taught, they are given simultaneously with the appropriate vocal command. Although, after the team becomes proficient in vocal and hand gesture commands, they may be given independently. During all training exercises, distinct hand gesture commands must be given; this will assist the dog in learning what is expected of him when a hand gesture command is given.

The instructor/trainer initiates each command and/or movement required of the team. The commands are directed to the handler, but are for the dog to execute upon command from his handler. For example: The instructor/trainer gives Sit Dog, COMMAND, the handler then gives the command SIT, to his dog, to execute. Use both voice and hand gesture commands, unless specified by the instructor/trainer. He specifies, by saying Hand Gesture Only, Sit Dog, COMMAND or Voice Command Only, Sit Dog, COMMAND.

The movements are directed to the handler for him to execute. For example, when he hears the command, Return to the HEEL position, MOVE he gives the verbal and hand gesture command STAY and steps forward to return to the Heel position [described in para 9-2b (1)].

9-2. Obedience Commands Taught. The commands taught during basic obedience training are used throughout the handler's association with his dog. This training is divided into two phases which are discussed in paragraph 9-2a, b. The first phase consists of commands taught at the dog's side, and the second phase is commands taught from the end of the leather leash. The proficiency gained during obedience training is reflected in all further training and utilization of the dog. During basic obedience training the verbal reprimand "NO" is first introduced and used.

"NO" is the only word used as a verbal reprimand. When given in a firm tone of voice, it serves to prevent the dog from making mistakes and acts as a form of correction. When given the verbal reprimand "NO" the dog should cease that activity for which he is being reprimanded. The handler observes his dog closely at all times and gives the verbal reprimand "NO" followed by the command STAY. By using this procedure, the handler can usually prevent his dog from making an improper movement.

If the dog gets completely out of position before his movement is observed by his handler the handler gives the reprimand "NO" and repeats the appropriate command. For example, while marching, if the dog forges ahead and is out of the HEEL position, the handler corrects his dog with the reprimand

"NO," and gives the command HEEL while simultaneously jerking on the leash. *The instructor/trainer must insure that the verbal reprimand "NO" is not over-used. If over-used the dog may respond to the verbal reprimand instead of the appropriate command.*

There are two forms of physical correction: jerking the leash and positioning the dog by use of the hands. When a new command is introduced during basic obedience training, a jerk on the leash in conjunction with the command serves as a training aid. Once the dog learns the command, the jerk on the leash is discontinued. Once the dog should later disobey a command, a jerk on the leash serves as a form of correction. Also, during basic obedience, the handler may be required to use his hands to correctly position his dog. This type of physical correction is also used as a training aid. For example, a dog has assumed the Heel/Sit position but he is too close to his handler. The handler corrects his dog by using palm of his left hand and gently pushing the dog into the correct position. Through this form of correction, the dog can learn the proper Heel position. Further examples of using the verbal reprimand "NO" and applying physical correction will be given in each appropriate phase of training. As the dog's proficiency progresses, these training aids are discontinued.

In the following training techniques, the standards of performance for the handler's dog are printed in *ITALICS*. There will be no deviations from them, although, for example, the training of the commands DOWN and STAY may vary in sequence depending upon the dog.

a. Commands beside the dog. All basic obedience commands must first be taught with the dog on leash and beside his handler. These commands and exercises start and end with the dog in the HEEL position. Commands and basic techniques used in this training are as follows.

(1) HEEL. The initial command taught in basic obedience training is HEEL. There are two heel positions for the dog; one for while the team is marching and the other for after the team halts and the dog is in the Heel/Sit position. The dog is trained to walk 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 and hand gesture commands are given simultaneously when the handler starts his forward movement; changes direction; and one pace before he comes to a halt. Initially, the verbal and hand gesture command may be frequently repeated as a training aid. The hand gesture is given by slapping the left leg with the open left hand. The left arm is locked at the elbow and wrist as the handler moves the arm approximately 12 inches out from the left leg and sharply slaps the left leg with his hand. NOTE: Slapping the leg serves three purposes commanding the dog to heel while marching; sit by his handler from the down position; and recall to the Heel/Sit position. The verbal commands are given in a clear, firm, commanding tone of voice. Once the dog learns to stay in the Heel position, the verbal and hand gesture commands can be given individually, and the handler gives the command HEEL only when he starts, halts, or changes direction as discussed in the following examples.

(a) When called to attention, the command HEEL is not given until the left foot strikes the ground. This momentary delay prevents the dog from forging ahead of his handler as he assumes the position of attention.

(b) By comparison, at the command Forward, MARCH, the command HEEL is given simultaneously with the first step forward. This keeps the dog from lagging behind as the handler starts his forward motion. When marching, if the dog forges ahead or is far away from his handler's left side, the handler corrects his dog by giving the verbal reprimand "NO," jerking on the leash while simultaneously repeating the command HEEL. If a dog lags behind, he is coaxed into the Heel position, not jerked. Coaxing the dog may consist of patting the left leg with the left hand, snapping the fingers, calling the dog's name, and verbally encouraging the dog. In either situation, once the dog returns to the Heel position, he is verbally or physically praised.

(c) On movements to the left, the command HEEL is given after the handler's

right foot strikes the ground and the pivot is begun. This prevents the dog from moving to his handler's side blocking his pivot movement.

(d) On movements toward the right, including To the Rear, MARCH the command HEEL is given as the handler pivots. This provides the dog sufficient time as assume the Heel position before the movement is completed.

(e) When coming to a halt, the command HEEL is given one pace before halting. This allows the dog enough time and space to assume the Heel position.

Most obedience commands cannot be taught independently of each other. For example, the command SIT is taught in conjunction with the command HEEL.

(2) SIT. The command SIT is taught in conjunction with the 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 handler's left knee*, as shown in figure 9-1. When given the command SIT, the dog may be either standing or lying down. After learning the command SIT, the dog must automatically sit without command when coming to a halt from marching.

The instructor/trainer gives Sit Dog, COMMAND, and the handler gives the command SIT 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 9-2 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 the 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 correct position. If the dog is too close to his handler, he is corrected by the handler placing his left hand on the right



Figure 9-1. Sit Position.



Figure 9-2. Teaching Dog To Sit.

side of the dog's abdomen and gently pushing outward. When a dog is too far away, the handler places his left hand on the dog's left

hip and pulls the dog into position. If the dog sits behind his handler, the handler coaxes and pulls the dog forward, while using his left hand in guiding the dog into the correct position.

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 becomes 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.

(3) DOWN. When the instructor/trainee gives, Down Dog, COMMAND, the handler gives the command DOWN and the dog must promptly lie parallel to the handler with his right shoulder in line with the handler's left foot as shown in figure 9-3.

To provide variety, prevent boredom, and reduce resistance, the command Down is alternated with Sit and Heel exercises.

When the handler initially introduces the command Down, the dog is in the Heel/Sit position; the hand gesture is given along with the verbal command which is given in a firm, clear tone of voice. To execute the hand gesture illustrated in figure 9-4, the handler brings his right forearm over in front of his body until it is parallel with the ground; fingers are extended and joined with the palm of the hand towards the ground; he then makes a downward sweeping motion of the right hand with the palm passing directly in front of the dog's face. The sweeping motion is continued until the arm is completely extended.

Some dogs may resist going down because it places them in an unnatural position where other dogs and handlers pose a threat. Therefore, caution must be used while introducing this command since the handler's position is such that he can easily be bitten.

To start this exercise, the handler is in the position of attention with his dog in the Heel/Sit position. The handler first bends down and grasps the leash just above the snap with his left hand. If the dog has a small neck, there will be slack in the choke chain. Grab the choke chain below the snap to have enough space to push downward on the leash enough space to push downward. Also, the



Figure 9-3. Down Position.

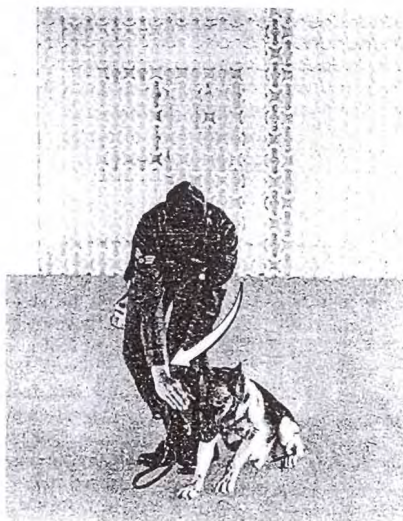


Figure 9-4. Down Gesture, Handler Beside Dog.

handler may move his right foot in order to maintain his balance. Next, he simultaneously gives the verbal and hand gesture command **Down** while forcing his dog into position by pushing downward on the leash with his left hand. If the dog attempts to bite him, the handler uses his left hand in pushing the dog away and if required, use the procedures outlined in paragraph 8-2h to avoid being bitten. After the dog is in the down position, the handler gives verbal praise prior to returning to the position of attention. Excessive praise must not be given since it may excite the dog and cause him to break position. As a training aid, the command **STAY** may be given by the handler prior to returning to the position of attention. As the dog's confidence increases while in the down position, his resistance to executing the command will decrease. Once this occurs, physical placement is only used when required.

An alternate method of placing a resisting dog in the down position is for the handler to kneel down beside his dog and grasp the leash just above the snap with his left hand; and with his right hand draw the dog's front feet from under him and lower him to the ground, while giving the command **Down**. The handler lowers the dog by placing his right arm behind the dog's right front leg and grasping the left front leg about 6 inches above the pad; pushing the legs forward until the dog is in the down position. In these two methods of placing a dog in the down position, his handler may give verbal encouragement while pushing downward on the leash or while lowering the dog to the ground.

A dog is not corrected during introductory training if he assumes an improper position such as rolling over on his side. However, after the dog learns the command and does not lie parallel, the handler gives the command **SIT**, repeats the verbal and hand gesture command **Down**. The verbal reprimand "**NO**" and repeat of the command **Down** are given when the dog moves or indicates that he may break from the down position.

Physical correction is applied as outlined in paragraph 9-2. In applying this correction with the dog in the down position, the handler should not move his left foot. This movement may be confusing to the dog since he

has been taught to lie by his handler's left side.

(4) **SIT FROM THE DOWN POSITION.**

After the dog has learned the command Down, he is kept in that position for a short time while the handler stands by his right side. When instructed, the handler gives the verbal command SIT and the Heel gesture as explained in paragraph 9-2a(1) and jerks the leash upward toward the left shoulder with his right hand. Once the dog is in the correct Sit position, he is verbally and physically praised.

When the handler jerks upward on the leash, it may cause his dog to stand or assume another incorrect position: if so, the handler uses the procedures outlined in paragraph 9-2a(2) in placing his dog in the Sit position. If the dog shows signs of anticipating the command Sit, use the verbal reprimand "NO" and repeat the command STAY.

Jerking upward on the leash is only used as a training aid and should be discontinued when the dog starts to obey the verbal and hand gesture commands. Also, jerking upward on the leash serves as a form of physical correction once the dog learns the command, but fails to execute it when commanded.

(5) **STAY.** The verbal/hand gesture command Stay may be given while the dog is in any position. *Upon seeing and hearing this command the dog must remain in position, UNTIL GIVEN ANOTHER COMMAND.*

Initial training in the command STAY is conducted with the dog in the Heel/Sit position (as the dog progresses in basic obedience, the command STAY may be given while the dog is in the Down, Sit, or Standing position). After the dog assumes the Heel/Sit position, the handler gives the verbal and hand gesture command STAY. The hand gesture must be distinct and decisive. If skillfully executed, the hand gesture conveys the necessary authority but if poorly executed, it appears as a threat to the dog. The handler gives the hand gesture with the left hand in the following manner: The left arm is parallel to the left leg; arm is locked at the elbow; fingers are extended and together; palm of the hand is facing towards the dog; arm is brought forward approximately 45 degrees from the body; the hand is brought straight

back towards the dog's face and stopped.

NOTE: The handler does not slap his dog during this movement; instead he brings his hand back to the dog's nose as illustrated in figure 9-5; then the hand is cupped along the left leg.

With the dog in the down position, the handler stands at attention and gives the STAY command. If the command STAY is taught during the introductory training of the command Down, the handler gives the verbal and hand gesture for STAY after positioning his dog in the Down position and prior to returning to the position of attention.

If a dog breaks from either the Heel/Sit or Down position, the handler gives the reprimand "NO," repeats the command and gives the verbal and hand gesture command STAY. The command STAY is also used when the handler is giving commands away from his dog.

b. Commands away from the dog. Military working dogs must properly execute all commands in paragraph 9-2a, prior to being given commands by his handler from the end of the leash. These exercises start and stop with the dog in the Heel/Sit position. The handler uses the following commands, movements, and basic training techniques in teaching his dog this phase of obedience training.

(1) **STAY.** *When given the command STAY, the dog must remain in position until he is given another command by his handler.* To begin the initial exercise at the end of the leash, the handler, upon hearing the command—**To The End Of The Leash, MOVE**—from the instructor/trainer, gives the verbal hand gesture command STAY, as he steps with the right foot one step directly in front of and facing his dog, with the right foot at a 45 degree angle to his left; as he pivots 180 degrees to the left he brings his left foot along side the right coming to the position of attention one pace in front of his dog. During the first few exercises the dog may become confused because he has been trained to heel by his handler's left foot and any forward movement could cause the dog to break position. Therefore, stepping in front of the dog as described, enables the handler to observe any attempt the dog makes to break position.



Figure 9-5. Stay Gesture, Handler Beside Dog.

Furthermore, he can be corrected immediately if he starts to or breaks position.

To prevent the dog from becoming too bored, the practice periods are short. As the dog's performance improves, the distance between the handler and his dog is increased and practice periods are lengthened. Also, the handler may move to the end of the leash without facing his dog and backing away. To do this, the handler gives the command STAY and steps off with his right foot, taking another two steps forward and as the right foot strikes the ground, he pivots 180 degrees to the left. While he moves to the end of the leash he changes the leash from the right hand to the left. Then, to assume the position of attention the handler brings his right foot forward along side his left placing him in front and facing his dog. Now, in the position of attention the left hand is placed in front of his belt buckle, the loop of the leash is over the left thumb and the fingers are cupped over the leash as it continues downward past the palm of the left hand, as illustrated in figure 9-6.

Next, the handler gives the verbal and hand gesture for STAY. The STAY gesture is shown in figure 9-6 and given in the following manner. With the fingers extended and together, the handler brings his right hand so

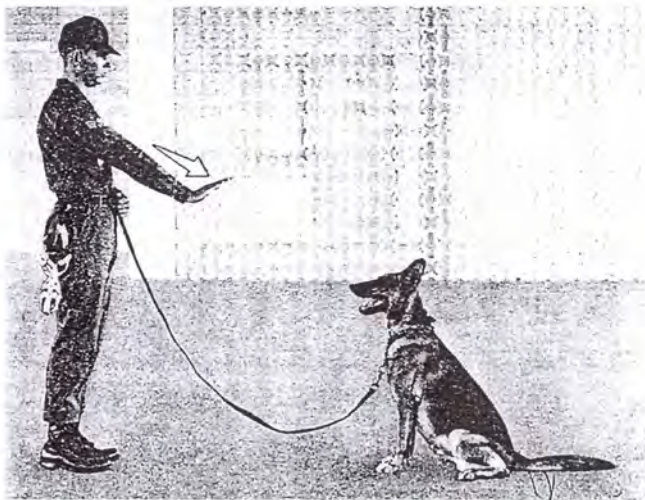


Figure 9-6. Stay Gesture, Handler in Front of Dog.

that the palm of the hand faces directly towards his dog's face. Following this, the right hand is cupped and returned to its original position along the right leg. To display the proper authority, the hand gesture is given with the right hand from the end of the leash.

While at the end of the leash if the dog begins to move, correct him immediately by giving the verbal reprimand "NO" and repeat the command STAY. If the dog breaks position, the handler uses the verbal reprimand and gives the command SIT (as he places his dog in that position) and STAY (prior to returning to the end of the leash) in correcting his dog. These procedures may also be used if the dog attempts to follow his handler.

To return to the heel position, the instructor/trainer gives the command, **To The Heel Position, MOVE**. The handler then gives the verbal and hand gesture command STAY and steps off with the right foot. As he steps off, he flips the leash to the left so it comes to rest on the right side of the dog's neck, thus preventing the leash from winding around the dog's neck. The handler continues to circle to his right and behind the dog, changing the leash from the left to the right hand and taking up the slack in the leash as he returns to the Heel position.

(2) **DOWN**. In previous training, the military working dog has been taught to assume the down position by his handler's left side; now, he must be taught the command

DOWN while his handler is at the end of the leash.

The handler gives the dog who is in the Heel/Sit position the command STAY and moves to the end of the leash. Before completing this movement, the leash is changed from the right to the left hand.

In the beginning, this command is taught, and the dog is placed in the down position by the handler stepping forward one step with his right foot and grasping the leash about 6 inches from the snap as illustrated in figure 9-7, he then jerks downward and gives the verbal command DOWN. Once the dog is down, the handler gives the hand gesture and verbal command STAY, and brings his right foot back to the left foot.

NOTE: If a handler jerks outward instead of downward on the leash, it may cause his dog to break position. Once in the down position, he is praised.

As the dog progresses, stepping in with the right foot and jerking downward on the leash are discontinued. Then, the hand gesture for DOWN is introduced. The handler gives this hand gesture in the following manner:

(a) Fingers of the right hand are extended and joined with the arm along the right leg.

(b) As illustrated in figure 9-8, the arm is brought backward in a circular motion over the handler's head and is stopped at shoulder level. The arm is extended and par-



Figure 9-7. Introduction of Down at End of Leash.

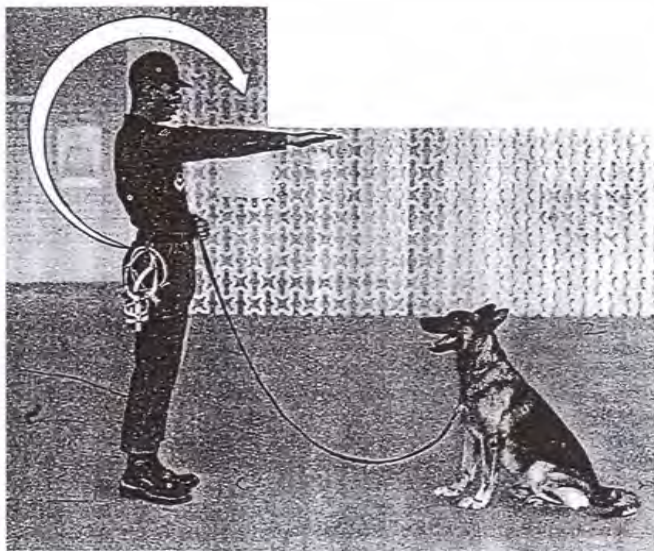


Figure 9-8. Down Gesture, Handler at End of Leash.

allel with the ground. Then, the handler drops his arm back along side his right leg. If the dog fails to respond to the verbal and hand gesture for Down, his handler repeats the command Down as the right arm is in its downward motion of the hand gesture, stepping forward one step and grasping the leash and jerks downward. If his dog indicates he is about to break the down position, the handler gives the reprimand "NO" followed by the verbal and hand gesture for STAY. If the dog breaks position, the handler gives the verbal reprimand and repeats the command DOWN.

(3) SIT. This command is introduced when the dog has learned the command STAY and is alternated with the command, DOWN. With the dog in the down position, the instructor/trainer gives Sit Dog, COMMAND; hearing this the handler steps forward one step with the right foot; grasps the leash about 12 inches above the choke chain; jerks upward on the leash, while giving the command, SIT, illustrated in figure 9-9. Once the dog is in position, the handler gives the

command STAY, then returns to his original position. If the dog stands or returns to the down position the handler uses the verbal reprimand "NO" and repeats the procedures above. If the dog attempts to follow his handler and breaks position before the handler returns to the position of attention, the handler corrects his dog by giving the verbal reprimand and replaces him in the original position.

When the dog becomes proficient in the command SIT, the handler discontinues stepping in with his right foot. Instead, the hand gesture command illustrated in figure 9-10 is introduced.

As the dog's proficiency increases in the command STAY, while the handler is at the end of the leash, the exercises of "circle dog," "step over dog," and "straddle dog" may be introduced. These exercises tend to reinforce the command STAY and increase the handler's confidence in his dog. During these exercises, the handler continues to repeat the command STAY, if necessary. When the dog

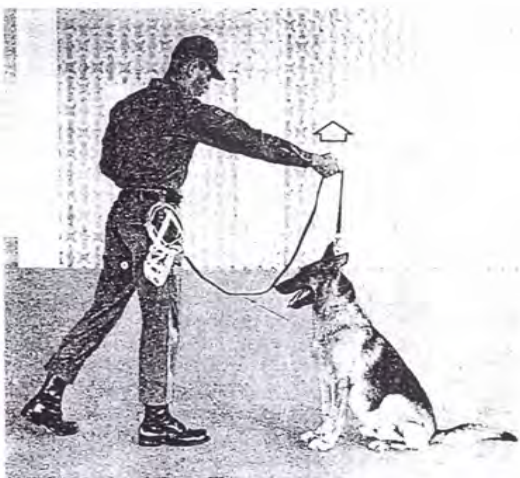


Figure 9-9. Introduction of Sit at End of Leash.



9-10. Sit Gesture End Leash.

stays in the correct position, he is praised. If he gets out of position, he is corrected and repositioned and the exercise is repeated.

The exercises are initiated by the instructor/trainer and executed by the handler while the dog remains in position. In executing these exercises the handler moves to the left or right of the dog according to the command given. The commands to initiate the exercises and the movements the handler executes are as follows:

(a) **Circle Dog From Left To Right Or Right To Left, MOVE.** Hearing this command the handler gives his dog the command **STAY**. If the command is to move from left to right the handler steps forward with his left foot, flips the leash to the right so the leash will come to rest on the left side of the dog's neck. Reverse the procedure if the movement is to the right. The handler continues around the right side of the dog making as large a circle as possible without pulling on the leash and then returns to the front of the dog to the position of attention. It may be necessary to repeat the command **STAY** several times until he is accustomed to other handlers moving about him.

(b) **Step Over Dog From Left/Right, MOVE.** The same procedures apply as those used in "circle dog," except the dog is in the down position so the handler can step over him rather than circle him.

(c) **Straddle Dog, MOVE.** The handler gives the command **STAY**, steps forward with the right foot, lowers the leash, steps over it with the left foot, and proceeds to straddle his dog, who is in the down position. When the handler gets to the rear of the dog, he turns to the left 180 degrees, straddles the leash and the dog again and returns to his original position.

(5) **HEEL.** When the handler is at the end of the leash and hears the command **Recall Dogs, COMMAND**, from the instructor/trainer, he gives the verbal and hand gesture command **HEEL**. If the dog seems to be reluctant to come on command, it may be necessary to call his name and repeat the command or slightly tug on the leash to suggest the meaning of the command.

During the early stages of this exercise as the dog starts back, the handler steps back with the left foot, changes the leash from

the left to the right hand; grasps the center of the leash with the left hand and guides the dog into position. As the dog's proficiency increases the handler discontinues stepping back and guiding his dog into position.

For the handler to return to the dog's side, the instructor/trainer gives the command **Return to the Heel Position, MOVE**. At this the handler gives voice and hand gesture command **STAY**, steps forward with the right foot; flips the leash to the left, and continues around his dog coming along side to the correct position.

9-3. **Military Drill.** The Military Working Dog Team, when doing military drill, requires more physical movement and room to make their movements together than required by normal military drill. In all formations the dog will remain in the Heel/Sit position.

a. **Positions.** The handler must know the basic movements and positions before training with a dog begins. This section will describe and illustrate the positions and their correct execution.

(1) **Attention.** To assume the position of attention a two-count movement is required. Upon hearing the preparatory command **Squad**, when at the rest or at ease position the handler assumes the position of attention. At the command of execution **Attention**, simultaneously, as the handler takes one step (30° forward with the left foot, the command **HEEL** is given. He then brings the right foot along side the left foot, completing the two-count movement.

(2) **Rests.** The following commands are given only from the position of attention: **Parade Rest, At Ease, Rest, Fall-Out**. These are not precision movements that might cause the handler to kick or step on his dog or cause the dog to jump.

(a) **Parade, REST.** When hearing the preparatory command **Parade**, the handler gives the command **Down** to his dog, using voice command and the hand gesture command. The dog is verbally praised when he completes the command properly. At the command of execution **REST**, the handler gives his dog the command **STAY**, using voice command and the hand gesture command. Then he steps over the dog with his left foot, placing the left next to, but not



Figure 9-11. Parade Rest.

touching, the dog's left side. The legs are kept straight, not stiff, so the weight of the body rests equally on both feet, as illustrated in step 3, figure 9-11.

The left hand is placed behind the handler's back with the palm to the rear and fingers together and extended. Silence and immobility are required.

To resume the position of attention from Parade, REST, the handler when hearing the preparatory command Squad, will give the command STAY to his dog, then, when the command ATTENTION is given he assumes this position next to the dog's right side.

The dog will remain in the down position until the instructor/trainer gives the handler Sit Dog. COMMAND. Verbal praise will be given at the completion of the movement. However, a time may arise when a dog will sit when praised; if this happens, discontinue the praise and/or administer the proper correction restricting praise until the dog stays.

(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 and his dog leave the ranks. The command Fall Out is usually given at the end of a training period, so when the handler falls out he will tell his dog to Take-A-Break and while the dog is on break he will not be given commands or be required to stay at the handler's side. The team will stay in the immediate area.

(e) At the command FALL IN, the handler and his dog will resume their normal position in ranks at the position of attention. The command Attention may then be given and will be executed as described in paragraph 9-3a(1).

b. Movements. This section will describe and illustrate the proper facing and marching movements executed by a Military Working Dog Team. Facing movements are executed differently by a Military Working Dog Team from those taught in Basic Training. However, the marching movements are executed the same, except for Right Step, Left



Figure 9-12. Right Face.

Step, and Backward March, which are never executed by the team.

(1) Facing. All facing movements are

executed at a normal cadence and from the position of attention.

(a) Right, FACE is a four-count

movement, as shown in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of figure 9-12. At the command execution **FACE**, the handler takes one pace forward with the left foot. On the second count, as he pivots 90 degrees to the right on the balls of both feet, the command **HEEL** is given. 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 coming to the position of attention (Training Aids: The command **HEEL** when executing the **Right, FACE** and **About FACE** may be given when the handler executes the first count and when he comes to the position of attention. The leash can also be used to keep the dog close to the handler's side. Keeping the leash in the right hand and along the seam of the trousers as the handler pivots will cause the dog to stay close to the handler's side).

(b) **Left, FACE** is a four-count movement, as illustrated in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of figure 9-13. 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 his left on the balls of his feet and gives the command **HEEL** at the same time. On the third count, he takes one step forward with the left foot. On the fourth count, he places the right foot beside the left foot coming to the position of attention (Training Aid: It may be necessary to give the dog **HEEL** when coming to the position of attention).

(c) **About, FACE** is a four-count movement, as illustrated in steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 of figure 9-14. 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 rear on the balls of his feet and gives the command **HEEL** at the same time. 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 coming to the position of attention (Training Aid: Same as in (a) above.).

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

9-4. **Introduction to the Dog**. After the handler learns the verbal and hand gesture commands and military drill he is assigned to and must develop a friendly relationship with his dog. Development of this relationship normally takes 2 or 3 days.

The handler proceeds cautiously with his newly assigned dog. He never enters his dog's kennel until he is accepted by the dog, and only when instructed to and supervised by the instructor/trainer. The dog becomes accustomed to the handlers voice and smell, with the handler remaining close to but outside 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 refrains from putting his hands on the dog's flanks, because some dogs are quite sensitive in this area.

When instructed to enter the dog's kennel, the handler refrains from making any sudden movements or gestures that may excite his dog. He may coax, but not force, the dog to his side. Once accepted by his dog, the handler may be instructed to put the leash on his dog and remove him from the kennel. At this time, the handler follows all safety precautions. If a dog tries to bite his handler, the handler should avoid becoming frightened and use the safety procedures outlined in paragraph 8-2j. Once outside the kennels and when instructed, the handler pets and talks to his dog and allows him to romp and play.

Even after a satisfactory rapport has been developed, the handler always speaks to his dog before entering the kennel. When a good handler-dog relationship has been established, the military working dog team begins obedience training.

9-5. **Obedience Formations**. Four types of formations are used to teach basic obedience. Each formation is designed for a specific purpose, yet flexible enough to be used for other phases of training. For safety, 15 feet intervals are maintained between dog teams

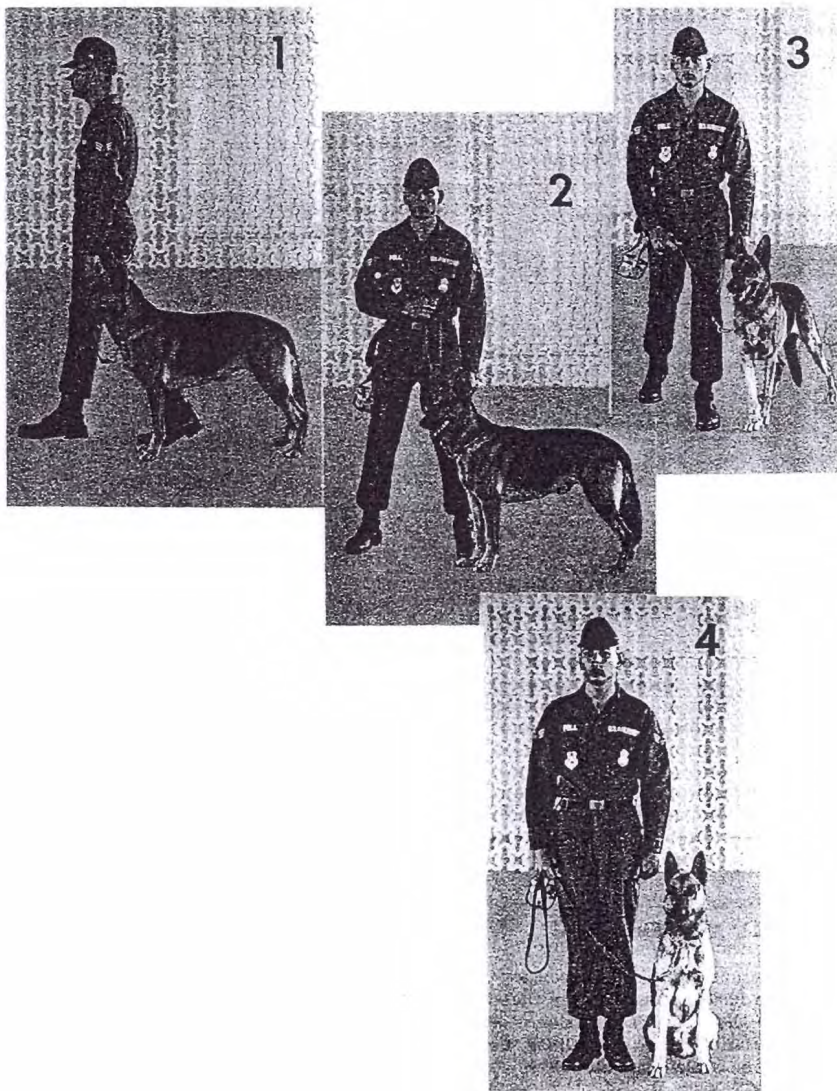


Figure 9-13. Left Face.

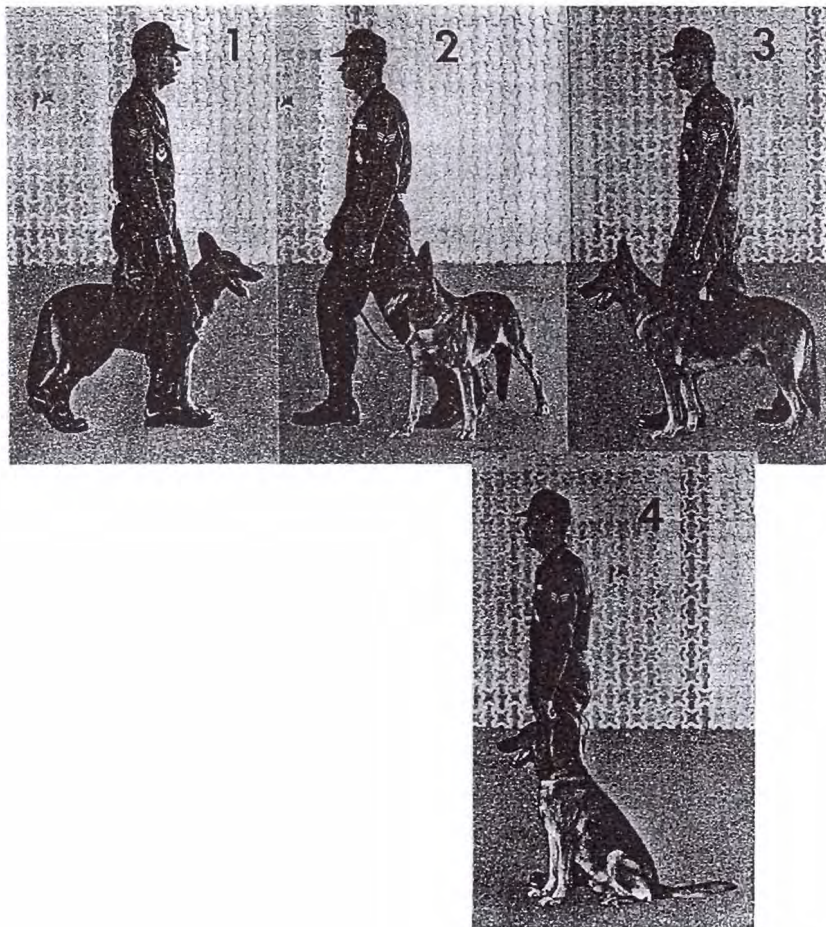


Figure 9-14. About Face.

during the initial stages of obedience training. When handlers demonstrate the ability to control their dogs, this distance can be reduced. Basic obedience training usually begins in the circle formation.

a. Circle formation. A dog can learn the HEEL position rapidly in a circle formation since it requires him to walk at his handler's side without making any sharp

turns. As the team's proficiency develops, other obedience commands and military drill can be taught using this formation. The instructor/trainer is usually positioned in the center of the circle for better observation of the dog teams. By turning, he can continuously observe one particular dog team. Figure 9-15 shows handlers in a circle formation teaching their dogs the HEEL position.



Figure 9-15. Circle Formation.



Figure 9-16. Square Formation.



Figure 9-17. Line Formation.

Based on the number of dog teams being trained, the circle is expanded allowing ample space for safety and maneuverability for each dog team.

b. **Square.** The square formation, illustrated in figure 9-16, is used to teach a dog to remain in the HEEL position during movements requiring sharp turns. Left or right turns are made in this formation, depending on the direction of travel. This formation can also be adjusted in size to maintain a safe distance between dog teams. The instructor/trainer is positioned to ob-

serve the dog teams' performance and determine their training progression. Other obedience commands and military drill may be introduced by the instructor/trainer while using this formation.

c. **Line.** The line formation can be used effectively during basic, intermediate, and advanced obedience training. Figure 9-17 shows dogs in the SIT position with their handlers at the end of the 6-foot leash.

d. **Flight.** This formation is introduced after the dog teams have become proficient in the circle, line, and square formations.

It is used to teach the dogs toleration while working in close proximity to each other during military drill and to move a group of dog teams from one location to another. Distance between dog teams may vary according to the degree of proficiency. At first, a loose, wide formation is used as illustrated in figure 9-18; however, a closer formation may be used as proficiency increases. The instructor/trainer is positioned so all can hear the commands.

9-6. Gunfire and the Command "Cover":

a. Gunfire. The Military Working Dog will be subjected to various noises throughout his Air Force career, but the most difficult to surmount is gunfire. Therefore, the purpose of gunfire training is to condition the dog so he will not be deterred when performing his duties. The dog must detect and attack (on provocation or command) an intruder who is either firing or attempting to penetrate an area under fire support and also continue the attack when the handler returns fire.

Everyone involved in gunfire training, especially the instructor/trainer, must remember these important factors:

- (1) Never back a dog down with gunfire.
- (2) Adjust the gunfire to the unsatisfied dog.
- (3) Use only blank ammunition.
- (4) Never fire a weapon directly at a dog, when closer than 15 feet.
- (5) Continually build the dog's confidence.

Gunfire training must be given on a regular basis and introduced in each phase of training. To accustom a dog to gunfire, it is best to discharge a small caliber weapon, casually and intermittently, at a distance from the dog to prevent any adverse effect. This is done while the dog is engaged in some type of activity that absorbs his attention. Also, the firer changes direction and gradually moves closer. This will help eliminate the possibility of a set pattern of gunfire for the dog to anticipate. If a dog reacts unfavorably at this time it may be necessary to use a cap pistol to prevent the dog from becoming excited or nervous; also, the handler must soothe his dog by praising him. Several training periods may be required before the dog accepts the gunfire.

As the dog accepts gunfire at varying distances, more advanced stages of training should be introduced, such as a chase exercise during controlled aggressiveness training. This consists of the handler and his dog chasing the decoy/firer.

As training progresses and the dog's confidence increases, larger caliber weapons are introduced and, if at all possible he is exposed to infiltration courses with simulated overhead and ground mortar, artillery shells, and simulated grenade firing.

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.

The kennelmaster is responsible for maintaining an ample supply of blank am-



Figure 9-18. Flight Formation.

munition for training purposes. AFR 50-41, Ammunition Allowances for Individual Training and Pellet Training Authorizations, authorizes 50 rounds of caliber .38 blank ammunition per year for each Military Working Dog assigned.

b. 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 trails, the dog becomes accustomed to this exercise.

Unless the proper precaution is taken, the position of a military 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 right 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.

SECTION B—INTERMEDIATE OBEDIENCE

9-7. Purpose. Intermediate obedience is only different from basic obedience in that the distance between the handler and his dog is greater. The purpose is to increase the handler's control over his dog.

9-8. Commands at a Distance. Before the exercise begins, the handler needs to be aware of the following:

a. When the dog and handler are more than 6 feet apart, the dog may follow his handler. To prevent the dog from following, give the command **STAY** firmly and gradually increase the distance by backing away.

b. Do not pull on the leash. The dog may feel this is an indication to return to his handler.

c. Verbal correction is usually sufficient; however, when physical correction is required, the handler must return to his dog.

The exercise begins when the handler replaces the 60-inch leash with the 360-inch training leash. Coiling the leash, then holding the hand loop, the handler throws the coiled portion in front and to the left of his dog. He next commands his dog to **STAY**, steps off with the right foot; marches 19 paces forward and on the 19th step pivots 180 degrees to his rear; then changes the leash from the right to the left hand. Facing his dog, the handler praises him verbally.

While at the end of the leash and the dog fails to go down or sit on command, the handler gives the verbal reprimand "NO," steps forward with the right foot and gives the appropriate hand gesture and voice command. If the dog still fails to execute the command the handler returns to his dog (do not run or make any threatening gestures toward him). Do not give another command while returning to the dog unless he breaks position and only then give the command **STAY**. If the dog executes the command as the handler approaches him, the handler continues his approach. When close enough he grasps the leash near the snap and commands him to **SIT** without jerking on the leash. He then repeats the command **DOWN** and jerks downward on the leash. As in other phases of training repetition, praise, patience, correction, and know how are required.

After the dog learns what is expected of him, the handler, to develop more control, may introduce exercises, such as walking or jumping over his dog, or running around the dog. When all the intermediate obedience requirements have been met and the dog performs satisfactorily, the handler should have little difficulty in exercising the control needed in advanced obedience.

SECTION C—ADVANCED OBEDIENCE

9-9. Purpose. The purpose of advanced obedience training is for the dog to execute obedience commands given at a distance and also to increase the handler's control.

9-10. Off-Leash Obedience Training. To begin off-leash training, the handler must ex-

ecute the basic commands and movements with his dog at his side. By performing this exercise first, the handler has the opportunity to evaluate his dog's reliability and revert to the use of the long leash or short leash to correct any deficiency. However, a dog that performs well on leash will normally perform as well off leash. He should practice these exercises until he feels that his dog will perform among other teams without showing hostility toward them.

As training progresses, the handler can then move out in front of his dog a short distance, and as the dog performs satisfactorily, the handler can gradually increase the distance. The dog's performance will determine how far away his handler should be, but normally 50 feet should be considered the maximum distance. When the handler moves back to the dog he should perform certain movements, such as circling around the dog, and stepping or jumping over the dog. These movements are necessary to teach the dog that he must remain in position until commanded to do otherwise by his handler.

At this stage of training, a minimum of corrections should be necessary; however, too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of proper correction. If the dog has not responded in a correct and consistent manner to the proper commands, the handler must return to the preliminary off-leash exercises and repeat them as often as necessary for proper performance. The team that performs satisfactorily in all phases of off-leash obedience training will have an excellent chance of meeting all the standards which produce a reliable patrol dog team.

SECTION D—CONFIDENCE COURSE

9-11. Purpose. A military working dog must be kept in good physical condition to maintain his efficiency and to accomplish his strenuous duties. His physical condition is maintained by receiving proper food, medical care, and frequent exercise. This exercise includes jumping or scaling the obstacles shown in figure 9-19. These provide exercise, build the dog's confidence, teach him not to be afraid of any place his handler may take him, and increase the handler's

control over his dog. Attachment gives the specifications for each obstacle shown in figure 9-19. The sequencing of obstacles should be from the easiest to the most difficult; therefore, the lower hurdles are placed first.

The words "jump" and "scale" are used to describe the dog's actions while negotiating obstacles. When a dog jumps over an obstacle, he clears or hurdles it. On the other hand, when he scales an obstacle, he jumps as high as he can and climbs the rest of the distance to get over it.

Jumping and scaling usually raise a dog's spirit and most dogs enjoy this training. However, jumping and scaling are very tiring to the dog and should not be overdone in any training period. In determining the length and frequency of these exercises the handler must consider his dog's age, physical ability, and the weather. During hot weather, the dog must not be overworked.

NOTE: The veterinarian can provide specific instructions as to the degree of training older dogs with medical problems should receive on the confidence course.

9-12. Training Procedures. In negotiating the confidence course, the dog only jumps or scales an obstacle when commanded. The verbal command used during this exercise is "HUP." Upon hearing the command HUP, the dog jumps or scales the obstacle, and when commanded, returns to the heel position. Obstacles that a military working dog are required to negotiate consist of hurdles, catwalks, scaling walls, stairs, tunnels, and windows.

Like all other phases of training, the dog must first be taught to complete these exercises on leash. This allows the handler more control while guiding and assisting his dog over each obstacle. As the dog's proficiency increases, he is trained off leash. The procedure used in teaching a dog to negotiate these obstacles are listed below.

a. Hurdles. A dog may jump over a hedge or another obstacle but may be reluctant to jump over a hurdle. For this reason, it is advisable to use a hurdle with removable boards and to lower the hurdle until the dog can walk over it. Once the

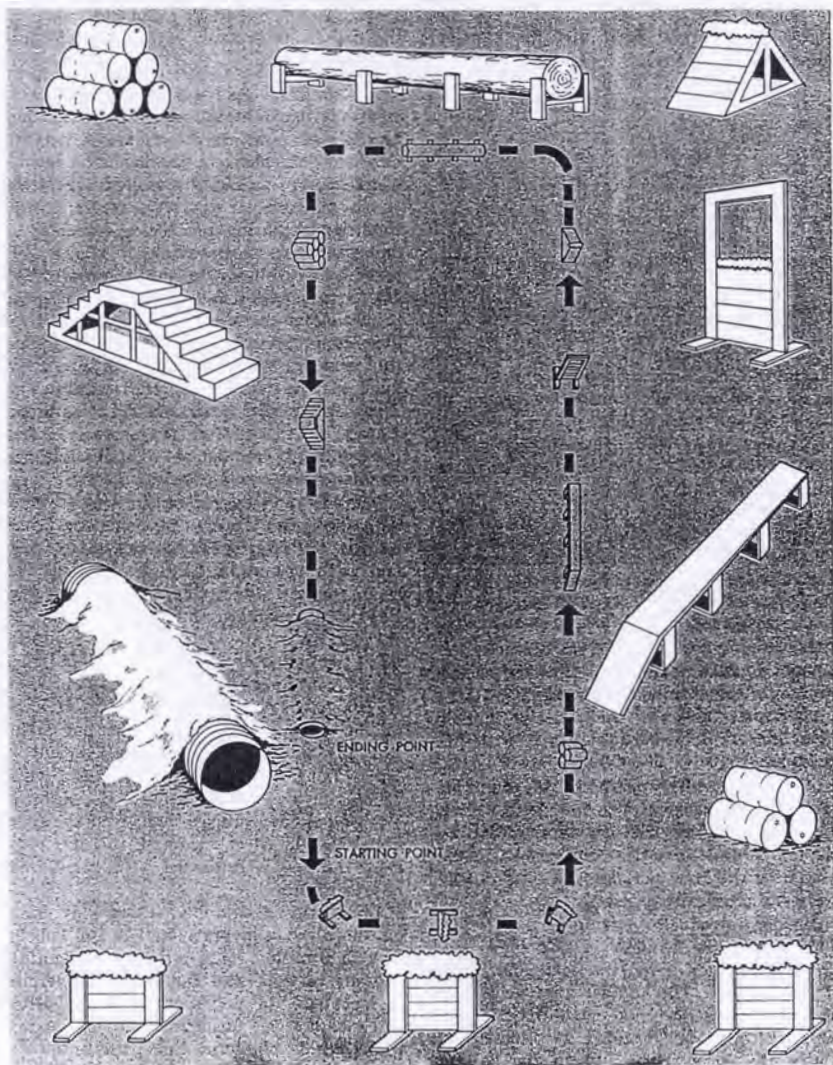


Figure 9-19. Confidence Course.

hurdle is lowered, the handler with the leash in his right hand, begins the exercise with his dog on leash. Ther team approaches the hurdle at a normal pace, and the handler steps over it with his left foot, simultaneously giving the command HUP. If the dog hesitates or balks, the handler stops on the opposite side of the hurdle and helps his dog over by coaxing, tugging on the leash, and repeating the command HUP. After the dog crosses the hurdle, the handler praises his dog, and gives the command HEEL. The dog soon learns to jump over the hurdle when the handler gives the command HUP. As the dog progresses, additional boards are inserted until a desired height, not to exceed three feet, is attained. Thereafter, when the handler is approximately two paces from the hurdle, he commands HUP and instead of stepping over the hurdle, he passes to the right and goes around it. As the dog's front feet strike the ground the handler commands HEEL. After the dog assumes this position, he is praised.

The next hurdle a dog must be taught to negotiate is the window. In doing this, the handler may be required to assist his dog. As the team approaches this hurdle at a normal pace, the handler changes the leash to his left hand. When the team is approximately two paces from obstacle, the handler increases his pace, thus increasing the dog's speed; gives the command HUP; then throws the leash through the window with his left hand and catches it with his right hand.

The handler then passes to the right of the obstacle and continues for about 6 feet. The handler gives the command HEEL as the dog's front feet strike the ground. After assuming the Heel position, the dog is verbally and physically praised.

During introductory training and when approaching the window, a dog may balk or hesitate when given the command HUP. If this happens, the handler approaches the obstacle, gives the command HUP (this command may be repeated as necessary), places the dog's front feet on the bottom of the window; throws the leash through the window; then physically helps the dog through the window; and finally, goes to the opposite side of the obstacle and com-

mands his dog to HEEL. Verbal encouragement is given as the dog negotiates the obstacles. After assuming the heel position, the dog is given both verbal and physical praise.

b. Catwalks. This type of obstacle increases a dog's sure-footedness and teaches him to walk on a narrow surface at varying heights. This obstacle consists of a log or plank. Before taking his dog over this obstacle, the handler must check for unsafe conditions such as protruding splinters or nails. Also, if the obstacle is slippery, it must be dried prior to use to prevent the dog from possibly falling and receiving an injury. After checking the obstacle, the handler begins the exercise by approaching the catwalk with the leash in his right hand and the dog in the heel position. He gives the verbal command HUP approximately three feet from the obstacle. After his dog jumps or walks onto the obstacle, the handler gives verbal encouragement.

NOTE: If your dog refuses to walk or jump onto the catwalk, place the dog's front feet on the obstacle, give the command HUP, and with the right hand gently pull the leash forward directly in front of the dog. Physical assistance may be needed to further assist the dog onto the obstacle. Once the dog is on the catwalk, the handler gently continues to pull the leash forward. He walks beside his dog with his left hand on the dog's left side helping his dog maintain his balance. Verbal encouragement is given along with physical assistance while proceeding slowly to the end of the obstacle. The dog is then praised and given the command HEEL. After assuming the heel position, the dog is rewarded with verbal and physical praise.

During initial training, a dog may jump off the catwalk before going its full length. In this situation, he is praised for negotiating the catwalk that far, and the exercise is repeated. The dog soon gains confidence and masters this obstacle while his handler walks beside him providing little or no assistance.

c. Stairs. This obstacle requires a dog to walk up and down steps. To prevent the dog from possibly falling and injuring him-

self, the obstacle, if slippery must be dried prior to its use. When the team is approximately one pace from the obstacle, the handler gives the command HUP. When the dog comes off the last step, the handler must be approximately two paces in front of the dog and give the command HEEL as the dog's front feet strike the ground. The distance between the obstacle and handler along with a timely command of HEEL prevents the dog from going past his handler.

While the dog is negotiating this obstacle, the handler gives verbal encouragement; however, once the dog assumes the heel position, he is verbally and physically praised.

During the introduction to this obstacle, a dog may balk when given the command HUP. If this occurs, the handler reapproaches the obstacle, commands HUP, steps off with his left foot and walks over the obstacle with his dog by his side. If the handler gives verbal and physical praise to his dog as they continue over the obstacle, it will soothe the dog while reassuring his confidence. As the dog progresses, the handler goes to the right of the obstacle rather than over it.

d. Scaling wall. This obstacle requires the dog to jump as high as possible onto the obstacle, then scramble over to the other side. To prevent injury to the dog, the obstacle must be dry and in good condition. As the handler approaches within four steps of the obstacle, he increases his pace, thus causing the dog to increase his speed, enabling him to jump as high as possible. When the handler is two steps from the obstacle he gives the command HUP. As the dog goes over the obstacle, the leash must have sufficient slack so the dog will not become hung-up. To insure the leash will not become snagged on top of the wall, the handler flips the leash as the dog goes over the obstacle. The handler continues past the obstacle, stops about three paces in front of it, and gives the command HEEL as the dog's front feet touch the ground. If difficulty arises in getting the dog to scale the wall, it may be necessary for the handler to go over the wall with his dog.

e. Tunnel. While a dog is being taught

to crawl through a tunnel, it is usually necessary for his handler to assist him. The dog is walked to the end of the tunnel, where he can examine it. The handler snaps the 360-inch leash onto the choke chain and holds it close to the snap. He then removes the 60-inch leash, coils the 360-inch leash, and throws it through the tunnel. The handler puts the dog in the down position, the commands him to STAY. He then moves to the other end of the tunnel, looks through it so the dog can see him, and coaxes the dog through. If necessary, the handler tugs on the leash, making the dog crawl through the tunnel.

When the dog correctly executes the commands and successfully negotiates the confidence course on leash, the handler may proceed to off leash training. This training is conducted in the same manner, except the dog is off leash. If the dog does not react properly while off leash, the handler reverts to on leash training.

SECTION E—CONTROLLED AGGRESSIVENESS TRAINING

The duties of the patrol dog require him to be moderately aggressive yet controllable. To achieve this, the dog must receive controlled aggressiveness training. This training enables the dog to perform his secondary function, which is to pursue, attack and hold an intruder only on command from the handler. He is also trained to attack without command when an intruder attempts to escape or when the handler's life is endangered.

Before agitation exercises begin and control can be applied, the handler must learn the commands used.

9-13. Commands Used:

a. GET HIM. This command is given when the handler wishes his dog to attack. In the initial exercises, the command is repeated several times in an excited tone of voice while the dog is being agitated.

While the dog is being agitated, the handler must remain in position and maintain his balance. To do this the handler spreads his feet shoulder width apart; places one foot slightly forward; flexes his knees; bends forward slightly at the waist; and

extends his arms forward without locking the elbows. Losing one's balance or moving could cause serious injury to the agitator, another handler, or dog.

b. **HOLD HIM.** This command is given to the dog in a requesting tone of voice. It is used only when the dog bites a play rag or wrap. If the dog releases his bite, repeat the command **GET HIM**, and when he bites again, command **HOLD HIM**.

c. **OUT.** The command **OUT** is used to cease the dog's attack or release his bite. The command is given in a demanding tone of voice. This will normally cause the dog to cease his attack and direct his attention back to his handler. If this command is not sufficient, a slight jerk on the leash, the verbal reprimand "NO" and repeat of the command **OUT** may be used. Once the dog ceases his attack, the command **HEEL** is given. For example, the dog is attacking and when he is half way to the agitator the handler gives the command **OUT**. When the dog slows his forward movement the handler immediately gives the command **HEEL**; or, if the dog is biting and given the command **OUT**, as the dog releases, give the command **HEEL**.

d. **STAY.** The command **STAY** in aggressiveness training requires the dog to remain in position until given another command, and also, to indicate to the agitator the exercise can begin. During initial exercises, control of the dog is not imperative. However, as training progresses, the dog must remain in position until the command **GET HIM** is given.

The above commands will be introduced in agitation exercises but will not be enforced until the dog's aggressiveness has been developed and determined.

9-14. **Agitation Exercises.** Agitation exercises are designed to develop and determine the aggressiveness in a dog. Agitation consists of teasing the dog to the extent that he bites at the agitator.

The agitator plays an important role in this training. Therefore persons acting as agitators must be thoroughly instructed on what to do before each exercise begins. When agitating the dog, the agitator uses a supple switch, burlap bag, arm pro-

jector or rag to provoke, without actually striking the dog. The dog is always the winner and never backed down. To develop aggressiveness and determine the dog's future in agitation the instructor/trainer conducts the following exercises.

a. **Individual.** This exercise consists of each dog receiving the same stimulus, a mild agitation. The dog's reaction to this stimulus places him in one of three categories: over, moderately, or under aggressive.

To effectively determine the dog's aggressiveness, the handler and his dog must be completely isolated from other dogs.

Each exercise is set so the wind carries the scent of the agitator to the dog. The dog should not see the agitator but should catch the scent of him. Through repetition the dog begins to associate the smell of a concealed person with agitation, thus becoming 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.

(1) The agitator is concealed upwind from the line of approach to be taken by the handler and his dog.

(2) The handler maintains a safety leash.

(3) The handler and dog approach near the area where the agitator is concealed.

(4) While the 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.

(5) 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.

(6) When the dog detects the location of the agitator, the handler speaks to his dog in an encouraging tone of voice.

(7) 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 team has approached to within 10 feet of the hiding place.

(8) The agitator then moves suspi-

ciously 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.*

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

At this stage of training a dog that has never been exposed to any form of agitation may show signs of underaggressiveness. However, in most cases, additional training exercises will develop the dog's aggressiveness.

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 his dog.

When this exercise has been completed two or three times, they may be varied; each dog may be given the opportunity to bite the sleeve or rag, or to give chase. After the dog is given the opportunity to bite the wrap or rag, he is given the command OUT. If the dog does not respond to the command OUT, the handler gives the verbal reprimand "NO" and repeats the command OUT.

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 each 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 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.

b. 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.

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, or stagger the line placing the underaggressive dog in front a few feet and still maintaining the 15 feet. 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 9-20. 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.

(1) The agitator stands directly in front of the handler and begins to tease the dog.

(2) Upon command from the agita-



Figure 9-20. Line Agitation.

tor, 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.*

(3) 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.

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

(5) After the dog has been thoroughly agitated, the agitator ceases all movement.

(6) 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 line.

A great degree of control is not applied until the above exercises are conducted several times and the dog's aggressiveness is developed.

9-15. Applying Control. Although some control has been required thus far, the dog must now begin to follow all commands given by the handler. *The dog will be allowed to bite the agitation rag or arm protector only on command from his handler. Any other time the dog displays aggressive signs of hostility, he must be corrected immediately.* Therefore, the handler must have complete control of his dog at all times. Keep in mind that overcorrecting in attempting to gain complete control could cause adverse effect in training.

This training begins with the dog in the Heel/Sit position and the handler giving the

command **STAY**. The agitator equipped with an agitation rag or wrap (arm protector) and about 20 feet in front of the dog, moves suspiciously toward him as shown in figure 9-21. The agitator, to get the dog's attention, make growling noises similar to those of a dog. As the agitator gets within about 4 feet of the dog the handler gives the command **GET HIM** in an encouraging tone of voice. At this time the dog should move forward and grasp the agitation rag with his teeth, as shown in figure 9-22. If the dog moves forward and bites the rag before being commanded to do so, he must be corrected, because it is imperative that the dog learn to bite only on command from his handler. In the initial stages of this training, correction tends to cause the dog to become shy of the agitator. If this happens, the dog may not bite on command. As the dog bites the rag, the handler keeps the leash taut, encourages and praises and then gives the command **HOLD HIM**. While agitating the dog the agitator should move the rag in a side to side motion, making sure the rag is low enough so that the dog's front feet remain on the ground at all times. If the agitator holds the rag too high or too low, the dog may have a tendency to release his bite prematurely.

After the dog has been sufficiently agitated, the agitator releases the rag and permits the dog to have it. Normally, this will cause the dog to feel like he is the winner. If the dog continues to hold the rag after the agitator releases it, the handler corrects the dog by giving the command **OUT** in a sharp, demanding tone of voice as he simultaneously jerks the leash. Jerking the leash aids in teaching the dog to release his bite immediately on the command **OUT**. If



Figure 9-21. Agitator Holding Agitator's Rag.



Figure 9-22. Dog Grasping Agitator's Rag.

the dog does not respond by releasing the rag, the handler must resort to the same procedure used in breaking up a dog fight. This procedure is explained in paragraph 8-2j. After each agitation exercise the dog's ability to bite and hold the agitation rag should increase.

After the dog becomes proficient in biting and holding the agitation rag, the agitator holds the rag, while the handler si-

multaneously jerks the leash and gives the command OUT. If the dog does not respond immediately to the command OUT by releasing his bite, the handler must resort to the dog fight procedures as mentioned above.

As this training progresses, the arm protector, is substituted for the agitation rag. During initial training with the arm protector it should be loosely wrapped with a soft cloth material which the dog can sink his teeth into.

To begin agitation training with the arm protector, the dog is in the Heel/Sit position and given the command STAY. The agitator who is in a crouched position about 20 feet in front of the dog, advances toward the dog suspiciously. If necessary, the agitator makes growling noises similar to those of a dog. The agitator has the protected arm positioned in front of him at about the level shown in figure 9-23. As the agitator gets within about 4 feet of the dog, the handler gives the command GET HIM. The dog should immediately move forward and grasp the protected arm with his teeth, as shown in figure 9-24. The handler keeps a taut leash while giving the command to HOLD HIM. Again, if the dog releases his bite before commanded, the handler repeats



Figure 9-23. Position of Arm Protector.

the command **GET HIM** and encourages the dog to bite again; then, the handler repeats the command **HOLD HIM**. The agitator should agitate the dog by moving the protected arm in a side to side motion as he simultaneously twists or moves his arm inside the arm protector. As the dog feels this movement, he usually increases his bite pressure. After the dog has been sufficiently

agitated, the handler tells the agitator to cease all movements by saying, "freeze." Then, the handler simultaneously jerks the leash and gives the command **OUT**. The dog should return to the Heel/Sit position, where he is praised. If the dog does not respond immediately to the command **OUT**, the handler must resort to the procedures used to break up a dog fight.

After the dog has become proficient in biting and holding the loosely wrapped arm protector, the cloth material should be wrapped tighter to the arm protector.

When the dog consistently releases his bite on the command **OUT**, the handler should then discontinue the jerk on the leash. However, anytime the dog fails to release his bite on command, then the handler should once again jerk the leash while giving the command **OUT** until the standard of proficiency is achieved.

During controlled aggressiveness training, the agitator may wear an old field jacket or a similar item of clothing to conceal the arm protector. This will aid in preventing the dog from becoming aggressive at the sight of an arm protector, and provide for more realistic training.

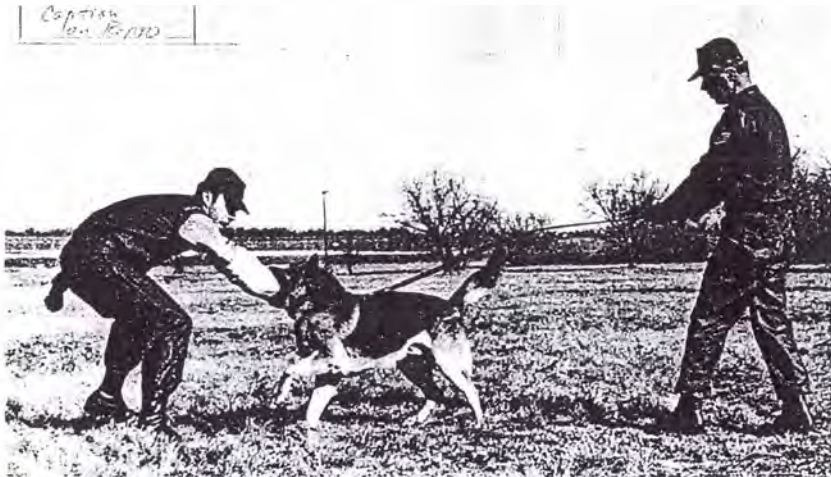


Figure 9-24. Dog Grasping Arm Protector.

9-16. **The False Run.** The objective of this exercise is to enable the handler to gain complete control over his dog while he is being subjected to various provocative actions by an agitator. During the initial training, these exercises are conducted on leash.

To prepare for this exercise, the handler puts the dog in the Heel/Sit position and commands him to STAY. The agitator wears the arm protector and is about 20 feet in front of the dog as he begins to advance suspiciously toward the dog. When the agitator is within about 4 feet of the dog, he suddenly turns and runs back to the starting point. Throughout this exercise, the dog must remain in the Heel/Sit position and must not indicate any sign of aggressiveness towards the agitator. When this is successfully accomplished, the handler highly praises the dog. If the dog, however, either demonstrates aggressiveness towards the agitator or fails to remain in the Heel/Sit position, the handler immediately corrects the dog, and the exercise is repeated.

After the dog demonstrates proficiency in this training on leash, these exercises are then conducted off leash.

This training may become confusing to

the dog; therefore, to prevent the dog from becoming deficient in his aggressiveness and biting, he should be allowed to bite at irregular intervals, but only on command from his handler. Any correction that may be necessary to the dog should not be harsh.

9-17. **Attack and Apprehension.** The handler uses this training to teach his dog, on command, to pursue, attack, and hold the agitator. Before this training begins, the handler must have gained complete control over his dog in the previous phases of agitation training and, specifically, the dog must have responded satisfactorily to the commands GET HIM, HOLD HIM, and OUT.

During this exercise the handler has the dog off-leash in the Heel/Sit position. The agitator wearing the arm protector, moves around suspiciously about 40 or 50 feet from the team. The handler orders the agitator to halt and to place his hands over his head. The agitator ignores the order and attempts to run away. As he does, the handler commands the dog to GET HIM. Upon hearing the command, the dog pursues and attacks the agitator, as shown in figure 9-25. After the dog attacks and bites, the

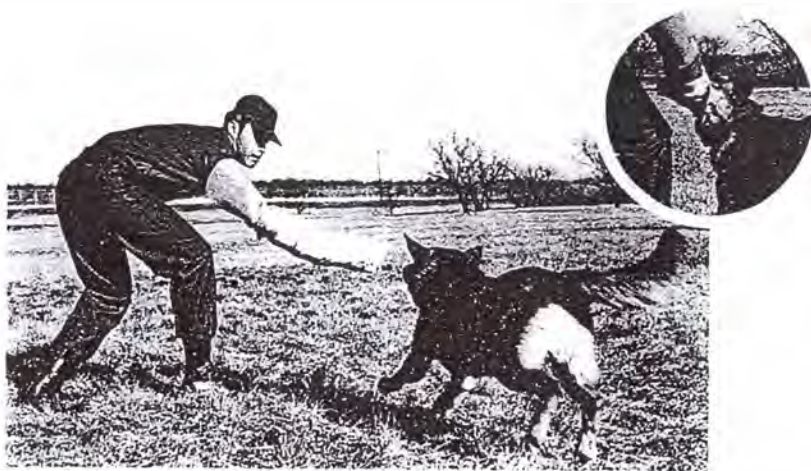


Figure 9-25. Attack.

handler commands the dog to HOLD HIM. After a short struggle, or when commanded by the handler, the agitator ceases to resist. The handler then gives the command OUT. The dog should immediately release his bite, the the command HEEL is given. Once in the heel position, he is praised.

9-18. Guard. After the agitator has been apprehended, the handler directs the agitator to move slowly back about 10 feet. The handler then puts the dog in either the sit or down position, as illustrated in figure 9-26, and informs the agitator his dog will attack without command if he attempts to escape. If the grass or cover is high, the dog is put in the sit position so he can observe the agitator. The handler then gives the command STAY, goes to the agitator's left side, and begins the search. The search completed, the handler moves about 2 feet to the right and 10 feet to the rear of the agitator, faces his dog, and gives the command Heel. The dog passes the agitator as illustrated in figure 9-27, and returns to the HEEL position.

The dog may become excited, and it may be difficult for him to learn to stay while the agitator is being searched. If the trainer

or handler feels that the dog will not stay while the search is being conducted, then, as an aid in teaching the dog to stay, the dog should be put on leash. The handler holds the leash in his left hand, moves with the dog to within about 4 feet in front of the agitator, stops, and puts the dog in the Heel/Sit position. The handler then gives the command STAY, advances to the end of the leash and to the agitator's left side. The handler then uses his right hand, touches the agitator and proceeds through the same motions as if conducting a search. During this exercise, if the dog indicates any signs of aggressiveness or attacks the agitator, the handler must immediately correct the dog and repeat the exercise. Another method that is effective is to connect the dog to a kennel chain, secure it, then snap a 360-inch training leash into the choke chain. The instructor/trainer holds the 360-inch leash while the handler moves forward to search the agitator. If the dog breaks position the handler gives the verbal reprimand "NO" as the instructor/trainer jerks on the leash. Further training in this exercise can then be conducted off leash, as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.



Figure 9-26. Guard.



Figure 9-27. Dog Returning to Handler Following Search.

9-19. Reattack. It is during the search that the dog must learn to reattack. *This is the only time the patrol dog will be allowed to attack without command from his handler.* If the agitator attempts to run away, pushes the handler to the ground, or strikes the handler, the dog must immediately pursue and attack the agitator without command, as shown in figure 9-28.

In the early stages of this exercise, when the agitator commits a hostile or aggressive act toward the handler or attempts to run away, it may be necessary for the handler to command his dog to GET HIM. However, this is used *only* as an aid in getting the dog to attack, and will be discontinued as soon as possible. Also, excessive training in this exercise may tend to cause the dog to anticipate movements by the agitator to such a degree that the dog will not stay while a search is being conducted.

9-20. Escort. After apprehending and searching an offender, it may be necessary for the handler to escort the apprehended person to a vehicle or to a telephone. The apprehension must be reported to the designated authorities. Before escorting the

offender, the handler again reminds him that the dog will attack if an attempt to escape is made.

During the escort, the handler positions



Figure 9-28. Reattack.



Figure 9-29. Escort.

himself about 10 feet behind and about 2 feet to the right of the offender; this allows the dog, who is in the Heel/Sit position, to be directly behind the offender as shown in figure 9-29. Under no circumstances does the handler place himself between the offender and the dog.

9-21. Stand-Off. The purpose of stand-off training is to enable the handler to gain complete control over his dog after he has been commanded to attack. To begin this exercise, the handler uses the 360-inch training leash and has his dog in the Heel/Sit

position. The agitator approaches the dog from the front, making provocative gestures. When he gets to within about 4 feet of the dog, the agitator turns and runs away. After the agitator runs about 30 feet from the dog, the handler gives the command GET HIM. When the agitator hears this command, he ceases all movement and "freezes." The handler immediately commands the dog to cease the attack, by calling the dog's name and commanding him OUT using a loud, clear voice. (For Example: Duke! OUT.) The dog should immediately cease the pursuit without attacking, shown in figure 9-30, and when his attention is diverted from the agitator, he given the command HEEL, then when he is in the heel position he is praised.

If the dog fails to obey the command OUT, the handler must correct the dog with a verbal reprimand while simultaneously giving a jerk on the leash. The handler must then repeat the exercise.

This training may become confusing to the dog; therefore, to keep him at an acceptable level of aggressiveness, he should be allowed to bite at irregular intervals; and any correction that may be necessary should not be harsh.

After the dog has demonstrated proficiency while on leash, then these exercises will be conducted with the dog off leash. Notice in figure 9-31 that the dog has ceased his pursuit and is returning to his handler.



Figure 9-30. Stand-Off (On Leash).

Multiple agitators may be used during this exercise, using the same procedures as mentioned above.

9-22. Stand-Off and Attack. Two persons act as intruders for this exercise. The handler must teach his dog to ignore one of the intruders, while he pursues, attacks, and holds the other intruder.

To begin this exercise, the handler has the dog off leash and in the Heel/Sit position. Two agitators, positioned close together, are about 30 feet from the team and moving about. The handler challenges the agitators by ordering them to halt. One of the agitators obeys the challenge, while the other one ignores it and begins to run away.

The handler immediately gives the command GET HIM. The dog ignores the agitator who has halted, as shown in figure 9-32, and pursues, attacks, and holds the agitator that is running away. In the early stages of this training, as the agitator runs away, he attracts the dog's attention by making provoking gestures and noises. After the attack is completed, the handler gives the command OUT.

SECTION F—SCOUT AND PATROL TRAINING

The primary mission of the patrol dog is to detect and warn his handler that an intruder is present or near an area that is



Figure 9-31. Stand-Off (Off Leash).



Figure 9-32. Stand-Off and Attack.

to be secured. A dog scouts when he actively seeks out and attempts to detect the hiding place of an intruder. However, to fulfill this mission, the handler must be aware of certain factors to effectively employ his dog and the patrol dog must be trained to scout.

9-23. **Conditions Affecting Scouting.** There are many factors that affect scouting, so many it is impossible to list all the factors or explain how they affect scouting. However, some factors the handler needs to be aware of are:

- a. Wind
- b. Rain
- c. Snow
- d. Sleet
- e. Temperature
- f. Humidity
- g. Terrain

Probably the most important, at the same time the most variable factor the handler has to contend with in employing his dog to the best advantage, is the wind. Because, the wind carries the human scent either to the dog or away from him, the handler must learn about wind factors. Figure 9-33 illustrates how the velocity of wind effects the scent. 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 wind; these expedients are useless during the hours of darkness. To some extent, a person constantly perspires on his forehead. Therefore, to determine the proper wind direction, the handler removes his headgear and slowly turns his head until he feels the wind strike the dampness on his forehead.

The next important factor that needs some attention is terrain. 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. 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. Scent carrying wind hitting the crest of a hill is prone to break

up into two or three scent 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.

Figure 9-34 shows how air currents may carry through and around bushes, trees, and buildings. The ideal scent cone comes from a scent that is blown over a flat, even surface that has no manmade or natural obstacles.

9-24. **Initial Detection Training.** A suspicious field problem will be set up by the instructor/trainer for the purpose of the handler to observe his dog when an intruder is located on his post. At this stage of training the handler will have had agitation and attack training with his dog for the purpose of the animal to distrust strangers and to seek out human prey. Now the commands taught up to this point will be used to start Patrol and Scout training during the initial detection exercise.

The handler dog team will be placed in a semi-cleared area facing into the wind. The terrain features out in front of the team will be as such to allow an intruder to run and crouch behind bushes and trees on a line chosen by the instructor/trainer. Just prior to the intruder starting his run and hide game the dog will be put on GUARD by the handler with the command WATCH HIM in a suspicious tone of voice. As the intruder runs from cover to cover he will hiss, look from behind concealment, and act suspicious. Most dogs will be excited and react to these stimuli in different ways. The handler should not correct or command the dog while the intruder is in the process of this type of agitation. The animal should be observed by the handler for the dog's reactions. At a predesignated position of cover the intruder will hide. Remember the dog has all his senses observing the intruder: sight, sound, and scent. Normally, at this point, the dog will want to find and chase the intruder. The handler will then let the dog out full leash, give the command FIND HIM, take three quick steps, slow down, and allow the dog to proceed toward the hidden

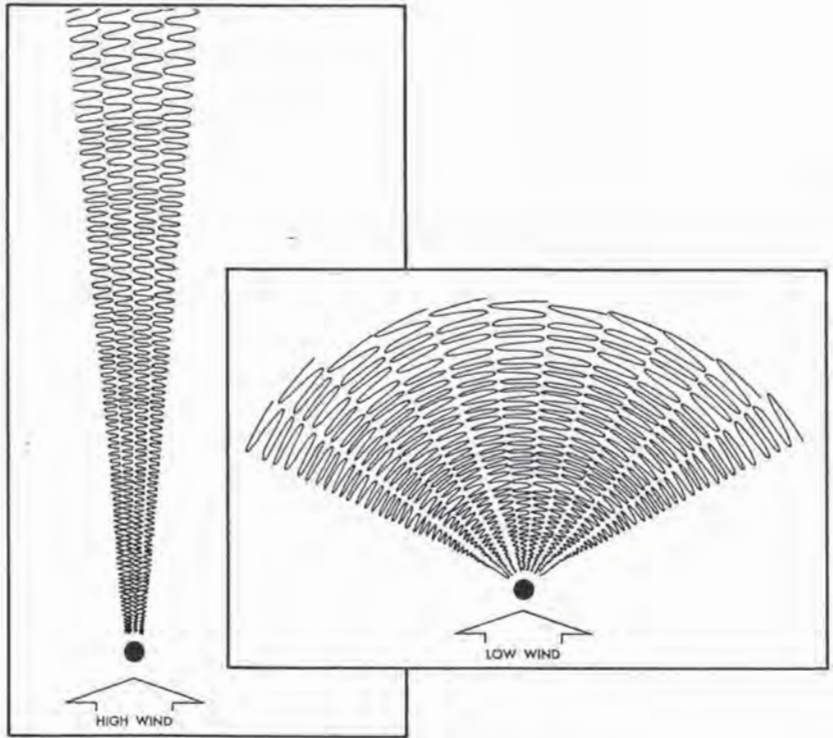


Figure 9-33. Scent Cone.

decoy. When the handler dog team is approximately 15 feet from the hidden intruder the intruder will run. The handler will give the command **GET HIM** in a loud excited voice and the handler dog team will chase the decoy. Upon completion of the chase the decoy will go to the left or right and hide as the handler dog team goes in the opposite direction with the handler giving the commands **OUT** and **HEEL** to the dog and giving a lot of praise while returning to point A.

When the dog becomes proficient in the above exercise, then training in point-to-point scouting exercises is introduced. In this exercise, the trainer predetermines the route the handler and the dog are to 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. 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

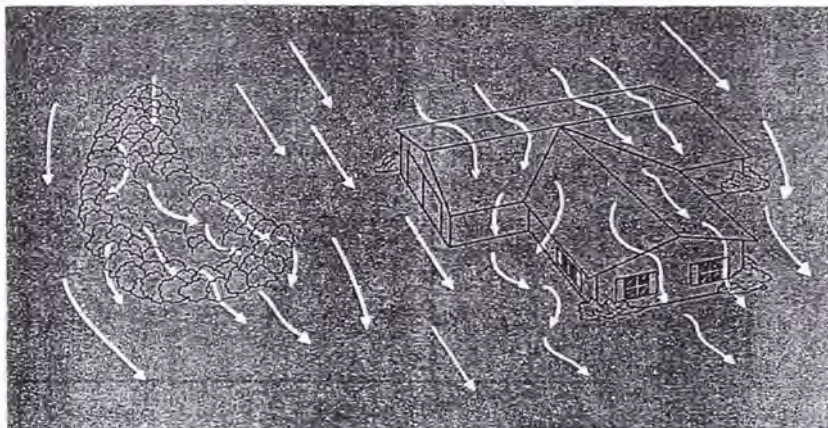


Figure 9-34. Effect of Manmade and Natural Obstacles on Air Currents.

yards. Figure 9-35 shows the starting point, the route of patrol, the ending point, decoy positions, and the wind direction. The distance from the starting point to the ending point may vary; however, during initial training this distance should normally be about 100 yards.

The patrol dog team is not allowed into the area until the decoy is concealed. Upon entering the area, the trainer briefs the

handler on the problem. The handler then checks the wind direction and begins the exercise by giving the command **FIND HIM**, using a low suspicious tone of voice. The dog is then allowed to go out in front on a loose leash.

As the team walks the route of patrol, the handler must observe his dog closely at all times for signs of an alert. When the dog alerts, the handler deduces the general

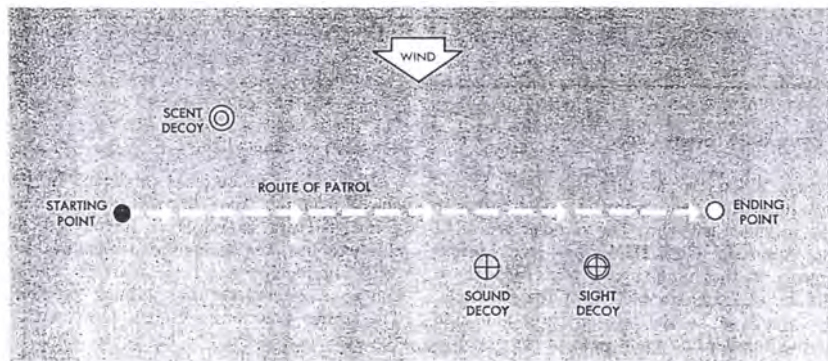


Figure 9-35. Point-to-Point Scouting Exercise.

direction of the decoy's hiding place, quickly steps in toward the alert with the dog, slows the pace, keeping two hands on the leash, and maintaining the semicrouch position.

While following the dog in on an alert, the handler gives the dog verbal encouragement and praise only when needed; over-encouragement may create false alert. When the dog is approximately 10 feet away, the decoy exposes his position and runs away from the dog. The handler immediately gives the command GET HIM and the team chases the decoy a short distance. When the decoy gives the signal to terminate the chase, the handler immediately gives the command OUT, and praises the dog.

Initially, the dog is allowed to chase the fleeing decoy; however, as the dog progresses in training, the chase may also be terminated by either the handler challenging the decoy to halt, or by allowing the dog to attack the decoy, using the procedures given in attack training. In either case, the handler always praises his dog at the end of the exercise.

After the dog becomes proficient in alerting on the scent decoy and the handler can recognize his dog's alerting actions, then similar exercises and problems are used to develop the dog's ability to alert on sound and sight decoys. The handler must also develop an ability to recognize his dog's alerting actions on these decoys. When either sound or sight decoys are used, the trainer positions them within the area and downwind to the route taken by the handler.

The dog will be unable to detect the scent of the decoys positioned downwind; therefore, he must rely on his sense of sound and sight. The sound made by the decoy should be the snapping of a twig or some other sound that arouses the dog's suspicion. The movement made by each decoy is not an exaggerated attempt, but is only a slight, quick movement of the body. A dog's alerts on sound and sight decoys are weaker than his alerts on scent decoys. For example, the dog may only turn his head in the direction from which the sound or movement comes. Therefore, as the team patrols the route, the handler must watch his dog closely so that immediate encouragement can be

given to the dog when he shows signs of an alert.

In all scouting exercises, the type of decoys, terrain, and problems must be varied. This will prevent the dog from anticipating those things which might result in the dog giving false alerts. There are some very important factors to remember while patrolling with the dog:

a. Make wind checks when the dog loses an alert and each time the direction of travel is changed.

b. Don't walk too fast; if the scent cone is narrow, the dog may go through it without alerting.

c. Don't walk too slowly; this may cause the dog to lose his interest in scouting.

d. Watch the dog constantly for an indication of an alert; remember the dog, not the handler, alerts on the decoy.

e. Follow the dog when he alerts. The dog will normally stay in the strongest part of the scent cone as he moves toward the decoy. If the handler leads the dog around the bushes and other obstacles, the dog may be forced out of the scent cone, causing him to lose the alert.

When the team gains proficiency in short point-to-point scouting exercises, it is then time for the handler to learn how to quarter an area.

9-25. Quartering. Quartering is a method used by the patrol dog team to systematically clear an area. The area must have a minimum of obstructions, such as buildings, walls, and trees. Figure 9-36 shows a quartering course for training.

The trainer lays the course out the selects a starting point downwind from the intruder (decoy) initiating track as shown in figure 9-37. 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 and if the dog has not alerted again, the patrol dog team must then move through a T-shaped configuration as the dog

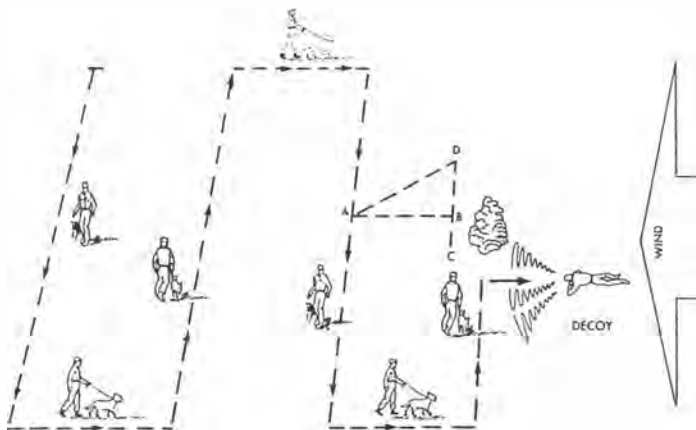


Figure 9-36. Quartering Course for Training.

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.

9-26. Clearing an Area. An area is considered cleared when the handler is sure



Figure 9-37. Initiating Track.

there is no one in the area. The handler may accomplish this either by systematically quartering the area or by merely patrolling over the entire post.

Proper use of a patrol dog requires that the 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.

9-27. Field Problems. These problems are designed to test the patrol dog handler on his understanding the 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, 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:

- a. Does the handler check the wind direction?
- b. Does he proceed to the downwind boundary of the post?

c. Is he making timely and proper corrections on his dog?

d. How well does he recognize his dog's alerts?

e. Does he give his dog the proper encouragement?

f. If the area is large and the handler decides to quarter it, does he quarter it properly?

g. 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.

9-28. **Patrolling.** A patrol problem usually consists of securing a point-to-point post; however, the patrol 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.

9-29. **Security Problems.** The purpose of security problems is to train the patrol 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 because experience has shown that most patrol dogs worked continually on the same decoys will eventually, through constant association, 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 its post for approximately 30 minutes before the decoy either conceals himself on the post or attempts to penetrate the post.

At this advanced stage of training, the handler does not use the command FIND 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 training 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 patrol 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 patrol dog team additional training.

A patrol 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 not reading the alert. This is a common fault among many handlers, as they constantly try to outwit the dog. If handlers are allowed to do this, they will 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 stage 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 handler's reasoning power.

An effective penetrator is a person who has the dog's basic training at heart, uses good judgment, and adapts his methods to the situation and to the progress level of the team. These practices apply during training as well as under actual field conditions.

SECTION G—BUILDING SEARCH

Building search teaches a dog to detect an intruder either by scent, sound, or sight and then alert his handler. Not only can a dog perform building search more effectively than a man, but in addition, the

dog provides protection for the security policeman who would be required to enter a building in search of an offender.

9-30. Conditions Affecting Building Search. As in scouting, the handler must be aware of several factors that affect his dog's ability. Some of these factors are:

- a. Wind direction outside the building
- b. Type of structure and size
- c. Air conditioning units, fans, heaters
- d. Temperature inside and outside of building
- e. Open windows and doors
- f. Hallways and ceiling level
- g. Odors

All buildings, to a degree, have air currents which are affected by the above. Therefore, the handler must keep this in consideration when employing his dog inside a building.

9-31. On Leash. The instructor/trainer selects a suitable area where agitation training can be conducted in conjunction with building search. As an agitation exercise ends, the instructor/trainer introduces the team to building search in such a way that it seems a natural extension of agitation training. For example, the instructor/trainer has the agitator run away from the dog just as an agitation exercise ends. The agitator hides behind the doorway to the adjacent building. The patrol dog team then pursues the agitator to the doorway. The handler should give his dog ample time to locate the agitator hiding behind the door. The agitator continues to provoke the dog in such a manner that the dog barks or shows some desire to pursue the agitator. If the dog does either, he is praised.

The instructor/trainer continues the above procedures until the dog is ready to advance to the next step, which is to enter a building and actually seek out an agitator who has been concealed at floor level. When the handler opens the building door, he gives the command FIND HIM in an excited manner. He clears the building with his dog and observes any signs that indicate the dog is

alerting on the agitator. The instructor/trainer may inform the handler of the agitator's location so the handler can carefully observe any alert the dog gives. The instructor/trainer should accompany the handler occasionally to give needed guidance. The dog may indicate the presence of the agitator in several ways: He may point his nose upward and sniff into the air; he may become tense; his ears may prick up; or, ideally, the dog may growl or bark. When the handler is certain his dog is aware of the agitator's nearness, he acts excited, and encourages his dog to bark by suspiciously asking a question, "What is it?" or something similar. To assure the dog that the agitator is present, the instructor/trainer may require the agitator to make a faint sound or an obvious movement for the dog to detect. These words or actions from the decoy should cause the dog to bark. In some cases, to get a favorable response from the dog, the decoy may come from his place of concealment and act afraid of the dog.

If possible, terminate all exercises by escorting the decoy out of the building. Close evaluation of the dog's behavior in detecting and alerting are made throughout this training. The instructor/trainer may find it necessary to revert to the use of the pursuit and agitation exercises which the dog receive in the beginning of building search.

9-32. Off-Leash. Initially, this portion of training requires the handler to follow his dog, as much as possible to keep him in view. It is important that the handler read his dog and give him immediate encouragement when the dog indicates an alert. The agitator should be concealed in a location that is inaccessible to the dog, using either the floor level or an elevated location. The agitator must remain quiet and motionless, allowing enough time for the dog to alert. However, for the dog to be successful in his search, the agitator may make noise or partially reveal himself to the dog. A dog that has performed satisfactorily at this point in the exercise will probably perform equally as well without his handler at his side. Thus, the ultimate goal in building search is the dog locating the decoy without assistance, while

the handler remains a varied distance from his dog.

At sometime in training the dog may alert on a dead scent, this normally occurs when the agitator changes his hiding spot. When the dog alerts on a dead scent, the handler checks the area, then repeats the command **FIND HIM**, and continues the search. Occasionally, multiple agitators should be used.

In an actual situation where a patrol dog is used to search a building, the person responsible for the utilization of the dog must make the following determinations:

- a. Will the dog actively attempt to seek out anyone who might be inside the building?
- b. Will the dog respond with an audible sound to alert his handler?
- c. Will the dog guard but make no aggressive attempt to bite anyone that he finds in the building?
- d. Will the handler be able to maintain direct control over his dog at all times while the search is being conducted?

A handler must have positive answers to these questions, especially where the safety of a human life is concerned. A good followup training program in building search will provide the safety and effectiveness needed for the mission.

SECTION H—TRACKING

9-33. Conditions Affecting Tracking. As in other phases of training, when the dog must use his senses, certain conditions affect his ability to perform. Therefore, before the handler can begin tracking exercises with his dog, he must understand some of these conditions which can affect the dog's performance. All conditions that affect tracking cannot be given here due to space limitations, but the material discussed does outline major conditions with which the trainer will have to cope.

The wind is the first factor to consider during tracking exercises, because the dog takes the human scent not only from the ground but also the air near the ground. A strong wind will spread the tracklayers scent so sparsely over an area that the dog will have difficulty detecting it. A track laid into the wind will cause a dog to scout rather than track be-

cause the wind will blow the scent straight to the dog. A wind blowing across a track may cause the dog to work from a few feet to several yards downwind of track, depending on the age of the track. For this reason, and to encourage the dog to pickup the scent directly from the ground, all initial tracks should be laid downwind from the starting point.

Some dogs track with their nose 6 inches or more above the ground and only periodically lower their nose to pickup a stronger scent. The instructor/trainer must design his exercise to determine if the dog naturally tracks in this manner.

The ideal surface for tracking is an open field with short, damp vegetation. A hard dry surface does not hold the scent well. Heavy rain will wash away the scent. In contrast, a damp surface due to light rain or dew, will allow the scent to remain. The scent is preserved, even after the surface has dried.

Temperature is another factor which can affect the dog's scenting powers. Dissipation of the scent occurs faster when the temperature is high; therefore, the early morning hours or the late afternoon hours are the most favorable tracking periods. Moreover, humidity, which improves the scent, is usually not as high during peak temperature periods.

Conflicting smells, such as fumes produced smoke, chemicals, or fertilizers will adversely affect the dog's ability to detect and follow a track. All such stray scents have a tendency to mask the scent the dog is attempting to follow.

The age of the track is another factor that must be taken into consideration. For example, a track laid under adverse conditions, such as a hot dry surface, will be old soon after being laid. For this reason, the wind, the surface area, the time of day, the humidity, and the age of track must be considered and used when planning each tracking exercise.

9-34. Short Track. The short track, also known as the beginner's track, is approximately 50 yards in length and runs from one point directly to another. The track should be preplanned and all persons involved should know where the starting and ending points

are. This is primarily for the handler's benefit so he can stay on the track even though his dog loses it. If the dog strays from the track, the pace of both handler and dog are slowed until the dog recovers or returns to the track.

The tracklayer in laying the track scuffs his feet on one spot, making a circle approximately 18 to 24 inches in diameter, so that he will leave a good scent pad. He then tramples and scuffs his feet on the ground in a straight line for about 50 yards downwind from the starting point and drops to the ground. On the initial tracks the tracklayer should remain at the point where the track ends.

When the tracklayer has completed laying the track, the handler approaches the scent pad and stops about 6 feet short of it. He makes a changeover from the choke chain to the harness and attaches the 360-inch leash, grasping the leash up short. The handler and dog move ahead to the scent pad.

At the scent pad the handler lets the dog smell the ground that has been trampled and scuffed then gives the verbal command TRACK pronouncing it in a slow and drawn out manner. He gives a hand gesture command simultaneously with the verbal command. The hand gesture command is given by making a sweeping downward and outward motion with the hand. The handler then allows the dog to move out to half the length of the leash. As previously stated, the handler remains on the track even though the dog wanders off. If the dog persistently strays off the track the handler may have to stop, call his dog back and let him smell the track. The command is repeated and the dog is allowed to move out only about 6 feet on the leash.

If the dog fails to follow the track a mild form of agitation should be given at the scent pad and again when the dog locates the tracklayer. On the initial track, when using agitation, the dog should be in a position to watch the tracklayer until he drops to the ground; then the dog will be allowed to go after him at a slow pace.

Another method that has proved effective, for the handler to lay the track while someone holds his dog. In doing this the dog should be allowed to watch where his handler hides,

and then allowed to locate him. The dog will remain with the other person until he finds his handler.

Regardless of the technique used in teaching the dog to track, he must be successful in finding the tracklayer and must receive praise from his handler.

Mild corrections should be given in a displeased tone of voice rather than in a harsh tone of voice. Jerking while he is wearing the harness will result in the dog raising his head and making it difficult for him to perform correctly.

After the dog makes satisfactory progress in short track exercises, he is ready to advance to intermediate tracking.

9-35. Intermediate Tracking. The intermediate track is designed to gradually increase the dog's proficiency in tracking. An example of the intermediate track is shown in figure 9-38. This track includes turns that the dog

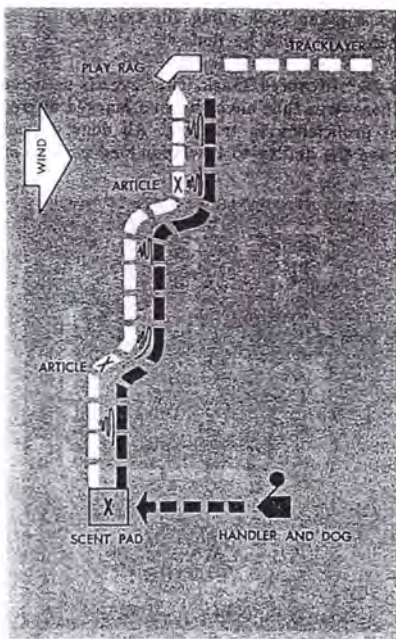


Figure 9-38. Intermediate Track.

must follow and articles that he must locate. As in the short track, planning the intermediate track is necessary so that the handler can observe and assist his dog in making the turns and locating the articles.

The intermediate track should be limited to two turns until the gains proficiency, usually the first two or three tracks. The turns should not be made at more than a 45 degree angle during any intermediate track and each turn should be identified by a marker.

Articles, such as a small piece of wood, lear, rubber, or cloth can be used. The tracklayer puts his scent on the article by rubbing it between his hands. Articles will not be placed on turns during the initial exercises. Doing so may confuse the dog when he is trying to find a lead-off scent in a new direction. The dog is not required to pickup the article, but should make some indication that it is there. The type of indication the dog makes can be a number of things, such as stopping momentarily, or turning his head toward the location of the article as he passes by. If the dog should happen to miss the article, the handler may pick it up and keep it for use as a refresher scent if the dog loses the track later.

The intermediate track, unlike the short track, is laid parallel to the wind, which creates a new problem, in that the dog may be forced to work from a few feet to several yards downwind of the track in order to pickup the airborne scent. The distance he works downwind of the track depends on the age of the track and on the other conditions that affect a track. The desired length of the intermediate track is determined by the ability and/or proficiency which the dog has displayed. The initial track should not exceed 100 yards, and it should be fresh. Later, the length of the track as well as it's age can be progressively increased.

The tracklayer begins at the planned starting point by scuffing his feet to make a good scent pad, as he did in laying the short track. Then, he moves out on the designated route by walking along normally and only occasionally scuffing his feet. When the tracklayer reaches the point where the article will be placed, he touches the palms of his hands to the ground to increase the scent. When the tracklayer goes into the turn and comes

out of it, he strengthens the scent by making small scent pad. The tracklayer then continues to lay track and remains at the end of it until the dog arrives. The procedures used by the tracklayer to assist the dog in following the track should be gradually eliminated as the dog's proficiency increases.

The handler and the dog should be in a position to observe the tracklayer's route. This is not for the handler's benefit, because he should have been briefed on the route of the track. The primary purpose of watching the tracklayer is to excite the dog with the tracklayer's movements. The handler can assist in exciting his dog by occasionally saying in a suspicious voice "Where is he, boy?" or "What's he doing, boy?" The handler, after the tracklayer passes out of sight, waits for the prescribed time before moving toward the scent pad. The time limit will vary with each dog and each exercise.

The handler approaches the scent pad and makes his changeover, as described under the section SHORT TRACK before continuing on to the scent pad. Also as in the short track, the handler allows the dog to smell the scent pad and gives the verbal command and hand gesture TRACK. As the dog starts out the handler lets the 360-inch leash out as far as practical. The topography will dictate how

much leash can be let out without the leash becoming tangled in shrubs or bushes.

The handler must observe the performance of his dog and watch for indications the dog may give, such as alerting on an article, or losing the track. The dog may indicate that he has lost the scent by raising his head high and circling his handler or moving rapidly back and forth trying to relocate the track (the latter will usually happen if he has missed a turn). Noticing any of the above indication the handler stops immediately and begins taking in the leash slowly, bringing the dog back to him. If the dog is actively searching for the scent, he should be allowed to continue. This searching process is called "casting." However if the dog stops and begins looking for the tracklayer, the handler should bring the dog back and repeat the verbal and hand gesture of TRACK. As the dog starts off, the handler maintains a short leash until he is sure the dog has the track again. If the dog fails to relocate the scent, he is taken back along the track as far as necessary until he finds it.

9-36. Advanced Track. This track is used for those dogs that have shown a marked degree of proficiency in tracking. All dogs do not have the ability to track for long periods or

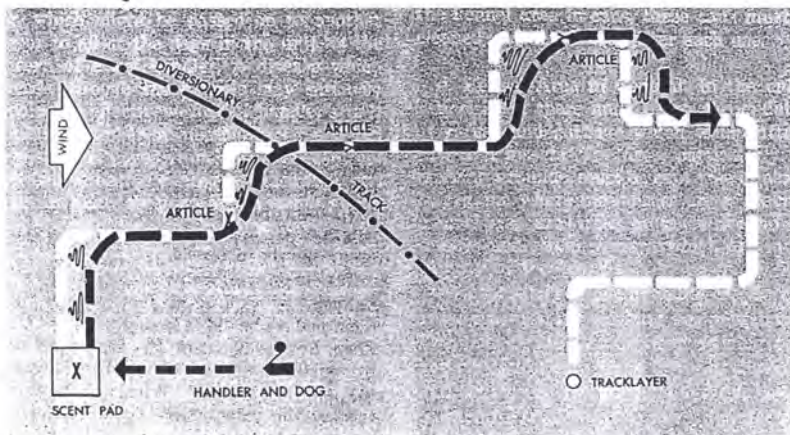


Figure 9-39. Advanced Track.

follow old tracks; therefore, this section is geared for only those dogs that have proven their capability. In figure 9-39, notice that increased numbers of articles are used, the turns are sharper and a diversionary track is used.

In planning this track, a map should be prepared for the handler so he may, if necessary, assist his dog. The tracks should be one or two hours old and about one mile in length. The tracklayer lays a track by making a small scent pad and then walking at a normal pace but occasionally breaking into a run to make it more difficult for the dog to follow. Every other turn the tracklayer makes a small accent pad if the instructor/trainer feels that it is necessary in order for the dog to track. The tracklayer begins the track as he did in the intermediate track; however, the scent pad should be smaller. As the tracklayer lays out the track, he runs and walks intermittent to reach his place of concealment. The articles rather than being placed on the track, are dropped. At turns, it may be necessary to have markers placed to indicate a change in direction to the handler. If markers are not used, separate scent pads for the dog to follow are made to indicate the new direction.

The diversionary tracklayer crosses the initial track, but should cross using caution so as not to confuse the dog. A diversionary track is used so the handler can learn what his dog will do when confronted with a new problem. Thus, the handler must know exactly where the tracks cross in order to observe the reaction of the dog when he encounters the diversionary scent.

In concluding the material on tracking, it must be emphasized that incentives are extremely important in getting the dog to follow a scent. Also, the handler and instructor/trainer must remain flexible in their approach to tracking, allowing themselves latitude to make any necessary adaptations that will result in successful performance by the dog.

SECTION I—VEHICLE PATROL

During this training, the handler, who is operating the vehicle teaches his dog to ride in the vehicle without endangering other passengers. Also, the dog must learn to assist his handler in conducting apprehensions. This

training is conducted off-leash, and the dog is equipped with the choke chain.

9-37. Patrolling. To begin this exercise, the handler places his dog on the front seat of the vehicle. This is accomplished by placing the dog in the Heel/Sit position before opening the door (As the handler opens the door, the dog may have a tendency to jump into the vehicle; if so, he is recalled to the heel position). Once the door is open, the handler gives the command HUP. The dog then enters the vehicle and is given the command SIT. While patrolling, the handler may allow his dog to be off-leash on the front seat, or if applicable, on the rear seat if a stable platform is provided. The dog is never tied inside a vehicle or left unaccompanied without being in the handler's view.

In dismounting, the dog remains in the vehicle as his handler gets out. The handler has the leash in his hand and when he dismounts he gives the command HEEL. When other personnel ride in the same vehicle the dog will enter last.

9-38. Searching Procedures. When necessary and after apprehension is made, a dog team may search an individual. Search should be conducted in the presence of another Security Policeman. Beginning with the apprehension, the following procedures apply: The handler:

- a. Halts the individual(s).
- b. Dismounts the vehicle, gets his dog in the heel position as soon as possible.
- c. Moves to the front left fender of the vehicle.
- d. Commands individual(s) to move toward the front of the vehicle, to within 10 or 15 feet.
- e. Instructs individual(s) to remove identification from billfold and to place on hood of vehicle.
- f. With assistance of a witness at hand, the handler then informs the individual(s) that he will be searched and any display of hostility will cause the dog to attack without command (The witness or assistant is positioned, preferably on the opposite side of the vehicle, to observe all movements and will not interfere with the search).

Some dogs may tend to become very possessive of the vehicle during vehicle patrol. To prevent this from occurring, other passengers should be allowed to ride with the handler and

dog on a frequent basis. Also, the handler should stop the vehicle frequently, allowing the dog to dismount the vehicle so that he can exercise and relieve himself.

CHAPTER 10

PATROL/DETECTOR DOG

SECTION A—MARIJUANA DETECTION TRAINING

In early 1970, HQ USAF authorized Air Training Command to evaluate the feasibility of training selected patrol dogs to detect marijuana. Subsequent training and field tests clearly established their capability and effectiveness in performing this task. As a result, a special course was developed and implemented in January 1971.

Today, the Air Force is successfully using the patrol/detector dog in various parts of the world. This chapter will describe the qualifications for handler and dogs and will provide sufficient information for kennelmasters to conduct formal and on-the-job training of replacement handlers.

10-1. Prerequisites and Qualifications:

a. Handler. The handler must be a graduate of a recognized Patrol Dog Handler Course, possess AFSC 81130A/50A/70A or 81230A/50A. He must have a desire to participate in the marijuana detection program and must demonstrate excellent dog handling abilities. If a handler is to OJT into the program, he should have at least 1 year of retainability.

b. Dog. The dog must be a certified Patrol Dog. He must be above average in tracking, scouting, and building search (olfaction); energetic to hyperactive; inquisitive in nature; and have a desire to retrieve. All dogs will be trained at Air Force approved schools only, and those selected must be no more than 5 years of age upon entry to class.

10-2. Introduction to Training. There is no magic formula for teaching a dog to search for and to detect marijuana. The basic principle of drug detection training is that the dog is taught to associate a pleasant event with the substance he is required to detect. This association is brought about in training through the use of encouragement, praise, and reward.

As an additional aid, a leather collar is used on the dog during drug detection which

the dog associates with the type of exercise to be performed. The collar is preadjusted so it slips on and off the dog without being unbuckled each time. It is placed on the dog at the beginning of each exercise and removed immediately at the end of each exercise. The choke chain remains on the dog for control.

The following factors can help or hinder the dog's timeliness in knowing when to apply them:

a. Encouragement is given only to those dogs that slow their search and need additional confidence to continue.

b. Praise is given when he alerts and when he makes an attempt to retrieve the article.

c. Reward, such as the dog's favorite play article, is given to the dog when he makes a successful find. The reward is given to him only momentarily, then the collar is removed and the dog is praised.

d. Correction, verbal or physical, is given mildly, such as a soft "NO." Merely guiding the dog along and withholding praise is usually sufficient if he makes a mistake. A harsh correction can distract a dog or cause him to quit working. The dog will be corrected for showing aggression toward persons while searching for an article, failing to release the article after being given the command OUT, or attempting to urinate while in a building or vehicle.

The same conditions that affect the dog's ability to "building search" also apply to searching for marijuana in a building. These conditions are outlined in chapter 9, paragraph 9-30.

10-3. Basic Retrieve. Training in basic retrieve introduces the scent of marijuana to the dog. Through the use of correct responses the dog is motivated to search for and retrieve those articles having that scent. The exercises below are but a few that have been successful in past training. It would be virtually impossible to list them all; however, by using and repeating the exercises listed while giving the dog the encouragement,

praise, and rewards needed, the desired objective can be reached. The imagination of the instructor/trainer and handler can be used to improve the exercises and adapt them to the specific dog and situation.

Each exercise begins with the handler and dog in the Ready Position. The Ready Position is when the dog is in the Heel/Sit position with the leather collar on him. With the team in the Ready Position, the handler or instructor/trainer presents an article with the scent of marijuana on it for the dog to smell. The article is then thrown a short distance in front of the dog. While the article is in the air, the handler gives the command **SEEK** and the dog is allowed to search for and encouraged to retrieve it. After repeating this several times, place the scented article with unscented articles. Then, lead the dog past the articles and allow him to smell them. When the dog locates the scented article he is praised. Do not correct the dog if he picks up a wrong article, instead coax him to smell the scented article and when he does, encourage him to pick it up, then praise him. By repeating this several times the dog learns that when he picks the scented article he will be praised. After attaining a favorable response, new and varied exercises in an open area can be introduced. When conducting exercises, use a wide variety of articles made cloth, leather, plastic or rubber. Design them so they may be carried comfortably in the dog's mouth. Also, during these exercises identify the article the dog enjoys most. This article can be used to serve as a reward in future training.

To progressively increase the difficulty of exercises for locating and identifying scented articles, use the following methods:

a. The handler or instructor/trainer throw the article into the wind, out in front of the dog. While the article is in the air, the handler gives the command **SEEK**. Increase the distance the article is thrown and allow the article to come to rest before commanding the dog to **SEEK**.

b. Hide the article near the base of a tree or bush, upwind of the dog.

c. Tie the article to an object or let it hang from a tree limb just off the ground, so the dog must pull it loose to recover it.

d. Hide the article under an object which must be turned over by the dog.

e. Throw or place the article downwind of the dog.

f. Conduct a point-to-point exercise placing the article 4 to 5 feet off the line of patrol.

g. Conduct a quartering problem, advancing the line of patrol 4 to 5 feet.

When the dog shows the ability to detect articles with the scent of marijuana on them and appears to be motivated to search for and retrieve those articles, controlled retrieve training can begin.

10-4. Controlled Retrieve. The objectives of controlled retrieve training are to develop the dog's stamina to search tirelessly and enthusiastically; to seek out marijuana in buildings and vehicles; and to develop the dog's ability to alert and the handler's ability to recognize the alert to the degree necessary to show probable cause for search.

To develop the dog's stamina, the initial exercises are short, say, 5 to 10 minutes. Gradually increase the length of each search by 4 or 5 minutes each week or sooner if the dog has demonstrated that an increase would not affect his ability to search. Never increase the length of the search more than 10 minutes at a time. Occasionally, alternate a short search with a long search.

a. Building search. Begin the exercise outside the building and repeat several times before moving inside. For example, with the handler and dog in the Ready Position, either the handler or instructor/trainer presents the article with the scent of marijuana on it, for the dog to smell. It is then thrown through an open door into the middle of a room while the dog watches. When the article comes to rest the dog is commanded to **SEEK**. Increase the difficulty of the exercise by throwing or placing the article behind a door or in a corner.

Moving inside the building, progressively increase the difficulty of the exercises, placing hiding the article(s) in various locations, such as:

- (1) On a chair or desk top.
- (2) In a corner behind an object.
- (3) In a desk drawer leaving it slightly

open in the first few exercises, then gradually closing it.

(4) Under a box; in a trash can covered up by papers or some other material.

(5) Taped to the bottom of a chair or table top.

(6) In an electrical outlet or light switch.

(7) In old clocks, radios, table lamps, or similar objects.

(8) In and among dirty clothing or a shirt hanging in a closet.

Timely praise and encouragement will increase the dog's ability to detect the scent and retrieve the article. To prevent the dog from being overworked and becoming bored in this area of training, alternate building search exercises with vehicle search exercises.

b. Vehicle search. In the initial exercises the article is thrown near or under the vehicle while the dog is commanded to **SEEK** and allowed to search for and retrieve the article. To increase the difficulty of the exercises, the article can be placed in various locations in or on the vehicle, such as:

(1) On top of a wheel.

(2) Under the seats or dashboard.

(3) Behind the bumper or hub cap.

(4) On the rear axle.

(5) In a handbag or suitcase, that is inside the trunk of the vehicle.

(6) In the glove compartment.

Keep in mind that these are but a few areas in which the articles may be hidden. Therefore, the imagination of the handler and instructor/trainer play an important role in the development of the dog's ability to detect drugs.

It is virtually impossible to obtain the maximum efficiency from the dog during his initial training at an authorized school. Therefore, proficiency training is required after the handler and his dog return to their assigned base.

Chapter 5, section B, of AFM 125-5, volume II, discusses the Legal Procedures in the use of dogs in searching for drugs.

SECTION B—MARIJUANA DETECTION OJT PROGRAM

Personnel selected for OJT into the Marijuana Detection Program should be entered in training at least 2 weeks prior to the departure of the dog's present handler. This allows the new handler to learn the dog's working habits, alerting actions, capabilities and limitations. During this period, the OJT handler accompanies the handler on various detection exercises and is given academic training.

The OJT handler receives training in the academic subjects listed below. This training will be recorded on AF Form 797, Job Proficiency Guide Continuation Sheet. Item 8e on the STS will be annotated, when the OJT handler has demonstrated that he can recognize his dog's alert.

Paragraphs 10-1 thru 10-4 will assist in instructing a new handler in the techniques used in training a dog to search for marijuana and indicate the general directions to which proficiency training should be geared. AFM 125-5 Vol II provides information in the academic subjects.

10-5. Academic Training:

a. Concept of Utilization (vol II para 5-1)

b. Legal Procedures (vol II sec. C)

c. Designation of Marijuana Custodian (vol II para 5-4)

d. Procurement of Marijuana (vol II para 5-5)

e. Storage and Safekeeping of Marijuana (vol II para 5-6)

f. Control and Issue of Marijuana (vol II para 5-7)

10-6. Field Training. Prior to conducting marijuana detection exercises, the team is given proficiency training in obedience, scouting, tracking, and vehicle patrol. Through this training and a working association, the team will have gained a rapport to begin exercises in Marijuana Detection.

Volume II, paragraph 5-2, provides a list of possible areas of utilization for the patrol/detector dog in drug detection. These areas should be considered when applying the training techniques specified in this chapter to increase the proficiency of the team during OJT training.

Prior to the handler's completion of OJT the team must be evaluated. The evaluation should be done in an area that they will work once OJT is completed. This evaluation can be an actual search rather than a training exercise.

A record of the dog's performance must be kept. This record should reflect the following information:

- a. The length of each search.
- b. How many and how often training aid plants were used.
- c. Where the actual articles were found (such as, in a coat pocket, radio, desk drawer, etc.)

This record will be kept with the dog's field records and be accorded the same disposition as AF Form 321.

SECTION C—EXPLOSIVES SAFETY GUIDELINES

In January 1971 the first explosive detection class began its training. Today, months later, that first graduating class has demonstrated the usefulness of the Explosive Detector dog in various cities in the United States.

This section gives guidance concerning the explosives that can be used in training, safety precaution that must be adhered to, and the training techniques used. Handlers will be trained through a formal course of instruction.

10-7. Explosives Used for Training. There are many varieties of explosives in use today, but the following are the most frequently used for clandestine purposes.

a. Commercial dynamite:

(1) Gelatin—A dynamite of nitrocotton (collodium cotton dissolved in nitroglycerin) and nitroglycerin gel. It may be sticky or rubber-like in substance.

(2) Nitroglycerin and ammonium nitrate—Special gelatin that is different from regular gelatin in that a portion of the strength is derived from ammonium nitrate. Ammonium nitrate, like gelatin may be sticky or rubberlike in substance.

b. TNT (Trinitrotoluene)—Made of chemical agents nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon, and

oxygen. The explosive is made by nitrating the chemical compound toluene. Used mostly for military purposes because it is less expensive.

c. Smokeless powder. Composed of an intimate mixture of sulfur, charcoal and nitrate (either sodium or potassium) and graphite coated during manufacturing to reduce static electricity. Sensitive to sparks, flame, hot wire, or hot surfaces.

d. C-4 plastic explosive—Consists predominately of Research Department Explosive (RDX) in a plasticizer mixture. C-4 is a non-odorless white to light brown putty-like material. It is primarily used for military demolition purposes.

Because of the destructiveness of materials used in explosive detector training, it stands to reason that a rigid safety program must be incorporated into this training. The following is a sample Operating Instruction that may be used as a guide in planning explosive safety requirements for Air Force installations.

10-8. Operating Instructions. These instructions establish a system for requesting, controlling, and utilizing explosives for patrol/detector dog training. They apply to all personnel associated with explosives detection training and must include but need not be limited to the following:

a. Training of personnel. All military working dog personnel associated with explosives detection training will receive a briefing developed by Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel on the safety requirements for each type of explosive used and any other pertinent subjects. An entry will be made in section X of the AF Form 623, Consolidated Training Record.

b. Safety requirements. Adherence to proper safety precautions and procedures is paramount; therefore, all personnel will exercise extreme caution at all times when handling explosives. The following safety requirements are mandatory.

(1) Smoking is prohibited within 50 feet of explosives being transported by a vehicle or located in a training area.

(2) Personnel will not be permitted to smoke while handling explosives.

(3) Training will not be conducted nor will explosives be placed within 50 feet of any heat-producing equipment emitting a temperature higher than 228°F (109°C).

(4) Personnel will wear either rubber or plastic gloves when handling commercial dynamite to prevent nitroglycerin from seeping into the pores of the skin, and possibly causing illness. Dogs will not be allowed to mouth training aids because of the possibility of illness.

(5) Each type of explosive utilized will be placed and transported in a separate container. Each container will be clearly marked in bold white letters to indicate the type of explosive contained therein. Metal or other fragmentation type containers and spark producing containers such as ammunition cans are prohibited. Plastic, fiberboard, or wooden containers will be used. Personnel will not carry explosives in their pockets at any time.

(6) Transportation of explosives will be as follows in accordance with AFM 127-100.

(a) Explosives will be transported in the cargo compartment of a government truck. No person will be allowed to ride in or on the cargo compartment. Explosives will not be transported in the passenger compartment. Vehicles containing explosives will not be operated until the cargo has been checked to insure safe transportation. Explosives prevent their movement during transport operations.

(b) Each explosive laden truck will be equipped with two (2) approved class B-C (CO₂ or dry chemical) portable fire extinguishers.

(c) Vehicles transporting explosives display a class "A" explosives placard on each side, back, and front. Placards will be designed in accordance with AFM 127-100, paragraph 7-14.

(d) All vehicles will be inspected prior to use to insure that the mechanical condition and safety devices are in good working order. This inspection will insure the following:

1. Class C-C fire extinguishers are filled and in good working order. (Extinguishers should not show evidence of tampering.) One fire extinguisher will be mounted on the outside of the cab on the driver's side and the other in the cab.

2. Electric wiring is in good condition and properly maintained.

3. Fuel tank and lines are secure and not leaking.

4. Brakes, tires, steering, and other equipment are in good condition and tires are properly inflated.

5. Exhaust system is free of oil, grease, and fuel.

- (e) Vehicles will not be refueled while laden with explosives.

- (7) Blasting caps and explosive detonators or any initiating explosives or devices will not be used for any type of explosive detection training.

- (8) Metal or any other fragmentation type containers will not be used for construction of training aids.

- (9) Any aircraft used in explosive detection training will be located at least 100 feet from other aircraft or buildings. In addition, all personnel not involved in the exercise will be evacuated at least 100 feet from the aircraft.

- (10) The number of personnel involved in each training exercise will be kept to a minimum.

- (11) Only the minimum amount of explosives necessary for each training exercise will be checked out from storage facility personnel.

- (12) Training will not be conducted if an electrical storm (thunderstorm) is in the near vicinity. A storm is considered in the near vicinity when the time between a lightning flash and subsequent thunder report is 15 seconds or less. This will place the flash approximately 3 miles from the observer (AFM 127-100). If an electrical storm occurs in the near vicinity during training, all training activities will be terminated and the explosives will be returned to storage facility personnel or placed in an unoccupied area. If placed in an unoccupied area the person in charge will maintain surveillance of the explosives from a minimum distance of 100 feet.

- (13) Buildings used for simulated bomb search except by members of the search party. If it is not possible to conduct simulated bomb searches when buildings are unoccupied, occupants will be evacuated to a

distance of no less than 100 feet from the explosives.

(14) When explosives are placed in training areas, the appropriate fire symbol(s) will be posted in such a manner as to be clearly visible from approach roads used by fire fighters. Fire symbols will meet design requirements specified in AFM 127-100, chapter 3. Fire symbol 3 applies to smokeless powder; fire symbol 4 applies to high explosives items stipulated in paragraph c below.

c. Request for explosives. The Chief of Security Police is responsible for requisitioning all explosives required for this training. The quantity of explosives authorized to be maintained on hand per explosive category will be determined by the availability of storage facilities and whether or not the explosives can be restored after being utilized in a training exercise. The types of explosives and the amounts authorized per training aid are as follows:

(1) Commercial dynamite. (Use in normal manufactured configuration. *DO NOT CUT* Size and weight will vary between types and brands.)

(a) Gelatin—1 stick per aid.

(b) Nitroglycerin and Ammonium Nitrate—1 stick per aid.

(2) TNT—16 oz. per aid. (Use in normal manufactured configuration. *DO NOT CUT*.)

(3) Smokeless powder—16 oz. per aid.

(4) C-4 plastic explosive—20 oz. per aid.

d. Issue/turn-in procedures. Explosives will be issued only to those personnel who possess written authorization from the Chief of Security Police. Issuance and expenditure of explosives will be recorded on appropriate forms. Damaged explosives will not be issued and EOD will be immediately notified for disposal. Upon completion of training the instructor/trainer will take the explosives to EOD personnel for disposal or return them to storage facility personnel, whichever is appropriate.

e. Training procedures:

(1) The types and quantity of explosives used in daily training activities are identified paragraph 10-8c.

(2) If the explosives are transported by vehicle, the precautions and procedures outlined in paragraph 10-8b will be followed.

(3) Prior to commencement of each day's training, the instructor/trainer will coordinate with the facility custodian and will notify the fire department of the location and duration of training. The building involved will be evacuated during the search exercise. In no event will personnel other than those specified in paragraph 10-8g(1) be permitted closer than 100 feet from the simulated bomb.

(4) Only one type of explosive will be placed in a training aid container.

(5) When training is terminated, or training areas changed, the facility custodian and fire department will be notified.

(6) Upon completion of training, safety requirements outlined in paragraph 10-8b will be followed.

f. Emergency procedures:

(1) In the event of a fire in a vehicle or training location, the instructor/trainer will immediately remove all explosives to a safe location provided such removal is not hazardous. If the explosives cannot be safely removed, the instructor/trainer will direct all personnel to evacuate and take shelter. In all cases, the Fire Department, Law Enforcement Desk Sergeant, and EOD will be immediately notified.

(2) The above procedures will also apply in the event of a vehicle accident during transportation of explosives.

g. Personnel and explosive limits. In planning and conducting explosive detection training, the number of personnel exposed to and the amount of explosives used will be kept to a minimum consistent with a realistic, efficient, and safe training exercise.

(1) Personnel Limits. The number of personnel involved in a training exercise will be limited to the number of personnel required to carry out the exercise.

(2) Explosive Limits. This is outlined in paragraph 10-8c.

All personnel associated with explosive detection training will be familiar with pertinent safety standards contained in AFM 127-100. All other provisions relative to the

storage and handling of explosives established in AFM 127-100, and not specified in this manual, will be observed.

10-9. Operational Checklist. This checklist will be followed by the instructor/trainer during each training exercise.

a. Determine types and quantities of explosives to check out for training.

TYPE	QUANTITY
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b. When vehicles are used, inspect them for

- (1) Operable fire extinguishers.
- (2) Loose electrical wiring.
- (3) Leaking fuel tank or lines.
- (4) Brakes.
- (5) Steering.
- (6) Tires.
- (7) Exhaust System.

c. Notify Fire Department and facility custodian of training area, fire symbol, and duration of training.

d. Check out explosives from storage facility personnel.

e. Place explosives in proper transportation containers.

f. Place explosives in cargo compartment of vehicle and display explosive placards on front, back, and each side of vehicle.

g. Transport explosives to training location.

h. Use non-fragment producing devices for training aid containers.

i. Place only one type explosive per training aid container.

j. Insure explosives are not within 50 feet of heat producing devices.

k. Place explosives in proper transportation containers.

l. Notify the Fire Department and facility custodian when training is terminated or location is changed.

m. Transport explosives to disposal location or storage facility.

n. Remove explosives from transportation containers.

o. Return explosives to EOD for disposal or to storage facility personnel, whichever is appropriate.

10-10. Explosive Safety Briefing Outline:

a. Purpose. This paragraph provides guidance relevant to the briefing developed by Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel and safety requirements for each type of explosive used (paragraph 10-7).

b. Narrator. The briefing will be conducted by qualified EOD personnel possessing a current 464XX AFSC. If the local EOD unit cannot conduct the briefing, a request for EOD assistance will be initiated to the major command.

c. Contents. For each explosive item listed in paragraph 10-7, the EOD briefing will provide data on the following topics:

- (1) Physical characteristics.
- (2) Functional characteristics.
- (3) Sensitivity.
- (4) Hazards.
- (5) Handling and personnel precautions (AFM 127-100, Chapter 2).
- (6) Extinguishing agents for explosives fires (AFM 127-100, Chapter 3).
- (7) Fire Department assistance agreements (AFM 127-100, Chapter 3).
- (8) Motor vehicle transportation (AFM 127-100, Chapter 7).

SECTION D—EXPLOSIVE DETECTION TRAINING

10-11. Prerequisites and Qualifications:

a. Handler. The handler must be a graduate of a recognized Patrol Dog Handler Course, and possess AFSC 81130A/50A/70A or 81230A/50A. He must have a desire to participate in the explosives detection program and must demonstrate excellent dog handling abilities.

b. Dog. The dog must be a certified Patrol Dog. He must be above average in tracking,

scouting, and building search (olfaction); energetic; inquisitive in nature; and have a desire to retrieve. All dogs will be trained at Air Force approved schools only, and those selected must be no more than 5 years of age upon entry to class.

10-12. Introduction to Training. This training begins by teaching a dog to retrieve articles thrown or hidden. The reason for this and the techniques used to teach the dog are given in the following paragraphs.

Conducting article retrieve training is important for several reasons. If a dog has a natural desire to chase a thrown article, he is doing something he enjoys. Also, a stronger handler/dog relationship will be obtained. In addition, these exercises will become routine to the dog and condition him to automatically search for and retrieve any thrown or hidden article and return it to his handler.

A ball is the best training aid to use in the initial exercises because its unpredictable movement excites the dog for the chase, and it fits comfortably in the dog's mouth. He should be allowed to chase the ball while it is still in motion and required to return it to his handler after he picks it up. Other training aids can be introduced and hidden in front of the dog requiring him to use both sight and scent to find them. The handler may have to create ways to keep his dog interested in different training aids; this can usually be accomplished through the enthusiasm of the handler. A training aid will be thrown or hidden by the dog's handler or an assistant whose scent is common to the dog. This enables the dog to detect the training aid by knowing generally where to look and by locating its scent.

Encouragement and praise are controlled by the handler, as is the retrieving. Sufficient encouragement and praise will be given as needed, and then reduced to only the amount necessary to insure the exercise has been successfully performed by the dog. Once the dog has successfully performed the exercise he will be lavishly praised in addition to being rewarded.

Verbal or physical correction will be given mildly. A soft "NO" or merely guiding the dog after he has erred should be sufficient. A harsh correction with certain dogs may

distract or cause them to quit working altogether. The instructor/trainer will explain encouragement, praise, and correction thoroughly as the exercises are being conducted.

The first few hours of training will be spent conditioning the dog to retrieve articles off-leash. During this time the command SEEK is used to stimulate the dog's enthusiasm to search for an article. However, as training progresses and the dog is conditioned to search for these articles (for his reward) then the command SEEK will only be used to initiate a search for explosives. To begin the retrieving exercises the handler throws a ball, gives the command SEEK, and allows the dog to retrieve it. Once the dog returns the ball to the handler, he will release it voluntarily or be given the command OUT, and he will then be praised for his effort. Then, when given the scent of an individual who has hidden an article in an open area he will find, pickup, and return the article to his handler.

On and off-leash exercises will be used to advance to problems where an assistant walks away in view of the dog, hides the ball, and returns to give the dog a pre-scent by holding his hands or a personal item to the dog's nose for several seconds. This provides the dog with the same odor that is on the hidden ball. Through repetition of these exercises, the dog will learn to associate the pre-scent with that of the article he is to find.

Although ambiguous, the ball used in retrieving will, in turn, be the dog's reward when he successfully completes the hidden article search. Hidden article search is taking some material or object other than the ball, and hiding it. Hereafter, a ball will only be given to the dog after he has successfully found the hidden article and never during a break or play period. Such action will stimulate the dog on the search, and it will be used as an incentive for the dog when the odor of explosives is introduced. Correction will be applied as stated previously in this text.

Two types of exercises will be conducted during this phase of training: Open area (outdoors) and interior search (buildings or small rooms). Barriers or variations will be introduced to place the dog into different situations. For example, an outside search could be conducted by throwing an article be-

neath parked vehicle, or an indoor search by placing an article behind a closed door, inside a box or any small obstacle that causes the dog to have to search for the article. Each exercise will always allow the dog to succeed by letting the dog find and retrieve the article. In future training exercises, the instructor/trainer and handler can contrive any situation that will condition the dog to work more difficult problems in article search.

After the initial article search training, the scent of explosives is introduced to the dog. All subsequent exercises are conducted so that the dog cannot disturb the hidden article. The desired reaction is for the dog to automatically sit upon detecting various types of explosives. Here timely encouragement, praise, and reward are key factors in the success of the training exercise. To attain this response the dog must be under the control of his handler at all times. The reactions of the handler must be such that the dog, upon locating the training aid, is not allowed to mouth the aid; his dog is made to sit directly in front of it before he is given any reward. Repetition of placing the dog in the repetitively sit position after locating each hidden training aid is important during this phase of training and throughout the course, especially if the dog regresses. Timely encouragement, praise, correction, and reward are key factors in each exercise. Therefore, the handler must be aware of the location of each hidden aid. This allows the handler to recognize when his dog is smelling the article; place him in the sit position; and give his reward before the dog can attempt to disturb the aid.

Quite often we do not have a choice in selecting the dogs that are entered into detector dog training. This situation normally occurs when the dog is furnished by a military or civilian police agency. As a result, training difficulties are frequently encountered wherein the dog does not respond to normal detector dog training methods. It should be noted that this situation has also occurred with dogs previously identified by our personnel as potential detector dogs.

It is our responsibility to exert every effort and explore every training technique in attempting to successfully train each dog that enters detector training. During the first 2

training weeks, only normal training methods of play article reward, combined with verbal and physical praise, will be employed as an incentive for the dog to search and alert on hidden articles. If the dog does not satisfactorily respond within this period, food reinforcement training may be used.

In order for food reinforcement to be effective, the dog must be hungry. Otherwise, a morsel of food will not effectively serve as motivation for him to work. For this reason, dogs on food reinforcement diet will be fed after training.

Prior to food reinforcement, coordination will be made with the veterinarian and the dog's present weight will be recorded. The following policies and procedures will apply when using food reinforcement training.

PHASE I: For the first 3 days of the third week of training, the dog will receive as a reward, 1/4 of his ration during training. The remaining 3/4 ration will be fed after training. By using this method the dog will not lose weight.

PHASE II: If the dog does not respond properly to the above method within 3 days, he will be fed 1/2 normal ration for the next 3 days. An additional 1/4 ration will be fed daily during training, as a reward, for a total of 3/4 ration each day. The dog's weight will be checked after the third day and the veterinarian will be advised of any loss.

PHASE III: As a last resort, if the above methods fail to produce satisfactory results, the dog will be put on 1/4 ration for a maximum of 5 days and 1/4 ration will be fed during training, for a total of 1/2 ration each day. The dog's weight will be checked after the third day and the veterinarian will be advised of any loss. If there is no serious loss, and with the veterinarian's approval, the 1/2 ration diet may continue if results in training are being achieved. At this point, if food reinforcement is not producing satisfactory results, the dog will be eliminated from explosive detection training.

If the dog responds favorably to any of the phases of food reinforcement, he should be kept at that level until he has mastered the objectives. The next step is to determine whether the dog will work as well if he is

raised from Phase III to Phase II, or from Phase II to Phase I, or with a possibility of discontinuing food reinforcement. This is done by gradually increasing his diet back to his normal ration, and alternating between food reinforcement, a play article, or praise as the reward for each satisfactory response; then eliminating the food reward completely when the dog will work proficiently on just the play article and praise. During this period, the dog's performance must be monitored carefully, especially on difficult problems. If a reduction in efficiency or eagerness to search appears, the food allowance should be gradually decreased until it can be determined at what level the dog will work proficiently.

Upon completion of training, if the dog is still working for food reinforcement, a satisfactory and competent feeding program must be established at your duty station in cooperation with the veterinarian for the purpose of follow-up and proficiency training.

The general health, resistance to disease, and stamina of the dog are not greatly affected by the food reduction program. However, exceptional care must be taken in the prevention and prompt treatment of worms.

When using food reinforcement as a reward, the training procedures used are the same as those when utilizing play articles. Proper correction, praise, and reward play a key role in the successful completion of each training exercise. Once the dog is proficient, he is ready to proceed to open area explosive detection.

10-13. Open Area Explosive Detection. The transition from human scent to explosive odors is made without difficulty. Through conditioning received during article search training, a basic foundation for the detection of explosives is formed. During all future phases of training, only the scent of explosives will be used, through pre-scenting each explosive that will be introduced to the dog. The remaining information includes the use of explosive training aids. When hiding these aids, insure that the handler knows their location and that he repeats the "SIT" command when the dog alerts.

In the initial explosive scent discrimina-

tion training, the dog will only be required to sniff the explosive training aid to receive his reward. The training should begin with only one training aid containing an explosive odor. After several trials, or as soon as the dog has learned to sniff the explosive training aid, a negative stimulus (such as an empty glass) may be added as the dog's proficiency progresses.

There are several types of training aid containers that can be used to conduct multi-choice training in explosive scent discrimination; rolled target cloth, small jars, tin cans, and cigar boxes are just a few. However, when using multi-choice containers, care must be taken to insure the explosive odor does not contaminate the negative training response aids. Therefore, any material used to handle an explosive aid *must not be used to handle a negative training aid.*

Two training aids will be incorporated into the program at this time, each having a significance to the dog that he will soon identify with explosives. The ball, or food reinforcement, will be re-introduced to the dog as a reward after he has scented the explosives. If the ball is to be used as a reward, the dog will be allowed to play with it only a short time after the exercise. This ball is the same one that was used in the preliminary exercises for the dog to chase and retrieve. Another toy may be used if the dog accepts it rather than the ball. If food reinforcement is used as a reward it will be given only when the dog sniffs the explosive and gives the proper response.

The second training aid is the placing of a collar around the dog's neck just prior to each exercise and before the command SEEK is given. Through repetition and presentation of the collar, the dog will be stimulated to search for the explosive scent. The collar is removed immediately after the exercise is completed. The success of the exercise will depend on the handler identifying any reaction the dog gives when the scented article is located. Careful observation by the instructor/trainer is required to evaluate each dog's progress in identifying the explosives.

After several exposures to the explosive scent, the dog should begin to alert when

he sniffs the positive training aid. Once this alert is noticeable, the "sit response" will be added to the exercise.

When a dog sniffs the positive training aid, his handler praises him verbally, pushes down on the dog's hips with his left hand, and gives the reward with the other hand. As the handler pushes downward, the command SIT will be repeated several times. As the dog begins to sit on his own, the physical and verbal aids will be reduced until the dog is sitting without assistance from his handler.

As the dog progresses, the explosive training aid will be hidden a short distance upwind from the dog. The dog is required to alert his handler to the presence of the explosive, lead him to its location, and automatically sit upon sniffing the training aid. The distance is gradually increased until the dog is capable of alerting his handler to the presence of explosives hidden 40 feet upwind.

When conducting open area searches, the wind will be used to the best advantage. The downwind side of the area will be searched first, and the quartering method is used until the explosives are found or the area is cleared.

10-14. Building Explosive Detection. To have any practical value, the dog must not only learn to discriminate explosive odors from other odors, but he must search an area actively and locate an explosive if one is present.

One of the most difficult problems confronting an explosive detector dog team is the interior search. The area to be covered is extensive and the distracting influences are numerous. A detailed and systematic search pattern is required if the team is to achieve success. Because of previous training, control of the animal is more important during this phase of training than at any other time. Therefore, the animal must be under strict control of the handler until he is trustworthy when working around personnel. During proficiency training exercises, building search will be eliminated as an aid in conditioning the dog to tolerate personnel.

The dogs should now have an urge to seek explosives when certain signs such as the

leather collar or the command SEEK are presented. The dog is conditioned to detect the scent, which will please his handler and produce his reward. The key to a successful search is the handler; in every problem, he must protect his dog from injury, methodically search each area where explosives may be concealed, and read his dog's alert. He must teach his dog to search thoroughly the first time because in any search for explosives time is an important factor.

When entering a building, the handler must be observant of several things. He must first look for the obvious. Any package or container in the building that looks out of place may lead to an immediate identification of the explosive. While looking for obvious containers, the handler should view the whole room to determine likely places an explosive may be concealed. In these places, the dog must be worked very carefully to insure complete coverage.

As with wind direction in open area searches, the handler must be conscious of the wind currents inside a building. Air currents are difficult to assess when working indoors. Drafts, cross ventilation, and heating and air conditioning units all affect existing scent patterns. If possible, these conditions should be controlled by switching off air conditioners, heaters, or fans. Despite efforts to control the working environment, handlers must understand that wind and intermittent drafts will continue to affect the dog's ability to locate the explosives. Such conditions may cause the dog to alert on the scent but be unable to pinpoint the source, or the dog may alert on a general airborne scent throughout the building. With few exceptions, the dog's reactions are learned as the handler gains experience in building search. The instructor/trainer will closely monitor the handler when conducting building searches to insure observation of the conditions mentioned above.

In the initial exercises, the handler must know the location of the positive training aids so that he can reward or correct the dog as necessary. As the team progresses, they will be required to search a building without knowing where the training aids are hidden. The handler must observe his animal carefully for evidence of an alert,

and when the alert appears doubtful, the handler should follow the animals instincts rather than attempting to determine the cause of the dog's response. The handler must learn to rely on his dog.

The following guidance applies when searching all buildings regardless of size, function, or configuration. The instructor/trainer ascertains compliance with these procedures when possible, and variations are allowed only after consideration by the training staff.

Prior to a search, personnel should be removed, distracting influences minimized, the leather collar placed on the dog, and he should be allowed to become familiar with the environment inside the building. During the familiarization, the handler should develop a mental picture of the area.

To start the search, the dog is given the command SEEK, and a systematic screening in a clockwise direction is begun. If noticeable air currents or internal drafts are present, the dog is watched carefully for airborne alerts. Every area such as desks, cabinets, bookcases, ventilation ducts and other equipment must be checked. Because of the time element involved in searching for explosives, each area must be cleared the first time through; this requires the dog to search high on the walls, lockers, tables, etc., as well as low under chairs, base boards, and so forth.

This searching procedure can only be learned through repetitious training and the handler must not become discouraged when his dog does not readily search the high or low areas. However, patience by the handler in conjunction with coaxing and praising will bring the dog up to acceptable standards. The handler must encourage his dog throughout the search especially when the dog is required to jump or stand to sniff a particular location. The handler may also assist his dog by touching the items to be searched.

Normally, a dog can be expected to work proficiently from 20 minutes to 1 hour depending on the existing conditions within the area. However, if the dog loses interest and attempts to remotivate him fail, he should be given a break. Climatic conditions, the presence or absence of distractions, and

the dog's general health all affect his motivation. If the dog loses interest in a problem, the handler and instructor/trainer should attempt to determine its causes. Under no circumstances should a handler make excuses for his animal or attempt to convince the instructor/trainer that the dog is still working.

If the animal gives a false alert, the instructor/trainer must make certain the dog did not alert on a dead scent. If explosives were not recently hidden in that location, it may be assumed that the alert was false. Correction is now required. Depending on the animal's past performance, the verbal admonition NO accompanied by a jerk on the leash and repetition of the SEEK command may be required. In addition, in some cases a failure to administer praise for the alert will suffice as a correction.

When a dog alerts his handler to the presence of an explosive by sitting in front of an area he has sniffed, and it is a valid alert, the animal receives praise and reward from his handler. The dog remains in the sit position until he receives his reward. If the dog does not sit automatically, use the appropriate training aid to place him in that sit position.

The handler should know his animal's capabilities and limitations, which allows him to successfully plan and conduct search operations in various types of buildings. Also, he must consistently recognize his dog's alert to explosive odors. The dog must demonstrate a continued willingness to work for his handler and alert him to the presence of explosives.

To accomplish all objectives, instructor/trainers must evaluate the dog team's performance on a continuous basis and apply remedial training when necessary.

10-15. Barracks Explosive Detection. Basically, all search procedures conducted inside any structure will follow the same procedures outlined in the unit on building search. However, there are several factors peculiar to personnel quarters. The handler must be aware of these factors and make adjustments during the search. The first and most significant factor is the human scent. The area to be searched will be filled with

a variety of objects and materials saturated with different human scents. These scents will cause a dog to be more curious than at any other time during training, and there will be a possibility of passing over hidden training aids. Therefore, close attention must be given when introducing a dog to these areas to insure his recognition of an explosive odor. Until the detector team is thoroughly familiar with these areas, the training aids should be placed in a conspicuous place and emphasis placed on proper correction, praise and reward. Special care is taken with dogs receiving food reinforcement to prevent alerts on any food or food particles during their search.

Another area of concern, is the number of relatively small rooms with varied furniture, room temperatures, and air currents in each individual room. When entering each room, the handler must apply the same principles as outlined in building searches.

a. Look for the obvious.

b. View the room as a whole.

c. Be conscious of air currents in the room. Because of the small area containing many lockers and drawers and the repetition of searching rooms, the dog may fatigue or lose interest more readily than in other areas. Instructor/trainers and handlers must be alert to this factor and keep the dog's interest at peak when performing barracks searches.

10-16. Vehicle Explosive Detection. Motor vehicles parked or stored in areas open to the public have become targets of saboteurs in the United States. Such attacks can be reduced through denial of access to these vehicles. However, this is difficult when vehicles are parked unattended. Adequate security of vehicles is difficult to achieve. An experienced criminal can unlock a standard car door in seconds. "Anti-theft" door knobs have been designed without the protruding top which cannot be released with a coat hanger or hook.

Some devices are designed to detonate after a given time; others will only explode as the result of specific action, such as opening a door, turning on the ignition, or starting the vehicle in motion. Devices

intended to kill or injure are usually placed under the hood and wired to the ignition system. Those devices aimed at property destruction are most commonly placed beneath the vehicle.

Before starting vehicle search, a dog should be worked on all the desired explosive odors. By knowing all these odors and the required response, difficulties encountered can be overcome through repetition and exposure. To minimize the impact of foreign scents and to break the habit of urinating on tires, the dog should be encouraged to explore in, around, and under vehicles during play periods. Keep in mind that when a dog attempts to urinate on a tire only a very mild correction is applied.

In vehicle search training, the instructor/trainer will start by hiding explosives in easily accessible places, for example, behind bumpers, tail lights, license plates, under the seats. If the following techniques of training are employed, no significant problems should be encountered.

a. Allow the dog to take a break and relieve himself.

b. Put the collar on the dog before approaching the vehicle.

c. Have all vehicle doors, hood, and trunk open. NOTE: Opening any doors during an actual search may not be feasible. A bomb could be set off by a mechanical triggering device.

d. Proceed directly to the downwind side of the vehicle.

e. Start the search in a clockwise manner paying particular attention to fenders, wheels, wheel wells, hubcaps, and bumpers.

f. If the dog shows an interest toward the inside of the vehicle, let him go in and complete a search including seats, floorboards, and dashboard. Be especially watchful for the dog's alert as he may have difficulty in sitting due to the confined area. If an alert is noted, help the dog to sit. By making training aids easy to find, this will familiarize the dog with working in and around vehicles and assuming the sit response in difficult situations.

During the initial phase of training, the

dog will be observed to determine the period of time he will search effectively. The time length of each search exercise should increase until the dog will continually search for 30 minutes. This is because of the difficulty of teaching a dog to search for explosives in or on vehicles.

Once the dog is proficient in the initial vehicle search training, the instructor/trainer should proceed with more difficult problems such as hiding the training aids under the carriage, then the engine compartment with the hood closed, and in the trunk and quarter panels. In all vehicle searches, the handler must exercise firm control, but not to the extent that he pulls the dog off an alert. Also, handlers must assure that assistance rendered does not lead to a false alert.

The most difficult areas in searching a vehicle will be encountered when the dog is required to check the undercarriage and the engine compartment from beneath. Because of insecure footing, cramped working conditions, and the danger of burning himself on a hot engine, special care should be taken when working the dog in these areas. These unfavorable conditions can be overcome by patience, repetition, and encouragement. While the dog is searching underneath a vehicle, it will be physically impossible for him to sit. This may confuse him and he may attempt to bite or paw at the explosive training aid. Therefore, the handler should be especially watchful for his dog's alert. The dog should not be corrected for his reaction, but coaxed from beneath the vehicle and helped to sit.

When searching the trunk of a vehicle and luggage is encountered, it is wise not to remove it until the luggage has been checked and declared safe.

By following the above procedures and applying timely praise, patience and repetition, the dog should perform vehicle search in a satisfactory manner.

10-17. Aircraft Explosive Detection. The procedures for conducting aircraft searches are essentially the same as those used when searching a barracks or building. There will be many distractions that the team will have to contend with. The handler must

be familiar with odors peculiar only to an aircraft, its support equipment, and its noise. Also, vehicle movement may be present in the area and an aircraft that has just landed will contain a large amount of fresh human odor, and food or food particles may be present.

Normally, aircraft to be searched will be moved into locations away from structures and personnel. These locations are usually in open areas where the wind velocity is very high. The handler must be aware that the number of obstacles in the area will tend to increase or decrease the wind velocity or change its direction.

The following is a suggested method for searching an aircraft. After placing the collar on the dog, approach the aircraft from the downwind side and search its exterior. The most accessible parts are the landing gears, wheel wells, and cargo hole. The handler checks for suspicious objects that would be out of the dog's reach. If possible, have the dog search the cargo hole with the baggage inside. If that is impossible, the baggage must be unloaded and checked separately; then the cargo hole can be searched. Also, ground support units such as generators, ground power units, and vehicles that are in the physical location must be searched.

NOTE: Power equipment associated with aircraft should be turned off before a search begins.

After the outside area has been searched, proceed to the interior of the aircraft. Ideally, when searching the inside of an aircraft, the doors should be closed and ventilation systems turned off. This will allow the scent of an explosive to saturate a specific area instead of filtering throughout the aircraft and possibly confusing the dog. However during summer months, this may not be feasible because of the heat factor. In this situation, one door should be opened.

There may also be occasions when doors cannot be closed and there is a continuous flow of air through the interior of the aircraft. If this occurs, the handler must observe his dog carefully for any sign of an airborne alert and encourage him to follow it to its origin.

If the search is started from the front of the aircraft, the cockpit area should be cleared before entering the passenger area. When the handler is ready to search the passenger compartment, he must view the area to be searched, looking for anything that appears or seems out of place and likely places to conceal an explosive device.

When beginning a search of the passenger compartment, use a back and forth, side to side pattern as you check the back, front, and under each row of seats. Also, have the dog climb onto the seats and search the overhead storage areas. In this manner, you can clear the entire passenger compartment as you proceed through the aircraft.

Other areas of interest to the handler when conducting interior searches are the galleys, rest rooms, and equipment storage compartments used by the crew. When searching the galley area, several factors should be considered. The most important is the dog's safety. If an aircraft has just landed or is preparing to depart, the ovens and other heating devices associated with in-flight meal preparation may be hot. Therefore, the handler must insure that his dog is not injured by these devices. Also in the galley, pre-prepared food and spices will be present in the storage compartments.

The dog should be familiarized with similar odors to preclude the possibility of false alerts.

The most confined space aboard the aircraft for the dog to search will be the rest rooms. Therefore, it may be advisable to allow the dog to search these areas off-leash. This will enable the dog to search unrestrained, however, the handler ascertains a thorough search by observing the dog and guiding him to possible places of concealment located in the area.

Equipment storage compartments are usually accessible for a search, although they may be closed. No difficulty should be encountered when opening these compartments as it is not feasible for a person planting an explosive aboard an aircraft to "booby trap" it after concealment. The crew should be able to assist in identifying any unauthorized parcels or packages in this area.

The above method of searching an aircraft and its surrounding area is only a suggested plan. The variations in the type of aircraft and the situations surrounding the bomb threat will dictate how a search will be conducted. The handler can improvise and adjust the search patterns as different situations arise.

CHAPTER 11

SENTRY DOG TRAINING
AND UTILIZATIONSECTION A—INTERMEDIATE
OBEDIENCE

11-1. **Purpose.** 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. The objective of this training is to further develop 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.

11-2. **Commands From a Distance.** The techniques used with the leather leash in obedience training can also 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 to 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 other phases of training.

SECTION B—ADVANCED OBEDIENCE

11-3. **Purpose.** The purpose of advanced obedience training is to gain the control needed by a sentry dog team before advancing to 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.

11-4. **Off-Leash.** This training is conducted by working a dog off-leash and at varying distances from the handle. 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 degree of proficiency in off-leash obedience training before progressing to field training.

SECTION C—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 6-2.

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 Person 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.

11-5. Individual. The importance of individual agitation cannot be overemphasized. It 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 vital roles to play during agitation exercises. The responsibility of the agitator is to ensure 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 a manner that the dog senses

he is doing the right thing when he shows aggressiveness toward the agitator.

Each agitation exercises 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.

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

a. The agitator is concealed upwind from the line of approach to be taken by the handler and his dog.

b. The handler effects a changeover.

c. The handler and dog approach near the area where the agitator is concealed.

d. 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 swigs, or move his body slightly.

e. 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.

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

g. 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.

h. 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.*

i. 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. An

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.

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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 vital roles to play during agitation exercises. The responsibility of the agitator is to ensure 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 a manner that the dog senses

he is doing the right thing when he shows aggressiveness toward the agitator.

Each agitation exercises 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.

a. The agitator is concealed upwind from the line of approach to be taken by the handler and his dog.

b. The handler effects a changeover.

c. The handler and dog approach near the area where the agitator is concealed.

d. 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 swigs, or move his body slightly.

e. 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.

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

g. 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.

h. 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.*

i. 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. An

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.

11-5. Individual. The importance of individual agitation cannot be overemphasized. It 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.

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i. 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. An

underaggressive 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 his dog.

11-6. 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 change from the coke chain to the leather collar.

To position themselves correctly, the handler 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. 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 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 11-1.

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:

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

b. 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.*

c. 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.

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

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

f. 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



Figure 11-1. Line Agitation.

breaking up a dog fight. (This procedure is explained in paragraph 8-2h.)

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 each 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.

11-7. 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 11-2 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.

11-8. Circle. After a dog has learned to work close to other dogs without fighting, circle agitation may begin. The changeover is effected and then the following procedures are used.

a. The sentry dog teams form a circle with intervals of 20 to 30 feet.

b. The agitator positions himself in the center of the circle. He wears either an attack suit or an attack sleeve.

c. The trainer commands **MOVE IN**.

d. All of the teams begin to move slowly toward the agitator as each handler gives his dog the command **GET HIM**.

e. The trainer instructs the handlers to take up the slack in their leashes to prevent the dogs from getting too close together.

f. The agitator moves about, using his sleeve to agitate first one dog then another, as shown in figure 11-3.

g. 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**.

h. The teams return to their original positions.

The above procedures are 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.



Figure 11-2. Column-Follow Agitation.



Figure 11-3. Circle Agitation.

At this time, the handler again gives the command OUT to his dog so the dog releases his hold on the sleeve.

11-9. 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 11-4. 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 around unfamiliar surroundings. This exercise is repeated until the trainer determines that the maximum benefit has been realized.

11-10. 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 6-8. A safety check is made by grasping the end of the muzzle with the right hand and lifting so that the dog's front feet are clear of the ground. Any tendency of the muzzle to come off must be cor-

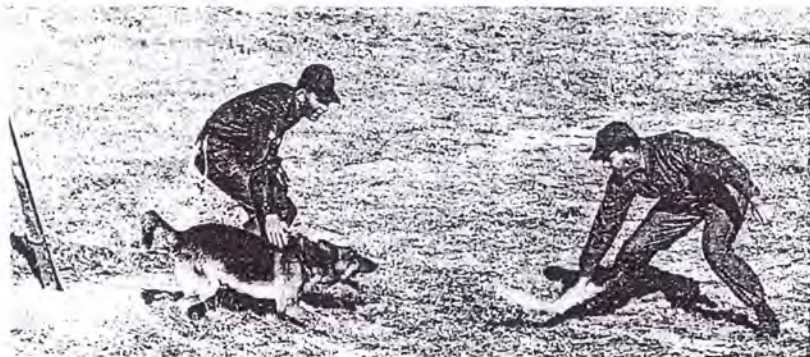


Figure 11-4. Stake Agitation.

rected before beginning this exercise. 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 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 dogs muzzle. After the dog shows that he had 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.

11-11. 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 D—SCOUT AND PATROL TRAILING

11-12. 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 this 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. Each scouting exercise is planned so that the wind carries the 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. Because 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. To some extent, a person constantly perspires on his forehead. Therefore, to determine the proper wind direction, the handler removes his headgear and slowly turns his head until he feels the wind strike the dampness on his forehead.

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 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, shown in A of figure 11-5 is likely to be long and narrow, as is the stream of water under high pressure. If there is a low wind velocity, the scent cone shown in B of figure 11-5, 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,

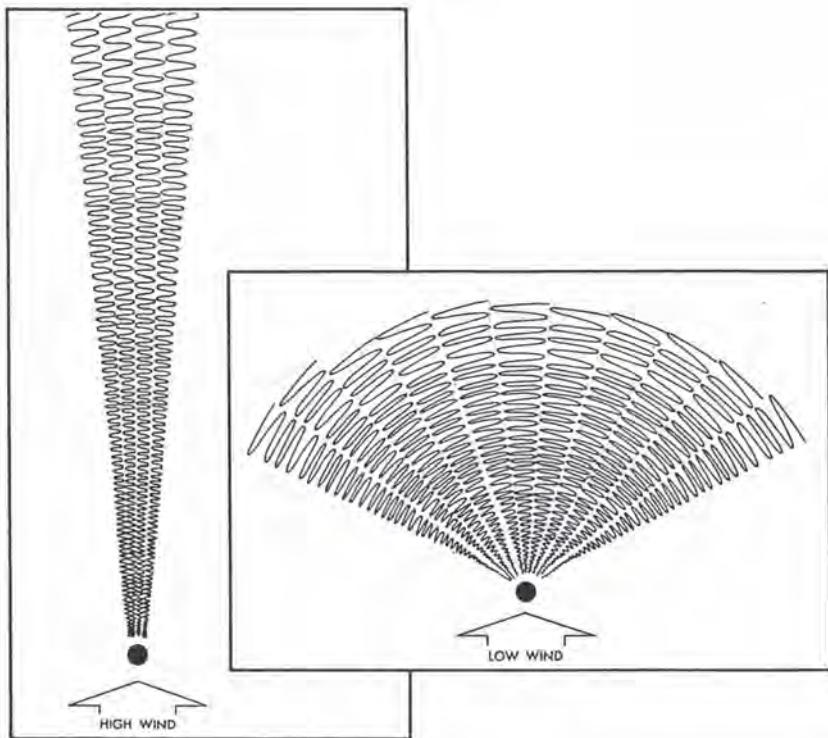


Figure 11-5. Scent Cone.

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 is by natural obstacles. Figure 11-6 shows how air currents may carry through and around bushes and trees and around buildings. Also, it shows areas where there are no air currents moving about. These are known as dead spaces. 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. Initial detection training is used in training both sentry and patrol dogs. One minor difference in training the sentry dog as opposed to the patrol dog is that the leather collar is used when training the sentry dog; the choke chain is used for the patrol dog. For detailed information on Initial Training, see chapter 9, paragraph 9-24.

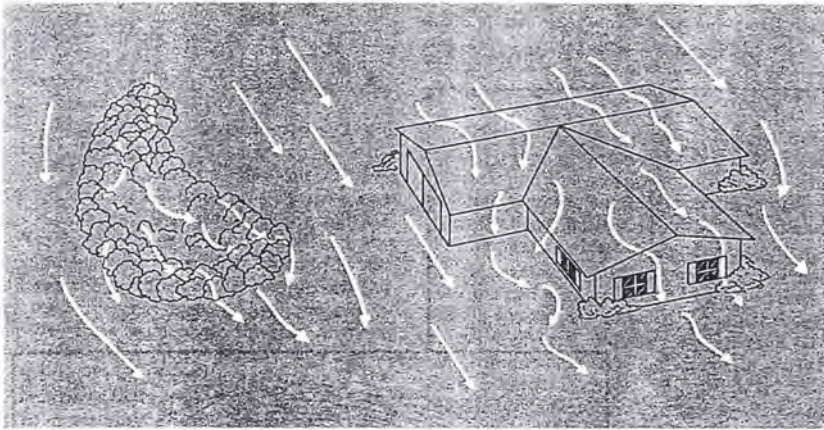


Figure 11-6. Effects of Manmade and Natural Obstacles on Air Currents.

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 11-7 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 is just outside of the scent cone. At this time (decoy). The handler stops to determine if there has been a 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

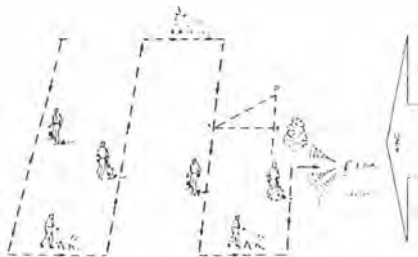


Figure 11-7. Quartering Course for Training.

this either by systematically quartering the area or by merely patrolling over the entire post.

Proper use of a sentry dog requires that the 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.

- (1) Does the handler effect a changeover and, if so, does he do it correctly?
- (2) Does he check the wind direction?
- (3) Does he proceed to the downwind boundary of the post?
- (4) Is he making timely and proper corrections on his dog?
- (5) How well does he recognize his dog's alerts?
- (6) Does he give his dog the proper encouragement?
- (7) If the area is large and the handler decides to quarter it, does he quarter it properly?
- (8) 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.

11-13. 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

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 and 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.

11-14. 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 and 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 attack 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 FIND 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 training 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 in maintaining a sentry dog's 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 not reading 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. These practices apply during training as well as under actual field conditions.

SECTION E—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.

11-15. 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 to 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 the agitator, as shown in figure 11-8.

11-16. 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



Figure 11-8. Pursue.

locates the agitator, the handler drops the leash and gives the command **GET HIM**. In some instances, 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, as shown in figure 11-9, 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.

11-17. Guard. After the agitator has been

apprehended, the handler and his dog back about 10 feet away from the agitator, or the handler directs the agitator to move slowly back about 10 feet. The handler then puts the dog in either the sit or down position. If the grass or cover is high, the dog is put in the sit position so that he can more readily observe the agitator. The handler instructs the agitator not to move, and that if he does, the dog will attack without command. The handler then gives the dog the commands **STAY** and **WATCH HIM**, and moves to the agitator's left side to conduct a search to determine whether or not he is carrying a weapon. After searching the left side, the handler moves behind the agitator to his right side and completes the search. If the agitator is armed, he is disarmed by the handler. Figure 11-10 shows that the handler is very careful not to place himself between his dog and the agitator. The handler completes the search, and as he returns to his dog's side, he must again be sure that he does not place himself between the dog and the agitator. When the handler reaches his dog's side, he praises the dog who is now the heel position.

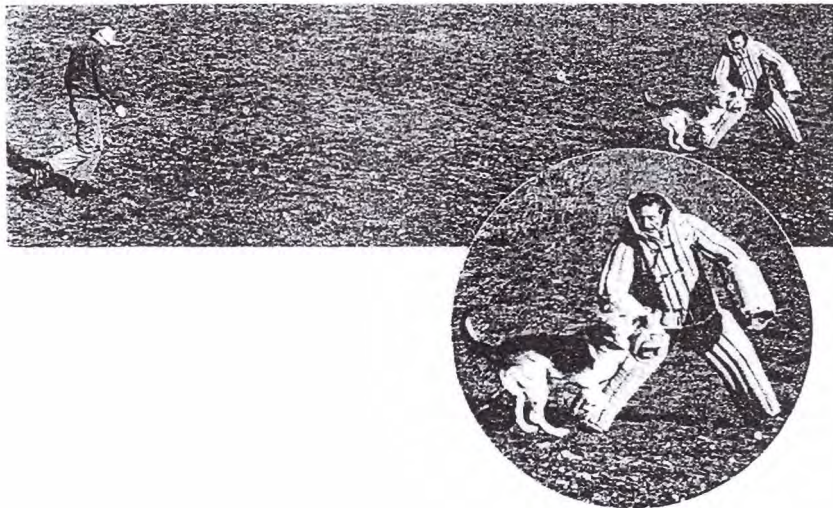


Figure 11-9. Attack.

While conducting the search the dog may be excited, and it may be difficult for him to learn to stay while the agitator is being searched. As an aid in teaching the dog to stay, it may be necessary to put the leash on the dog, with the handler holding the leash in his left hand. He then moves with the dog to a distance of about 4 feet in the front of the agitator. The handler stops and puts

the dog in the heel-sit position. He gives the command STAY, advances to the end of the leash and to the agitator's left side. The handler then uses his right hand, to conduct a search. During the search, if the dog indicates any signs of aggressiveness or attacks the agitator, the handler must immediately correct the dog and repeat the exercise. When the search is successfully completed with the

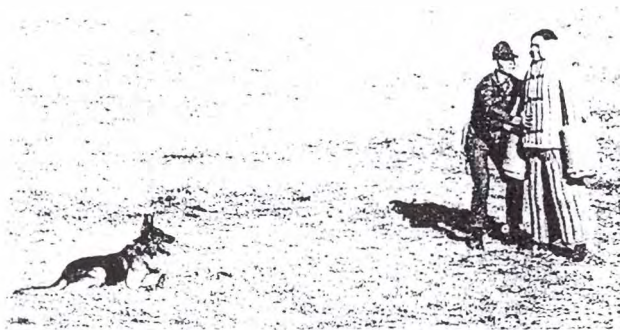


Figure 11-10. Guard.

dog remaining in the correct position, the handler must praise the dog. Further training in this exercise is conducted off leash, as discussed in the preceding paragraph.

11-18. Reattack. It is during the search that the dog must learn to reattack, and *this is the only time that the sentry dog will be allowed to attack without command from his handler.*

While being searched, if the agitator attempts to commit or actually commits any type of bodily harm to the handler, or attempts to run away, the dog must immediately pursue and attack the agitator without command from the handler. Figure 11-11 shows the dog reattacking the agitator. In the early stages of this exercise when the agitator commits a hostile or aggressive act



Figure 11-11. Reattack.

toward the handler or attempts to run away, it may be necessary for the handler to give the command GET HIM. However, this is used *only* as an aid in teaching the dog to attack, and will be discontinued as soon as possible. Do not give the dog excessive reattack training since this may cause him to anticipate the agitator's movements, thus causing the dog to break position while search is being conducted.

11-19. 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 apprehension 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 about 10 feet behind and 2 feet to the right of the intruder. This procedure allows the dog, who is in the loose-heel position, to be directly behind the intruder as shown in figure 11-12. (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.

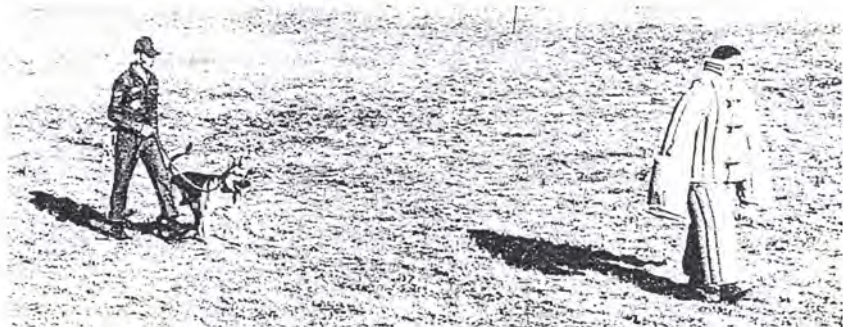


Figure 11-12. Escort.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

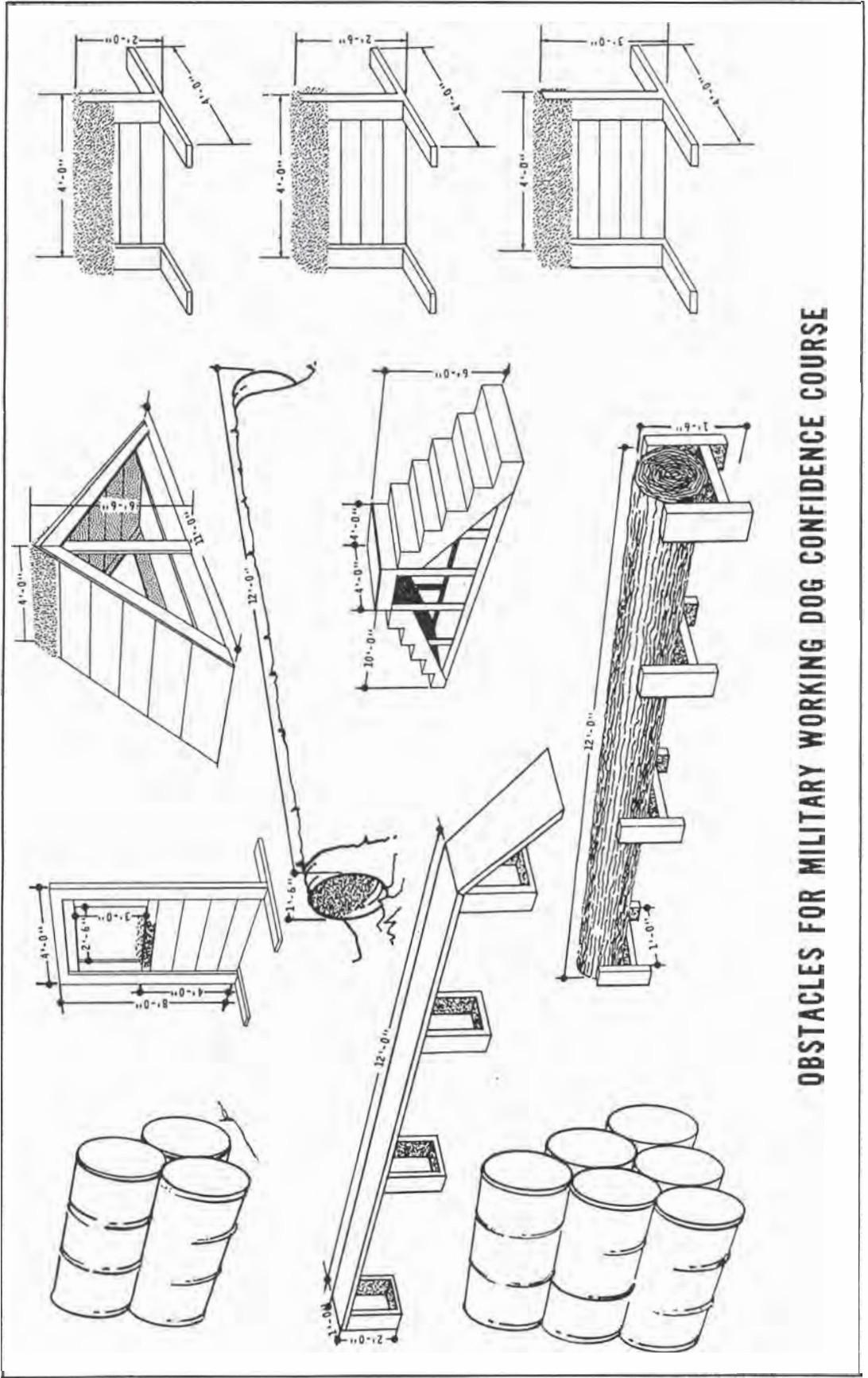
OFFICIAL

GEORGE S. BROWN, General, USAF
Chief of Staff

JACK R. BENSON, Colonel, USAF
Director of Administration

SUMMARY OF REVISED, DELETED OR ADDED MATERIAL

This revision includes updated safety procedures, feeding instructions and type of food used, transportation of dogs, maintenance of records, training techniques for patrol dogs and patrol/detector dogs (drug and explosive) and guidance for conducting OJT to qualify personnel to handle drug detector dogs. Illustrations are updated to correspond with texts.



OBSTACLES FOR MILITARY WORKING DOG CONFIDENCE COURSE

