GO 1ST CLASS
TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF OHIO
& SPECIALTY 73
THE PULI CLUB OF AMERICA CODE OF ETHICS

A. On breeding, a breeder should;
1. Breed only from stock that is itself physically and mentally fit.
2. Breed carefully to improve the breed.
3. Use all available means to determine that stock retained or sold for breeding purposes is free of inheritable diseases.

B. On sales, a breeder should;
1. Maintain a reasonable price within his locale which price should also be compatible with national prices.
2. Intelligently and honestly classify stock as to show prospects, breeding prospects, or as pets.
3. Not sell stock with AKC papers if it may be a potential detriment to the breed. However, the seller should hold the registration available for future needs, such as Obedience or Field Trials. (Withholding the AKC registration requires a written agreement between seller and buyer).
4. Provide at least a 3-generation pedigree, typed or legibly written.
5. Avoid false or misleading advertising.
6. Supply records to the buyer of shots, feeding and worming, also instructions for future care.
7. Not sell stock to pet shops or commercial kennels.

C. On showing, a breeder should;
1. Show and encourage the showing of high quality stock.
2. Exhibit only the most creditable ring deportment and accept only the services of those professional handlers whose behavior is exemplary.
3. Help the novice exhibitor and breeder. Use constructive, kind and honest criticism.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

MRS. WILHELMINA FERRANDO
316 LOS OLIVOS STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93105

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

MR. & MRS. MICHAEL B. WOLF
4 ROBINSON ROAD
WOBURN, MASS. 01801

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM YOUR SECRETARY

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR BALLOT BY THE TIME YOU READ THIS, CONTACT MARY COBET IMMEDIATELY AS THE BALLOTS WERE MAILED JULY 31st. EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE BY MARY TO COMPILE WITH ACCURACY THE ENCLOSED MEMBERSHIP LIST. IF YOUR NAME IS NOT ON THE LIST AND YOU HAVE PAID YOUR DUES, PLEASE SEND MARY A XEROX COPY OF YOUR CANCELED CHECK.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It doesn't seem very long since I sat down to prepare my first Presidents message for PULI NEWS, now two years has almost gone by and my term as PCA President will be up at the Annual Meeting on September 22nd. In two years time a lot has happened, a stack of mail has crossed my desk on Puli matters and numerous phone calls have been exchanged. From where I sit it looks to me like a busy and hectic period filled with a lot of joy and satisfaction plus some frustrations and disappointments. Right now I'm trying to put myself in the place of the PCA member who lives in a remote area who can't attend Specialties, or even local Shows where Puli jargon is exchanged between friends and one has the chance to extol the virtues of his or her much loved Puli, and wonder if... (Cont. on Pg. 79)
CHAMPION

"FALSTAFF"

Sire: Ch. Palotakertuarosi Kocos, C.D.

Dam: Nagykunsagi Vicces, C.D.

Breeder: W. H. M. Morris

Finished: February 25, 1973

Falstaff finished with five majors at 5 consecutive shows and was BOW or BOB at each as follows:

- Kankakee K.C., Ill. BOW
- Eastern K.C., Mass. BOW
- Worcester Co. K.C., Mass. BOW
- Louisville K.C., Ky. BOB
- Evansville K.C., Ind. BOB

Owner:
Nancy Boyer
2155 E. Columbia
Evansville, Ind. 47711

OBEDIENCE

"MUSKO"

"Musko" finished his C.D. in three consecutive trials with scores of 195 or more. He was handled by his owner Mike and earned legs at the following shows or trials:

- Sportsmans Dog Training Club of Detroit, 2-25-73, j. Mr. Chas. Bush. (3rd Place Tie)
- Detroit K.C., 3-11-73, j. Mr. Max E. McCammon
- Livonia K.C., 4-8-73, j. Mrs. Betty Morrow (2nd Place)

He will be 6 years old in September, has been a Champion for several years and has numerous BOBs as well as some Group placements, including a Gr. I.

Owners:
Linda & Michael Savant
45988 Brentwood
Mt. Clemens, Mich. 48043

CH. MACKO KOCOS, C.D.

CH. HORTOBAGYI PAJTAS MACKO

PULI NEWS Page 77 AUGUST 1973
WINDSWEPT SCORPIO RISING shown going Best In Match at the Heart Fund's Match, San Leandro, CA on May 19, 1973 under J. Mr. Bill Cook. The previous weekend "Tommy" went Group IV at the Westlake K.C. Match and on May 30th he took another Group IV at the at the Wine Country K.C. Match. "Tommy" is owned by Pat & Mike Crumay and handled by Mike. His breeder is Charles Ream.

Mrs. Bea Flanagan with her Puli, "Kristy", who probably saved her life when an intruder forced his way into her home shortly before last Christmas. When "Kristy" arrived on the scene, the intruder held a knife at Mrs. Flanagan's throat, but fled when confronted by the barking & snarling Puli. (Full story originally appeared in PULI NEWS, Feb. 1973.)
through PULI NEWS you have been made to feel like a part of the "Puli family". The Editor has attempted to keep the membership in touch by printing pictures, news items, Show news and articles on special subjects such as OFA, reports from Morris Animal Foundation, ADOA, research and other worthwhile canine information. We want all to have a sense of belonging to a dedicated Club.

Since the Board held a meeting at Del Monte, California in May here are some of the things that have come up:

The PCA has placed ads in the AKC GAZETTE and DOG WORLD offering breed information and promoting the sale of our Book of Champions.

Mr. Duncan Wright, President of the AMERICAN DOG OWNERS ASSOCIATION, has offered to be our guest speaker at the Annual Meeting on Sept. 22. He is a fascinating, authoritative speaker whose speech will be in line with the AKC's request that we continue an educational program.

Educational programs must be carried out at local levels, too, since we only meet once a year as a body. Dr. and Mrs. George Moore successfully conducted a Symposium on Puli Research at Del Monte that was well received. Since then the Moores have had requests for copies of some of their material. Films taken by the Kennedys in Hungary have been bicycled around the country to be viewed by many Puli fanciers. Sandy Sanford reports a lot of educational activity in the area of the Pilgrim Puli Club and Mary Ann Monday hosted a program in her area recently. Some of our members in northern California are working on projects so it looks like the PCA is conforming to the AKC request adequately.

All available Puli material will be on display at the Fall Specialty in Ohio thanks to Mrs. Robert Walker who has graciously offered to gather it together for the benefit of all concerned.

The Ways & Means Committee under the able direction of Peg Stiff will have their PULI items out for sale again, so come prepared to take home items that will come in handy around Christmas as gift suggestions...nothing like doing your shopping early!

Sue McManus is working with the Standards Discussion Committee and will have a report ready to give at the Annual Meeting. Ellen Iverson our Plans Committee Chairman will also have some interesting things to tell us.

I have recommended to the Board that the PCA join (as a Club) the American Dog Owners Association. The fee for a club is $25.00 yearly and it will provide us with all the latest bulletins on matters of great importance to all dog fanciers and breeders.

It's disappointing not to be able to report that the AKC has finally accepted us as the Parent Club but we're still hanging in there trying.

By this time you should all have received your ballots for the election and if you have not returned them according to the letter of instruction, I urge you to do so.

There will be important business coming up before the membership at the Annual Meeting and I urge you also to be sure and make your plans to attend if at all possible as you will want to take part in matters that will affect the future of the Club.

It's my pleasure to hand over the gavel to Charles Ream and ask that you give him the same loyal support and cooperation that you have given me. I consider it an honor to have served as your President and everything I did I did because I believed it to be right. I express my thanks to you members and look forward to seeing you in Ohio.
DESTRUCTIVE CHEWING

There are numerous causes for this bothersome habit, but once the reasons are recognized, a two-step regimen can bring results.

Irksome and sometimes expensive, destructive chewing usually takes place when dog owners are not with the dog. Therefore, correction when the dog starts or is in the act is impossible. The client who returns home to find the sofa arm hanging in tatters usually becomes upset emotionally and punishes the dog... too late. A quick look at a dog's eyes during owner punishment (they are either shut or toward his owner) indicates his attention is not on the damage, but on his owner. Harmful side effects can ensue, including even heightened chewing activities due to owner-induced tensions when the dog's biological clock tells him homecoming time is near.

The causes of destructive chewing are myriad. They lie not so much in the dog but within his environment. Some dogs are prone to oral activity as a tension reliever; others are vocal, and still others somatic (pacing, digging, etc.). The solution to chewing problems can be divided into two steps: (1) Remove the tension-producing environmental causes; (2) Guide the dog to do his chewing on the proper article instead of unwanted objects.

Puppies are the most common problem chewers, for obvious reasons. Teething creates irritation of gums, and chewing seems to ease their irritation. With such cases we recommend the preceding step #2 for correction, which is described later. Nothing but time and maturation will remove the cause of the pup's problem.

In older dogs the environmental causes are:

(A) Owner-caused oral (chewing) behavior:
1. Tug-of-war games.
2. Giving personal belongings to chew on.
3. Pulling things out of the dog's mouth.
4. Giving leather chew toys and/or fabric toys.
5. Excessive attention to dog's mouth during teething.
6. Excessive punishment of pup's mouth-tugging tendencies.

All these causes tend to fixate dogs on oral activity.

(B) Stress factors causing frustration and tension-relieving chewing in orally oriented dogs:
1. Emotional homecomings and departures by owner.
2. Lack of owner leadership.
3. Excessive attention to dog when owner is home.

4. Isolation during critical socializing period, 5 to 12 weeks of age.
5. Dog is isolated as a punishment.
6. Barrier frustration at doors, windows, gates, etc.
7. Psychologic trauma associated with locale or situation.
8. Physical punishment administered too long after chewing.
9. Marked emotional upset of owners, though not even directly involving the dog.
10. Delay of dog's feeding time or other "habit" factors.
11. Inconsistent "tibbiting" practices by the owner.

Other stress factors in the environment might be listed ad infinitum, but these provide a framework within which specific cases may be recognized. For instance, a recent case of a Boxer who literally ripped apart a living room couch fit within #6, and was unusual. The dog sat on the couch watching street activities through a window. We discovered a neighborhood cat made a practice of sitting on the outside ledge, thereby teasing the orally oriented dog into a frenzy that was "taken out" on the couch. The solution involved putting an outside shade on the window where the dog could not tear it down. Also, the nightly street walks were stopped, since the dog was overprotective about "his" street, having been allowed to micturate his brand along the street for several years.

Once a client recognizes the treatment factors that create tensions in the dog, a program of correction must be started. The key factor in all programs involves the owner gaining a powerful leadership role with the dog. The most difficult client to help is one whose dog is overdependent on his owner. Dogs which are especially overprotective tend to have owners who feel flattered by the dog's aggressive tendencies. However, if the client understands that his dog does not feel responsible to but for his owner (the dog is taking the dominant position), the basis exists for environmental adjustments.

Leadership of dogs mainly involves movement. Although command responses on a leash are of some value, unfortunately such do not relate to the dog's off-leash behavioral problem. Most dog owners have some degree of verbal control over their dogs. Whatever this control is—whether Sit, Stay, etc.—the owner must perform a simple, short and snappy twice-daily exercise of these responses. The exercise must be performed in many areas, not just within the home. The client should take the dog to areas remote, strange and new to the dog and literally walk away from the dog constantly, praising him when he follows his owner. This should be done once a week and persist for at least 6 weeks.

We have had excellent results in reorienting the dog's chewing objective by taking away all former chewables and introducing one of the meat-scented nylon bones available at most pet stores. This bone then is made the focus of fetch and play sessions at least twice a day. The owner's scent and the meat scent make it an appealing object for chewing. When left alone the bone is handled by the owner prior to leaving. Since the bone, rather than other articles such as old socks, shoes, leather or fabric toys, now has become the item of intense interaction between dog and owner, the vast majority of dogs will aim their chewing at it. Any oral attention toward unwanted objects is immediately distracted (using ultrasonic sound "beeps") as the bone is introduced to the dog.

A client brought a Norwegian Elkhound to us who suffered from apparent vegetarianism. The dog devoured dichondra grass, bushes and showed a preference for succulent plants. Orally oriented, the dog was also unruly when guests visited. From the age of 3 to 11 months he was regularly put out into the yard when visitors were due. There he would release tension on the plants or grass. Seeing this, the owner then reinforced the behavior by rushing out and punishing the dog, who had at least gained some sort of attention, even if punishment! Taken into a residential program, the dog responded positively to the "bone therapy."

All cases in which the dog has regressed to former chewing habits have involved lack of consistency in application of daily leadership or bone-play sessions. However, once the program has been carried out daily for 6 weeks the correction persists.

The approach of find-the-cause, correct it, and reorient the chewing objective provides most troubled dog owners with a realistic plan of action toward which most will strive diligently. The positive nature of the program appeals most to those who have been through the traditional punishment and scolding technics, since these steps are forbidden in this corrective procedure.

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AUGUST 1973

MODERN VETERINARY PRACTICE
PART IV
DOMESTIC DOGS OF ASIA AND EASTERN EUROPE

Among the equestrian nomadic groups of 1200 B.C. or so, and known to the Chinese, were the Huns or Huing-Nu or Hsuing-Nu. By the third century B.C. the Huns became a united nation with Turko-Mongol roots, and a ruler. The Chinese built the Great Wall for protection against the Huns who rode against them on their grey, black, white and chestnut horses. The Puli Hou or the destroyer Huns were eventually allied with other rising tribes and during the ensuing centuries their victorious migration moved them westward into Hungary, under Attila. These Huns were referred to by the Chinese as the "dog kingdom." Many believe that the earliest true dog type in Northern Asia had been a creature like the modern Chow Chow which ranged from Central Asia to the Pacific. A pottery figure of a dog, quite unlike the Chow Chow is attributed to the Wei dynasty (A.D. 220-264); however, the figure is not specifically located. The Northern Wei dynasty of that date had encounters with the Huns, which region was in the hands of Tunges, of Mongolian ancestry. The pottery piece depicts a dog, with a curled tail, crouched in a playful position, with round eyes, top-ears, and a fairly strong muzzle with a snub nose. There are "lumps" to indicate coat. Neolithic excavations of sites,
dated about 1600 B.C., show domestication of pigs, sheep, and dogs of south Shensi Province. The dogs were small-boned with raised foreheads and quite different from the wolf, *Canis Lupus*.\(^\text{11}\) The area was invaded during 1700 B.C. by armies of Shang, who used horse-drawn chariots, Bronze Age armaments, and who were not proto-Chinese in culture.\(^\text{12}\) These localities seem to coincide with known territories of the Turko-Mongol peoples of the period.

Other tribal groups formed in Central Asia who had contact, both friendly and unfriendly, with the early Huns. One of the major cultural groups were the Juan-Juan, from whom the ruler, khan, originated.\(^\text{13}\) Arpad was also a khan. Among this group were the Ephthalites, the Turko-Mongols\(^\text{14}\) or White Huns who invaded the Gupta civilization of the Indus basin about 460-470 A.D.\(^\text{15}\) Eventually, they were defeated. One group was assimilated into the tribes of northern India and another group fled.\(^\text{16}\) The Juan-Juan culture has been identified with the Avars who invaded Hungary in the sixth century.\(^\text{17}\) These Avars introduced the stirrup into Europe.\(^\text{18}\) Among these Turko-Mongols were highly honored traditions of the wolf. Legendary tales traced their ancestry to the she-wolf, a huge gray wolf "kôk-bôri", with a gray coat and mane.\(^\text{19}\) They used the wolf head symbolically at ceremonies.\(^\text{20}\) These wolves were russet in color with a white patch.\(^\text{21}\) Their men-at-arms were called fuli (Figure 1), a word meaning wolf.\(^\text{22}\) The Avars were considered by Grousset to be the proto-Hungarians of the Lavedian culture of the ninth century.\(^\text{23}\) In their travels they crossed Asia, descended over the Hindu Kush into the Punjab region and the Indus valley (Theory 2, Figure 2).

From archeological sites of the Harappa civilization, 2300 to 1600 B.C., (also said to be the homesite of the Ugra-Finnish speaking groups), pre-Aryan invasion evidence of domesticated animals, including the dog, have been found.\(^\text{24}\) Figures have been discovered which were molded by children. The Aryan groups combined with the Munda language which gave rise to Sanskrit and eventually was the father of the Indo-European language of Europe. The dogs depicted are with erect ears, strong muzzles, with bob-tail or no tail.\(^\text{25}\) Zeuner, a noted archeologist, indicated at Anau, Turkestan (Figure 1), (an area traversed by the Avars) and in the Indus basin, remains of dogs.
have been found. The Anau dog, distinguished by a strong muzzle, is related to Canis familiaris, matris-optimae. The Mohenjo-Daro type (Figure 1) resembled the Anau dog, and existed in the third millennium B.C. From the Harappa civilization (Figure 1), 400 miles north of Mohenjo-Daro, osteological evidence suggests a relationship between the dingo and pariah dogs and the Indian wolf, Canis lupus pallipes, most dog-like of the wolves. Also, slender-legged dogs resembling the greyhound are found in this civilization. Zeuner postulates that the Indian wolf may have fathered the dingo, the pariah, and C.f. poutiatini ancestor of C.f. matris-optimae, which, in turn, gave rise to the shepdogs. Hilzheimer emphasizes the distinction between shepdogs which herd, and shepherd dogs which keep guard over humans and animals. Studies indicate that shepdogs in puppyhood have a rounded skull, however; as they mature the skull shape becomes flatter and the muzzle elongated.

Bronze Age dogs have been identified in Central Europe. Osteological and dental evidence indicated these remains belong to the C.f. poutiatini, C.f. intermedium, and C.f. palustris varieties. Bronze statues of dog-like animals have been identified from the late La Tene Period, including a small dog with round eyes, elongated muzzle, and button-type ears.

The Huns moved into Central Europe via the Iron Gates of the Danube, in the fifth century (Theory 3, Figure 1). They settled temporarily on the Pannonian plains of Hungary. Retreat occurred after the death of Attila in 453 A.D. At the peak of their conquests, when in combat with the Roman legions, semi-wild dogs fought vis-a-vis with the Roman war dogs. Later, the Avars marched into Pannonia in 567. With the aid of the Lombards, they established a firm foothold there and in the Balkans; however, Charlemagne ended their threat. The Avars of the eighth century who lived north of the Danube, in the fifth century (Theory 3, Figure 1). They settled in what is today northern Czechoslovakia, Moravia in 895; and became permanent settlers by 899. This group, referred to by other Europeans as Huns, challenged their eastern frontier and presented a danger to the Western culture. In 556, they were defeated at Augsburg (Figure 1), and, in the subsequent years of Stephen's rule, became Western oriented after Christianity was accepted. They had emigrated and settled with thousands of sheep and oxen. Their cattle were guarded by cavalry. They were known as great hunters and fishermen, as well as traders. During the thirteenth century, the Mongolian hordes invaded the lands of the Magyars. Referring to their victims as Kelers or Klars, they subsequently decimated these Hungarians following a major battle in 1241 A.D. These Mongolians also used words associated with the Turkic-Mongolian languages, such as: puli or burl, destroyer; kék-bőri for blue-wolf; and kükkük for young dog. (The Hungarian word commonly used for dog is kutya.) Within the territories of the old Hungarian kingdom, which stretched to the northern Adriatic Sea, stone sculptures exist which date from the twelfth through fourteenth centuries. Scenes depict a variety of dog-types. One animal has pricked-type ears, curled tail, and round eyes. A second relief features a dog with a strong muzzle, bob-tailed, and straight back. A third depicts a hunting scene including a bowman, stag, falcon, and a large dog-type with a semi-curl tail carried somewhat high. Another hunting scene is complete with several hound-type dogs, slim-bodied, slim-legged, and semi-curl tails. Tapestries dating back to the medieval period found in Central Europe show mounted knights with their hunting hounds. These art works strongly point to the dog types resembling the current dogs found in Central Europe, including the lands of the Hungarians.

Whichever ancestral theory one wishes to accept, the descriptions presented here indicate that by the beginning of medieval time wolves and/or dogs are associated with the homeland of the Magyars. Too, it is known that dogs existed in Central Europe prior to the Magyars' entrance into Hungary. Scientists, observers of art, and readers of literature working together may ultimately unravel that mystery - "Whence came the Pulik and their people?".
PRESENTED BY THE PULI CLUB OF AMERICA through the generosity of HARVEY MONDAY, M.D. That is the label attached inside the cover of books now in several major libraries. The book is the Handbook of the First Two Hundred Puli Champions Recorded in the U.S.A. It now resides in three more important libraries - the Library of Congress, the Agassiz Museum at Harvard and the College of William and Mary. This excellent pictorial history of the breed from 1948 to 1969 is now included in the two largest library collections of books on dogs in North America - the AKC Library and the Peter Chapin Collection at the College of Williams and Mary.

If you wish your favorite library to have a copy of your favorite breed "Handbook of Champions", why not purchase another and present it to your librarian. We have a wonderful animal and one of the best ways to let others know about it is to show the public our first two hundred Champions.

DEE RUMMEL has quite a fantastic puppy. At four months of age Dee took him to a match in Ottawa, Ill. (Starved Rock K.C.) and he waltzed off with the top honors - BEST IN MATCH. That was his first match and he was a real showman --- acted as if he had been doing this bit for years.

He gaited like a dream, as if he owned the entire showgrounds. His tail was up and wagging all the time. Both Group and BIM judges said he just couldn't be refused. He is called "Dudley Do-right" (reg. name Gooseberry Hill Double Dee). ED - It sounds as if Dudley Do-right dun right at that match.
DOGS KNOW WHAT THEY LIKE

By RALPH L. KITCHELL, D.V.M., Ph.D.

Can the canine really detect those delicious flavors advertised on dog food labels? That the food has food preferences is a fact to which every pet owner can testify, but are those preferences based on taste, or on the many other variables that influence eating habits? This aspect of canine nutrition—the effect of flavor or palatability on food intake—is currently under study by Dr. Ralph Kitchell and associates at the University of California, Davis, California. In the accompanying article Dr. Kitchell, Professor of Anatomy in the School of Veterinary Medicine, reports that dogs do know what they like—and they're beginning to talk.

Surprisingly few experiments have been conducted by independent researchers on the food flavor preferences of dogs. In the few studies that have been conducted, most researchers have erroneously assumed that if a dog eats more of one dog food (A) than another dog food (B), it is entirely because he likes the flavor of A better than B. It has been shown in numerous studies, however, that many factors in addition to flavor (or more broadly, palatability) play important roles in controlling the food intake of dogs.

One school of thought in this field considers the dog a natural gourmand, ravenously eating so rapidly that he cannot possibly respond to taste (Jacobs and Sharma, 1969). Another view—and the current one—is that animals eat for calories. Jacobs and Sharma (1969) propose that food intake is regulated by energy balance, and that a dog perversely eats for calories when he does not need them and eats for taste when he needs calories.

Testing Procedures

Our research program on flavor preferences was initiated in 1969, at Iowa State University, with the help of research grants from Carnation Company, Van Nuys, California, and Carnation Industries, Des Moines, Iowa. Our basic objective was to develop a procedure to determine whether or not dogs have food preferences based specifically upon flavor or palatability, as opposed to other factors influencing food intake. We knew from our previous research on the development of an operant flavor detection procedure (Rogers, Hartke, and Kitchell, 1967) that dogs could be trained to press a lever to get a food reward. It seemed reasonable to assume, then, that dogs could be trained to press two levers to get two food rewards. If a dog received food A from one lever and food B from another, wouldn't he be most often press the lever of the flavor he prefers? The dogs would be offered the food rewards frequently, in small quantities, and over a short period of time (one or two days). This testing method, we believed, would eliminate or minimize the many factors other than flavor that affect food consumption.

An operant flavor preference testing apparatus was designed and constructed. It consists of a box four feet wide, four feet high, and eight feet long. The box is divided by a partition into a holding chamber two feet long and a working chamber six feet long. An overhead sliding door in the partition is raised to permit a dog to go from one chamber to the other. Two one-way mirrors permit us to observe the dog without disturbing or influencing him. In the end panel of the working chamber (Fig. 1) are mounted two levers, a carton dispensing machine containing small packets of dog food, and two flavor-cuing receptacles (small plastic jars with holes drilled in them; the jars contain a flavor morsel identical in taste and smell to the food that drops when the lever is pushed).

Training the Dogs

During the training phase only one dog food flavor is used in both cueing receptacles and the rows of cartons. It is only after the dogs have learned to press the levers without hesitating that they are considered trained and ready to enter the flavor preference testing phase. The testing phase consists of placing small quantities of one flavor substance in the left cartons and flavor-cuing receptacle and a second flavor (or a bland base) in the right cartons and receptacle. The dogs were permitted to press either lever without being influenced in any manner by the human observers (Fig. 2).

Nine dogs have been trained sufficiently to enter the testing phase. The dogs were of heterogeneous breeds, sex, age and environmental backgrounds. Their weights ranged from 15 to 30 pounds. A dry-pelleted dog food of a standard brand moistened with water was fed to the dogs in their home cage.

Some of our experimental results will be presented here to illustrate that the operant flavor preference testing procedure does provide a dog with an opportunity to choose between two different tastes and thus to reveal his preferences (for more details, please consult other references. Kitchell and Baker, 1972a, b, and c).

Preferences in Flavor and Form

The dogs strongly prefer canned and semi-moist commercial dog foods over dry dog foods, regardless of flavor (Fig. 3). They slightly prefer canned foods over semi-moist dog foods (with considerable variation among various brands of both canned and semi-moist products).

In a study of brand preferences, we offered various brands of canned commercial dog food with the same flavor (meat flavor) designated on the label. The dogs showed a strong preference among certain brands and only a slight preference among others. To the best of our knowledge, none of our dogs had been regularly fed any of these products. There was nothing on the label of the cans to suggest factors (such as higher concentration of the labeled flavor or of another non-labeled flavor) that might have influenced their preferences.

Preferences among flavors such as chicken, liver, horsemeat and meat were tested by using these flavors in products of one commercial brand. In this test (see Fig. 4) the dogs preferred canned food labeled horsemeat over chicken and liver, and chicken over liver. Here again, the effect of the concentration of flavor on each can could not be determined by examining the labels. To control this variable, we obtained dried powdered chicken, liver and horsemeat from a company which supplies these products for commercial dog foods and added them at 5, 25 and 50 percent levels to standardized preparations of comminute mash. With concentration of flavor thus controlled, the dogs slightly preferred chicken over liver and strongly preferred chicken and liver over horsemeat (Fig. 5).

In all cases whenever the level of flavor was increased the dogs strongly preferred the product with the higher concentration of flavor ingredients.
In summary, our results to date indicate that dogs will reveal preferences for certain flavors by means of the operant flavor preference testing procedure. Because of the small quantity of the flavor substance consumed and the short period of time the dogs are in contact with these foods, it is our belief that the preferences are based upon flavor and not upon other factors known to influence food intake.

REFERENCES


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"PULI COMRADERIE"

On May 19, 1973 the Puli Club of America sponsored an evening of PULI COMRADERIE hosted by the Great Lakes Puli Breeders.

This affair was sponsored on a PULI WEEKEND - 2 all breed shows with large Puli entries at the Oshkosh K.C. and Winnegamie D.C.

The evening discussion of Pulik was high lighted by films of a Hungarian Dog Show and Puli sheep herding. Following the films there was a lively discussion period comparing American bred Puli as seen in the U.S. with those seen in the film.

Fifteen people attended the "Puli Comraderie", social hour and dinner.

CH. KARAS MARCO, owned by Connie Peterson, Barbara Edwards & D. Cornelius finished his CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP the 1st of July.

ED ......

SPECIALTY PICTURES SHOULD BE MAILED TO THE EDITOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. I SHALL BE AT THE SPECIALTY AND SHALL REMAIN IN THE MIDWEST FOR A PERIOD AFTER THAT TIME. HOWEVER, I DO NOT PLAN TO HOLD UP PULI NEWS WAITING FOR ONE ITEM AFTER MY RETURN IN OCTOBER. SO YOU BIG WINNERS ------- PLEASE GET THE PHOTOS IN.

SEND BLACK AND WHITES. IF THE PHOTOG SENDS YOU A COLOR PICTURE, ORDER A B & W AND HAVE IT SENT DIRECTLY TO ME.
JUST WHAT DOES THAT DOG’S NAME MEAN ??

Below are some meanings and, in some cases, the phonetic pronunciation follows in (). Names were compiled by Terry Hidassy and published first in Puli Parade, Bulletin of PNC.

Apaos (Ah’ patch) Apache
Apro (Ah proe) small thing
Aosi (Ah’ chee) old Gypsy
Babi little baby (F)
Babo dear (F)
Bago gypsy (M)
Barat (Bar’rat) friend (M)
Basa (Bah sha) high commander in Turkish army.
Bator (Bah’rat) brave
Bella Slavic for white.
Beppo Little Joe/Joey
Berci nickname for Albert
Betyar (Bey’yar) little rascal
Bikfitz (Bik’fitz) rascal
Bimbo flower bud (F)
Bodri adorable
Bogancs sticker
Bojitar apprentice
Bonzo (Bone zo) darling dog
Bori little girl
Boros with the wine
Borzos shaggy, ragged
Botond ancient Hung. leader
Buksi (Book she) silly
Bundas (Boon dash) endearment of Bundas
Bundi
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ALSO THE FOLLOWING FROM PULI PARADE:

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THE DOCTOR WILL BE WITH YOU SHORTLY

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The current shortage of veterinarians in the United States will become more severe as the nation’s pet and human populations continue to grow, according to a new study just completed by the Bank of America.

The report cites figures which claim the country could use 9300 more veterinarians than the 27,000 now practicing. The 1000 graduates per year from the country’s 18 veterinary medical schools barely equal the number who annually retire from the profession. And by 1980, it’s estimated that over 41,000 veterinarians will be needed.

The small animal practice represents the most rapidly growing segment of veterinary medicine. In California, 85 percent of the some 2000 veterinarians in private practice are small animal specialists. Pet owners are quick to judge the sincerity of the doctor’s interest in their animal’s well-being. A small animal practitioner’s “bedside manner” is an integral part of his practice because of the pet owner’s emotional attachment to his animal. Most complaints from owners stem from poor communication between the veterinarian and client rather than poor treatment of animals.
SHOULD YOUR PET TRAVEL BY AIR?

It's easy for your pet to earn his wings," a United Air
lines pamphlet reads. "All he has to do is fly United. We'll
ve him free 'I flew United' plastic wings. Just think of
it: a stewardess. Your pet is in first class — belongs to the elite group of
animals who have flown at speeds over 600 miles an hour."

But many smaller carriers, plus Braniff, Northwest and Air
Canada, won't accept liability for the loss, injury or death of
a passenger's pet in the luggage compartment. Other air-
lines restrict their liability to the value of the animal, with
a limit of $500. Additional protection can be purchased, but
regardless of the declared valuation the amount of pay-
ment in event of loss is limited to the animal's market value.

A dilemma for owners

In the absence of any data about the incidence and precise
cause of death of animals aboard airplanes, pet owners face
a dilemma. It appears risky to ship an animal by air, but
just how risky is it? And under what conditions is the risk
greatest? No one knows, and so consumers have no reliable
way of determining when a pet should travel by air and when
it should not.

CUG suggests, therefore, that the CAB, after consultation
with veterinarians and other expert parties, establish mini-
mum baggage compartment standards for the shipment of
animals. The standards should include minimum and maxi-
mum temperature, humidity, pressurization and oxygen
requirements. These minimum standards should then be
posted at airports and in airline ticket offices so pet owners can make informed judgments of the
risks involved and decide whether they are willing to have their pets
shipped by air.

The airlines should be required to report all animals
deads and injuries to the CAB and that information should be
made available to the public.

As an interim measure, CUG suggests that anyone whose pet
died or is injured on an airplane so inform the CAB's
Office of Consumer Affairs (Washington, D.C. 20426) so that
office and other interested parties can get a clearer
picture of the actual risks involved! Please send a copy of
your letter to Department PET, CONSUMER REPORTS, F.D.
Box 1111, Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550.

Meanwhile, perhaps the best that anyone can do on an
individual basis is to request in writing a statement from the
department detailing the actual conditions a pet will face in
the cargo compartment of the specific flight under consid-
eration. Then review that information with a veterinarian
and let him help you decide whether to risk shipping your
pet by air and, if so, whether the animal should be given
a tranquillizer.

Should you decide to ship your pet by air, be certain that
the container is sturdy, large enough to accommodate your
pet and well ventilated at three sides, so as to reduce the
chances of crushing or suffocation in the hold.

ED - This article has been sent to me by PCA members
& has also appeared in nu-
merosy bulletin. I know
of parties who have lost a
dog. I also know an air-
line employee who does not
agree with the foregoing.
This is reprinted for your
information and does not
imply either agreement or
disagreement. It is unfor-
tunate that accurate sta-
tistics are not available.

CUMSUM REPORTS
MARCH 1973

PULL NEWS Page 88 AUGUST 1973
In 1937 a young Scot named James Herriot, just graduated from Glasgow Veterinary College, went to the Yorkshire Dales country of Northern England to serve his first assistantship in a veterinary practice. The life of a VMD was grueling hard work in this remote and rural country. But it had its compensations, and Mr. Herriot describes them with warmth and humor in his memoirs of a country animal doctor. The excerpts below are reprinted from **ALL CREATURES GREAT AND SMALL** by James Herriot (St. Martin’s Press, Inc.).

Farnon, my new employer, led me to the first of several doors which opened off a passage where the smell of ether and carbolic hung on the air. “This,” he said, with a secret gleam in his eye as though he were about to unveil the mysteries of Aladdin’s cave, “is the dispensary.”

The dispensary was an important place in the days before penicillin and the sulphonamides. Rows of gleaming Winchester bottles lined the white walls from floor to ceiling. I savoured the familiar names: Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Tincture of Camphor, Chlorodyne, Formalin, Salammoniac, Hexamine, Sugar of Lead, Linimentum Album. Perchloride of Mercury. Red Blister. The lines of labels were comforting.

I was an initiate among old friends. I had painfully accumulated their lore, ferreting out their secrets over the years. I knew their origins, actions and uses, and their maddeningly varied dosage. The examiner’s voice—“What is the dose for the horse?—and the cow?—and the pig?—and the dog?—and the cat?”

These shelves held the vet’s entire armoury against disease and, on a bench under the window, I could see the instruments for compounding them; the graduated vessels and beakers, the mortars and pestles. And underneath, in an open cupboard, the medicine bottles, piles of corks of all sizes, pill boxes, powder papers.

As we moved around, Farnon’s manner became more and more animated. His eyes glittered and he talked rapidly. Often, he reached up and caressed a tin of camphor, an electuary from its shelf: or he would lift out a horse ball or an electuary from its shelf. “Look at this stuff, Herriot,” he shouted without warning. “Andravan! This is the remedy. par excellence. for red worms in horses. A bit expensive, mind you—ten bob a packet. And these gentian violet pe ssa ries. If you shove one of these into a cow’s uterus after a dirty cleansing, it turns the discharge a very pretty colour. Really looks as though it’s doing something. And have you seen this trick?”

He placed a few crystals of resublimed iodine on a glass dish and added a drop of turpentine. Nothing happened for a second then a dense cloud of purple smoke rolled heavily to the ceiling. He gave a great bellow of laughter at my startled face.

“Like witchcraft. isn’t it? I use it for wounds in horses’ feet. The chemical reaction drives the iodine deep into the tissues.”

“Does it?”

“Well, I don’t know. But that’s the theory, and anyway you must admit it looks wonderful. Impresses the toughest client.”

Some of the bottles on the shelves fell short of the ethical standards I had learned in college. Like the one labelled “Colic Drench” and featuring a floridly drawn picture of a horse rolling in agony. The animal’s face was turned outwards and wore an expression of very human apprehension. The lines of labels were comforting.

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Outside the house, Farnon motioned me towards a battered Hillman and, as I moved round to the passenger's side, I shot a startled glance at the threadless tyres, the rusty bodywork, the almost opaque windscreen with its network of fine cracks.

We drew up in a farmyard. "Lame horse here," Farnon said. A strapping Clydesdale gelding was brought out and we watched attentively as the farmer trotted him up and down.

"Which leg do you make it?" my colleague asked. "Near fore? Yes. I think so. Too. Like to examine a few seconds before replacing it carefully on the ground. Looks like pus in the foot to me."

I put my hand on the foot feeling how much hotter it was than the other. I called for a hammer and tapped the wall of the hoof. The horse flinched.

"How much hotter it was than the other."

Clydesdale gelding was brought out and I moved round to the back. He hadn't been so uncomfortable all day.

The mark was growing fainter and after a final gouge with the knife it disappeared altogether. I swore quietly and started on another mark. My back at breaking point and the sweat trickling into my eyes, I knew that if this one petered out, too, I would have to let the foot go and take a rest. And with Farnon's eye on me I didn't want to do that.

Agonising I hacked away and, as the hole deepened my knees began an uncontrollable trembling. The horse rested happily his fifteen hundredweight cradled by this thoughtful human. I was wondering how it would look when I finally fell flat on my face when under the knife blade. I saw a thin spur of pus followed by a steady trickle.

"There it goes," the farmer grunted. "He'll get relief now."

I enlarged the drainage hole and dropped the foot. It took me a long time to straighten up and when I stepped back, my shirt clung to my back.

"Well done. Herriot." Farnon took the knife from me and slipped it into his pocket. "It just isn't funny when the horn is as hard as that."

He gave the horse a shot of tetanus antitoxin then turned to the farmer. "I wonder if you'd hold up the foot for a second while I disinfect the cavity."

The stocky little man gripped the foot between his knees and looked down with interest as Farnon filled the hole with iodine crystals and added some turpentine. Then he disappeared behind a billowing purple curtain.

I watched, fascinated, as the thick pall mounted and spread I could locate the little man only by the spluttering noises from somewhere in the middle.

As the smoke began to clear, a pair of round, startled eyes came into view. "By gaw, Mr. Farnon. I wondered what the 'ell had happened for a minute," the farmer said between coughs. He looked down again at the blackened hole in the hoof and spoke reverently. "It's wonderful what science can do nowadays."

In April came the lambing. It came in a great tidal wave. The most vivid and interesting part of the veterinary surgeon's year, the zenith of the annual cycle, and it came as it always does when we were busiest with our other work.

In the spring the livestock were feeling the effects of the long winter. Cows had stood for months in the same few feet of byre and were in dire need of the green grass and the sun on their backs while their calves had very little resistance to disease. And just when we were wondering how we could cope with the coughs and colds and pneumonias and acetonemias, the wave struck us.

First came the early troubles. the pregnancy toxaeamias, the prolapses. Then the lambings in a concentrated rush followed by the calcium deficiencies. The horrible ganegrouse mastitis when the udder turns black and sloughs away; and the diseases which beset the lambs themselves—swayback. pulpy kidney. dysentery. Then the flood slackened. became a trickle and by the end of May had almost dried up.

But in this first year I found a fascination in the work which has remained with me. Lambing. it seemed to me, had all the thrill and interest of calving with-out the hard labour. It was usually uncomfortable in that it was performed in the open: either in draughty pens improvised from straw bales and gates or more often out in the fields. It didn't seem to occur to the farmers that the ewe might prefer to produce her family in a warm place, or that the vet may not enjoy kneeling for an hour in his shirt sleeves in the rain.

But the actual job was as easy as a song. After my experiences in correcting the malpresentations of calves it was delightful to manipulate these tiny creatures. Lambs are usually born in twos or threes and some wonderful mix-ups occur: tangles of heads and legs all trying to be first out and it is the vet's job to sort them around and decide which leg belonged to which head. I revelled in this. It was a pleasant change to be for once stronger and bigger than my patient, but I didn't over-stress this advantage; I have not changed the opinion I formed then that there are just two things to remember in lambing—cleanliness and gentleness.

And the lambs. All young animals are appealing but the lamb has been given an unfair share of charm. The moments come back: of a bitterly cold evening when I had delivered twins on a wind-scorched hillside; the lambs shaking their heads convulsively and within minutes one of them struggling upright and making its way, unsteady. knock-kneed, towards the udder while the other followed resolutely on its knees.

The shepherd. his purpled, weather-roughened face almost hidden by the heavy coat which muffled him to his ears, gave a slow chuckle. "How the 'ell do they know?"

He had seen it happen thousands of times and he still wondered. So do I.

And another memory of two hundred lambs in a barn on a warm afternoon. We were inoculating them against pulpy kidney and there was no conversation because of the high pitched protests of the lambs and the unremittting deep baaing from nearly a hundred ewes milling anxiously around outside. I couldn't conceive how these ewes could ever get their own families sorted out from that mass of almost identical little creatures. It would take hours.

It took about twenty-five seconds. When we had finished injecting we opened the barn doors and the outpouring lambs were met by a concerted rush of distraught mothers. At first the noise was deafening but it died away rapidly to an occasional bleat as the last stray was rounded up. Then neatly paired off, the flock headed calmly for the field.

Friskies Research Digest
Canine Hip Dysplasia

By George Cardinet, III, D.V.M., Ph.D.

Presented at a Dog Health Seminar April 21, 1973, in Los Angeles, sponsored by the Morris Animal Foundation, Denver. Dr. Cardinet is associate professor of anatomy and studying hip dysplasia in dogs at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.

Canine hip dysplasia is a hereditary disease of dogs in which there is an abnormal development of the hip joint. In some cases, the abnormality of the hip joint is minimal and does not result in any disability, while in other cases, the abnormalities of the hip are quite severe and result in deviations in gait, lameness, and pain. The disease is most common to breeds of large body size, e.g., the St. Bernard, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Golden Retriever, Labrador Retriever, German Shepherd, Samoyed and others. Various estimates suggest that the incidence of hip dysplasia is 50% or greater in some of these breeds. Since many of these breeds are used as sporting dogs, guide dogs for the blind, and military working dogs, their loss of usefulness due to hip dysplasia represents a serious loss when the investment of time and expense in their rearing and training is considered.

The definitive diagnosis (detection) of hip dysplasia is based on radiographic examination (by the use of X-rays). The disease cannot be diagnosed at birth, and only severe cases can be detected at 6 months of age. One study of German Shepherd Dogs indicates that only 16% of the dogs which will become dysplastic can be identified at 6 months of age. With increasing age it was possible to identify a higher percentage of the dysplastic dogs (69% at 12 months, 83% at 18 months, 95% at 24 months, and 98% at 36 months).

Therefore, the identification of normal and dysplastic dogs by radiographic examination is age dependent. The bony changes of hip dysplasia, seen by radiographic examination, vary in degree of severity. As a result, the presence of hip dysplasia is further classified according to increasing grades of dysplasia (Grades 1 through 4). With grade 1 dysplasia the changes are minimal while grade 4 dysplasia represents the severest grade in which there are numerous changes, and the joint is luxated (dislocated).
While many aspects of hip dysplasia have been studied and described, the precise cause of the disease is unknown. It has been reasonably established that the earliest manifestation of the disease is joint laxity (a looseness of fit between the bones of the hip joint). The bones of the hip joint are the femur (thigh bone) and pelvis, and they form a ball and socket joint. The ball is composed of the head of the femur, and the socket is formed by the acetabulum of the pelvis. Owing to the looseness of fit between these bones, the joint is improperly formed and arthritis (inflammation of the joint) may develop. Therefore, investigations concerning factors which contribute to joint laxity offer promise of determining the cause of hip dysplasia. Many studies have been concerned with soft tissues (e.g., muscles, tendons, ligaments, and joint capsules) of the hip joint since they aid in the stability of the joint.

In 1968 a report was published which advanced some new concepts in the diagnosis, cause, and prevention of hip dysplasia. It was proposed that (1) palpation for joint laxity (examination by touch) could be used to detect puppies which would become dysplastic, (2) joint laxity was associated with restricted abduction of the hindlimbs (restricted outward movement of the limbs when puppies were placed on their backs) and that the restricted abduction was due to spasm or shortening of the pectineus muscle (a small muscle of the hip), (3) that joint laxity and hip dysplasia were the result of spasm or shortening of the pectineus muscle which would result in an upward force of the femoral head against the acetabulum, and subsequently a deflection of the acetabulum, and (4) that severing of the pectineus muscle tendon in puppies will prevent the development of hip dysplasia. Subsequently, numerous studies were initiated to test these concepts, and at least partial results of these studies are beginning to appear in the literature. However, all the facts are not in and a truly objective evaluation is not possible at this time.

With regards to palpation of joint laxity as a means to predict the development of dysplasia, the results are conflicting. Two reports indicate that it is a highly successful method while another study indicates that it
is no more effective than a random selection. Hence, this point would appear not to be wholly resolved.

Studies dealing with joint laxity and restricted abduction have likewise been equivocal. Studies have definitely established that an abnormality of the pectineus muscle does exist in puppies which are predisposed to hip dysplasia; however, no evidence has been presented to indicate that there is a relationship between the muscle disease and hip dysplasia. Further, no evidence has been presented that indicates that there is a relationship between the muscle disease, restricted abduction, and joint laxity. Therefore, if there is a relationship between hip dysplasia, the muscle disease, restricted abduction, and joint laxity the relationship is not a simple one.

With regard to severing the pectineus muscle tendon as a means of preventing hip dysplasia, the results have again been conflicting. The rationale behind the procedure was that severing the tendon would decrease the tension relationships between the femur and acetabulum imposed by spasm or shortening of the pectineus muscle. Two reports indicate that this procedure is highly effective in preventing the development of hip dysplasia. However, four reports dealing with severing the tendon, severing the muscle, and complete removal of the muscle indicate that these procedures do not prevent the development of hip dysplasia. The evidence at hand indicates that these procedures are of no value in preventing the development of hip dysplasia.

To summarize the current status of research dealing with joint laxity and the pectineus muscle relative to hip dysplasia, it would appear that: (1) the efficacy of palpation as a means to predicting dysplasia requires further substantiation, (2) there is presently no evidence to suggest a relationship between hip dysplasia and the pectineus muscle disease, and (3) there is little evidence to favor that reduction of pectineus muscle tensions will prevent the development of hip dysplasia. Further results of studies still in progress will hopefully resolve some of the equivocal points at hand.
The high incidence of hip dysplasia, and the wide range of ages when radiographic examination permits diagnosis, presents a problem to the breeder and user in their quest for obtaining dysplasia-free dogs. Actually, hip dysplasia presents different problems to the breeder and user. Ideally both desire radiographically dysplasia-free dogs. However, from a practical point of view it must be pointed out that "radiographic" dysplasia and "clinical" dysplasia do not necessarily go hand in hand, i.e., many dogs with radiographic hip dysplasia are not compromised in their ability to perform required functions.

A case in point is the Military Working Dog Program and Center which procures all dogs for the Department of Defense. It has not been possible to fill induction quotas with dysplasia-free German Shepherd Dogs. This has necessitated the acceptance of grade 1 dysplastic dogs into service. A study revealed that no more than 7% of 2800 dogs which were euthanized in service, were euthanized for reasons related to hip dysplasia. Further, it is estimated that grade 1 dysplastic dogs are capable of 5 to 7 years of active duty without incapacitating lameness. Therefore, the presence of radiographic hip dysplasia may be of no practical consequence to the user. In addition, when clinical hip dysplasia is manifest in radiographically dysplastic dogs there are remedial treatments to assist the dog. Severing of the pectineus muscle tendon or the muscle itself have been procedures effectively employed for the relief of the clinical manifestations of the disease. These procedures have been employed for the relief of pain; however, despite the palliative effect obtained, the osseous changes associated with the disease are not arrested. Also, rest and the use of selected drugs can be of assistance.

The mode of inheritance of hip dysplasia is not a simple one and thereby presents some frustrations to the dog breeder. However, based on heritability estimates of hip dysplasia, continued selection of normal dogs for breeding stock will result in reducing the incidence and severity of hip dysplasia. Particularly, selection of breeding stock from families with a low incidence of dysplasia will assist in a more rapid attainment of this goal.
What Are We Doing About the Pet Population Problem?

By Lloyd C. Faulkner, D.V.M., Ph.D.

Presented at a Dog Health Seminar April 21, 1973, in Los Angeles, sponsored by the Morris Animal Foundation, Denver. Dr. Faulkner is a professor in the Department of Physiology, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, where he is studying chemical means of birth control for dogs and cats.

What is the problem?

We have failed as stewards of the welfare of the animals which most freely accept the dominion of man and freely give us their love and companionship. We have allowed our closest animal companions, by their propensity to reproduce, to become public enemies, at worst, or tragic figures, at best. The growing dimension of the problem has caused us to identify its magnitude:

415 human beings are born each hour in the United States; 2,000 to 3,000 dogs and cats are born during the same time (1).

Assuming a birth rate of 2,500 per hour, 60,000 dogs and cats must die or be killed EACH DAY to maintain a stable population. Unfortunately, they don't, and the tragedy worsens.

During the 1960's the pet population increased more than 40 per cent, while the human population increased only about 10 per cent (2). Society has recognized the consequences of uncontrolled human fertility and has responded with appropriate economic input into research and education.

Society has failed to recognize the consequences of uncontrolled fertility in animals which are 20 to 30 times as prolific as man (1).

What is the best thing to do with a basketful of fluffy, playful kittens or a box of happy, tumbling, bright-eyed puppies? The answer for millions of these animals is: kill them (2).

We have transformed humane shelters and pounds into slaughterhouses (2).

Some shelters and pounds dim the lights on this tragedy by providing legitimate forms of euthanasia - "the good death." Millions of dogs and cats, however, don't meet the "good death;" they are killed with bullets, hot gases from an automotive exhaust, starvation, disease, or are run over on our streets and highways.

About 18 MILLION unwanted or stray animals will be impounded this year at a cost of $125 million (1) to $200 million (3). Yet, those scientists and their supportive agencies who are in a position to divert this disaster must literally beg
for funds in support of improved methods to control animal fertility. Research to solve the problems of these victims of man's ignorance is conducted in "make do" facilities.

Sizable segments of society are becoming hostile towards dogs and cats. Municipal officials in New York City estimate that dogs deposit more than 55 tons of feces and about 3,000 gallons of urine in the city DAILY; some call it "Filth City" (3).

The incidence of (reported) dog bites increased 54 per cent in Baltimore between 1960 and 1970 (3).

Packs of dogs threaten to wipe out the deer population in Boulder County, Colorado (4). The problem is worsening, despite the fact that an estimated 200 deer-killing dogs have been shot. Even when dogs don't catch deer, they chase them until their resistance is down, and they catch pneumonia and die. Sometimes, instead of killing a caught deer, the dogs eat the flesh from the hind quarters and leave the animal alive.

The Territory of Guam experienced an outbreak of rabies among its overpopulous dogs in 1967. Since then, public health officials have kept the population of strays at acceptable levels by killing dogs with rat poison which is hand-fed in bite-size bits of meat. "Although this has proven to be safe and efficient, we would be glad to get out of the poisoning business," an official writes (5).

This crisis ranks with smog, traffic congestion, and other forms of pollution (6).

A dog warden explained his annual report, showing that 12,625 animals were "disposed of" in 1972, while only 72 were returned to owners. He said, "More people don't care." (7).

"People who want their kids to witness the miracle of birth should be required to take them to the euthanasia room of their local animal shelter to witness the miracle of death, as well." (3).

Gassing dogs with exhaust fumes is not all bad, according to one warden, "Within a minute the animal is semi-conscious, and death follows almost immediately." He added that sometimes there's a slip-up, and the truck driver discovers that a "carcass" is very much alive (7).

What can be done?

Many who are both aware of the problem and concerned for the welfare of companion animals advocate low-cost spay clinics. Spay clinics are certainly a positive measure which can be applied to the problem immediately. At the very least, they are a visible display of concern for the problem and serve to ease the burden of conscience as we view the tragedy.
I abhor the fact, however, that the low-cost spay clinic has become a divisive issue among the very groups who should be united in attacking the problem. Veterinarians and humanists have become so personally involved with the issue of spay clinics that both are a part of the problem and not a part of the solution.

I’m dismayed by the attitudes of both groups. You’re turning a tragedy in which our pet friends sing the role of the he-goat into a comic opera in which selfish interests will spell the doom of the animals you profess to love so dearly.

I advocate surgical sterilization, because it’s all we have, today. However, I cannot advocate spaying, publicly subsidized or otherwise, as the solution to the pet population problem.

The logistics of the problem preclude surgical sterilization (spaying) as the solution. Spaying is too consuming of professional and technical time, too hazardous for many animals, and too costly in terms of facilities, equipment, and supplies to be an effective solution.

Spaying is a diversionary tactic and should receive only that portion of our resources which will buy the time to develop a winning tactic.

The battle against an overpopulation of pets will be won with programs and technologies which maximize the following simple equation, within the constraints of the problem:

\[
\frac{dp}{dt} = F_i - SC, \text{ which says that the rate of change in the size of the fertile population equals the net rate at which fertile animals enter the population, less the rate of sterilization of fertile animals.}
\]

I have worked with demographers and quantitative biologists to derive and examine the significance of this formula. We have come to these conclusions: 1) Either our assumptions concerning the incidence of fertile females in the population are invalid, or 2) The estimates of population size or birth rate are incorrect.

At any rate, I have concluded that the progress to be made by spay clinics cannot justify the necessary investment of various resources.

Every dollar invested in bricks and equipment for a spay clinic, every dollar spent to defray the cost of spaying for pet owners who are capable of paying unsubsidized costs is a dollar that could have supported the development of improved technologies, educational programs, and adequate animal control. Every qualified veterinary surgeon who devotes his services to spaying aggravates a shortage of veterinarians, jeopardizing the health of our livestock resources and endangering the well-being of pets which have responsible owners.
The solution will require a variety of methods which are rapid, safe, inexpensive, and capable of reaching the problem where it is. No one of the improved technologies being developed, including our vaccine, the steroidal hormone implant, the dietary additive, or the mechanical vaginal device, will be so universally applicable as to be the solution.

Moreover, spaying and improved technologies are doomed to failure unless we educate and develop a concerned and responsible society and unless we improve animal control programs.

I'm frequently asked, "How long before improved methods of sterilization are available?" I honestly do not know the answer to that question.

I do know that the time required is inversely proportional, within limits, to the resources we invest in research and development. I know, too, that there are no instant, miraculous successes.

Success comes on the heels of bright ideas, hard work, and the necessary cash input.

You ask me how soon will improved methods be available? I ask you how soon will you commit the necessary funds to utilize the manpower which can be effectively applied to research and developmental efforts? How long before you are willing to provide us with research facilities which maximize professional and technical efforts and which provide maximum comfort for our noble experimental animals that give so much for so many?

I challenge you veterinarians and you humanists to desist your self-centered dispute over spay clinics. Come together with unity of purpose. Make the maximum use, at the least cost, of the manpower, facilities, and equipment which are already available and deployed. Stop concerning yourselves with your egos and your consciences and work together to find solutions to the problem.

O.K., big mouth, what are you doing?

The testicles and ovaries function at the command of hormones from the pituitary gland. These hormones that stimulate the testicles or ovaries to function are large molecules, known as gonadotropins. Two principal gonadotropins are follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH).

We discovered that the testicles and ovaries of rabbits which were vaccinated against LH became shriveled and non-functional.

Vaccines contain substances which stimulate the formation of immune bodies. The stimulating substance is called an antigen. The immune bodies are known as antibodies.
We believe that antibodies formed in the rabbits in response to the LH antigen bound and neutralized the rabbits' own LH, thus preventing its normal function of stimulating the testicles or ovaries.

In further studies, we found that antibodies produced in rabbits also reacted with hormones in the pituitary glands of dogs and cats. This finding raised the possibility that if we could produce antibodies in dogs and cats by vaccinating them with LH and FSH, we might cause sterility.

The Morris Animal Foundation supported a study in which male dogs were vaccinated with LH from cattle. We chose to study males because: 1) We had previously shown that male and female rabbits were both sterilized by the vaccine, and 2) Reproductive function is continuous in males, whereas bitches are functional only two or three times each year. Therefore, females are poor subjects for developmental studies.

The vaccinated dogs were sterile for as long as a year after the first immunizing dose of the vaccine. The evidence suggested that the sterility might be permanent or, at least, of long duration. We observed no undesirable side effects.

This study assured us that an immunologic approach was scientifically possible. However, the experimental vaccination was not a practical one which could be used in practice, for the following reasons:

1. The antigen from cattle was available only in experimental quantities from the National Institutes of Health.

2. The experimental schedule of vaccination consisted of a series of 12 injections over a period of 94 days—hardly practical.

We devoted a year and a half of laborious and painfully slow study to discover a suitable and commercially available antigen and to develop a single-injection vaccination procedure.

Twenty-four weeks ago, we vaccinated male dogs with a single dose of LH and FSH antigen from sheep. These dogs failed to ejaculate semen on the third week after vaccination and have failed to ejaculate at each of 22 successive, weekly attempts at ejaculation.

We have submitted a proposal to the Morris Animal Foundation, requesting funds in support of a study to:

1. Further characterize the reproductive impairment in adult, male dogs by a single immunizing dose of sheep hormones, and

2. Study the feasibility of inducing reproductive impairment in:
Adult bitches
Male and female dogs prior to the onset of reproductive function at puberty,
and
Tomcats

The Morris Animal Foundation is currently supporting another approach to immunologic sterilization.

When FSH and LH stimulate the ovaries of the bitch or queen to function, the ovaries respond by producing egg cells. At the same time, female sex hormones called estrogens are produced. The female sex hormones are responsible for bringing the bitch or queen into season (heat). This is nature's way of assuring that the female is receptive to mating only when fertile eggs are present.

The female sex hormones are small molecules and normally would not act as antigens to stimulate the production of antibodies. Recent technological advances and scientific discoveries, however, allow us to modify the molecules of sex hormones. The modified molecules do stimulate the production of antibodies.

The hypothesis of our study is that antibodies against the sex hormones may bind and neutralize sex hormones from the animal's own ovaries. If so, the vaccinated females should not come into season.

The study has not been in progress long enough to share any results with you.

A LIST OF REFERENCES


CLOSING DATE FOR BOTH SHOWS: 5:00 PM, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1973.

Mail all entries to TOM CROWE, SUPERINTENDENT, 9999 Broadstreet, Detroit, MI 48204
Make all checks and money orders payable to MOSS-BOW DOG SHOW ORGANIZATION, INC.
VETERANS CLASS — Dogs and Bitches, 7 years old and over.
Best of Breed (Variety) Competition

Non-Regular (Additional) Classes Involving Multiple Dog Entries (PULI ONLY)

BRACE CLASS — (Two, identical ownership.) The entry fee for a Brace as a UNIT is $8.00. The dogs comprising a Brace MUST be named at time of entry. If a dog which is to part of a Brace is not entered in any of the Regular Classes or for Best of Breed Competition, it must be entered for "Brace Class only". fee $8.00 per dog, plus $6.00 for the unit.

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A TRUMBULL PREMIUM LIST, YOU MAY USE ANY AKC ENTRY FORM IF YOU USE AN ENTRY PRINTED FOR ANOTHER SHOW BE SURE TO WRITE IN THE PROPER SHOW, DATE & SUPT.

DINNER RESERVATIONS FOR ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET
ENCLOSED IS $______ FOR ____ DINNER RESERVATIONS @ $8.00 PER PERSON.

PLEASE SPECIFY ENTREE:

BREAST OF BONELESS CHICKEN
T BONE STEAK & ONION RINGS

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE PULI CLUB OF AMERICA

MAIL TO: MRS. KYLE McMILLEN
7435 St. Peters Church Road N.E.
LOUISVILLE, OHIO 44641

COCKTAILS at 7 PM
DINNER at 7:30 PM

TRUMBULL COUNTY KENNEL CLUB WILL HOST THE PCA SPECIALTY

DATE: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1973
PLACE: CORTLAND, OHIO

ENTRY FEES: $8.00 for the 1st entry & $6.00 for each additional of the same dog. If entered for Jr. Showmanship only, the fee is $6.00; if entered as an additional class, the fee is $2.00

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR PULIK:

STUD DOG CLASS — For Stud Dogs and two of their Get. It is not necessary that the Get be under the same ownership as that of the Stud. The Get MUST BE entered in one of the Regular Classes, or, if a Champion of Record, in Best of Breed Competition only. The Stud Dog shall be considered as one entry and requires only one entry fee, this being the
G NUMBER, Kay & Franklin Kutin
Shagra Csiko ex Skysyl Quail o
inished at Mad River Valley
ield, Ohio. 5-13-73 J. Mrs.

J.D., James Ecker. Breeder:
By Ch. Skysyl Up and Away
Sincerely Yours. Finished
books K.C. Show, Short Hills,
J. Mr. Gordon Parham

1 by Robert & Pat Coleman,
naganan. John., was handled by Pat to a
C.D. Degree in 3 consecutive shows with
no scores below 195. Two legs were earned
a day apart - May 12th at the Springfield
K.C. and at the Windham County Show on
May 13th. Gurgi is now on his way to a
Canadian C.D. with a 1st leg of 197.

ROOM RESERVATIONS FOR SPECIALTY '73 IN OHIO

The PCA Annual Meeting and Specialty will be the weekend of Sept. 21-22.
The Town & Country Motel will be Puli Headquarters. Reservations may now
be made. A different procedure is to be followed this year. Each party
is to contact the motel for his or her reservations. A deposit is recom-
mended as they will not hold a room if you are delayed.
The Puli Club of America has a block of 40 rooms in one area. So, when you
make your reservation, DO SPECIFY THAT YOU ARE WITH THE PULI CLUB OF AMERICA.

Rates: Single - $12.00 & $13.00
Double - 2 persons, 1 double bed
$16.00 to $22.00
Twin - 2 persons, 2 beds
$17.00 to $22.00
Children under 12 years -
No charge
Additional persons - $2.00

RESERVATION SHOULD BE MADE BY

SEPTEMBER 1, 1973
CONTRA COSTA (Cont.)
WB(1pt) Skysyl Verusrla, Charles Ream
RB Windswept Scorpio Rising, Mike & Pat Crumy

BURLINGTON COUNTY K.C. J. Mr. Nelson Badolife
Pt. Dix, N.J. 6-17-73 In Comp. 2 Class, 1 S

BOB Ch. Skysyl Harvey J. Wallbanger, Ann
Bowley & Sylvia Owen
BOS, WB Skysyl Xquisite, Sylvia Owen
(1pt) Pink Path’s Monica Black, Donn &
James Macaluso

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be considered as one entry
and requires only one entry fee, this being the

WHEATON K.C. 6-9-73 In Comp. 0-6-2

BOB Ch. Morgo Csibesz, Skolnik
BOS, WB Gooseberry Hill Zsa Zsa, Beander

CONTRA COSTA K.C. 6-10-73 In Comp. 4-2-2

BOB Ch. Csardas B’Gosh of Sozyr, Jimenez
BOS, WD Tamati, Apostalu

NAME OR NAMES

BOB Ch. Liohenknoll Savoirfaire, Rummel
BOS, WB Belzebub Bundi, Bales

BOB Ch. Gyalmezi Pajtasa, James Grubbs &
Donald Cornelius

BOB Ch. Salaro’s Lovin Cupid, Barrows

BOB Gooseberry Hill Winsome Sue, Dr. &
Mrs. Harvey Monday

RICHMOND DOG FANCIERS J. Mrs. Edna Travinek
Vallejo, CA 7-7-73 In Comp. 4-5-1

BOB Ch. Gyalmezi Pajtasa, James Grubbs &
Donald Cornelius

BOB, WB Hillwood Blithe Spirit, Mary & Luther

WD(2pt) Zeke Betyar, Maizelle Hart & Lohriena

Lohrie

RD Fekete Arawn, Peterson & Edwards

RD Juhasy Pajtasa, Peterson & Edwards

CONRAD COSTA (Cont.)

REYN MAWR K.C. j. Mrs. Virginia Hampton
Malvern, PA 6-16-73 In Comp. 0-2-1

BOB Ch. Skysyl Harvey J. Wallbanger, Ann
Bowley & Sylvia Owen
BOS, WB Skysyl Xquisite, Sylvia Owen
(1pt) Pink Path’s Monica Black, Donn &
James Macaluso

BURLINGTON COUNTY K.C. J. Mr. Nelson Badolife
Pt. Dix, N.J. 6-17-73 In Comp. 2 Class, 1 S

BOB Ch. Skysyl Harvey J. Wallbanger, Ann
Bowley & Sylvia Owen
BOS(1pt) Skysyl Xquisite, Owen

WINNERS

WHEN AND WHERE TO MAIL:

NAME OF PERSON

MAIL TO: MRS. KYLE McMILLEN
7435 St. Peters Church Road N.E.
LOUISVILLE, OHIO 44641

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BOS, WD Tamati, Apostalu

PULI NEWS Page 103 AUGUST 1973
In the June issue of PULI NEWS I suggested that a bill in the Calif. Legislature, AS 77, be supported as it would grant funds to the Univ. of Calif. to conduct fertility control research. This would benefit all fanciers regardless of location. I did not print the bill in its entirety as it is of Calif. origin and is not controversial in its content. The June issue of PULIKEYNOTES carried a copy of the bill in its original form as introduced into the legislature in January, when there were undesirable features. I have received comments - that the bill is bad; there are side effects; and people also eat dog food. To correct any misunderstandings, the bill is printed below, and includes another amendment as of June 27th which is printed in italics.

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 27, 1973
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 24, 1973

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE—1973-74 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 77

Introduced by Assemblyman Cullen
January 15, 1973

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

An act relating to animal population control, and making an appropriation therefor.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds and declares that the burgeoning population of dogs and cats presents a hazard to the health and safety of the people of this state and that many such animals are without homes, frequently existing under the cruelest of conditions. There are currently 22 kittens and puppies born for every single baby and over $50,000,000 in public funds are expended annually in California to provide animal shelters for unwanted pets. The legislature further finds that the many notable contributions made to veterinary science by the University of California at Davis, which have made it a leader in that field, render such facility the logical first choice for the conduct of research into animal population control.

It is, therefore, the intent of the legislature in enacting this act to make available funds which may be used by the University of California to establish a research program for the determination of feasible methods of controlling the population of dogs and cats through the introduction of agents for the prevention of conception into such animals by ingestion.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Regents of the University of California the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), to be used during the 1973-74 fiscal year to fund one research scientist and two technical assistant positions at the Davis campus for the purpose of conducting a program of research into dog- and cat-population control, as specified in Section 1 of this act. The Regents of the University of California, upon expending the funds provided by this act, shall submit a report to the fiscal committees of the Senate and Assembly on or before August 1, 1974, describing the program of research implemented pursuant to this act and the progress thereof.
BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

AMIENT PULIK, Paul & Kelly McLaughlin. OFA breeding stock - occasional puppies. 4722 Woodley Dr., Roanoke, VA 24018 (703) 774-1332

BRENTWOOD PULIK, Mike & Linda Savant. OFA stock. Occasional puppies. Ch. Hortobagyi Pajtas Macko, C.D. at stud. 45988 Brentwood, Mt. Clemens, MI 48043 (313) 949-0498

COPPULI'S PULIK, Linda & Jack Coppola. Sasvolgyi Hunnia Zsiga at stud. Occasional puppies. 19336 Trinity, Detroit, MI 48219 (313) 533-4408

McINTIRE, GENE & JULIA. "Pulik of Distinction" - occasionally puppies. Ch. stud service. Rt. 1, Box 152, Oxford, IN 47971 (317) 385-5052

MISCHKA, CARL & JUDITH. Puppies. Stud service. Route 1, Box 16 Skillman, N.J. 08558 (609) 466-0027

RIMWALD KNLS, Dr. & Mrs. Harvey Monday. OFA breeding stock - puppies. At stud Ch. Gooseberry Hill Whippersnap & Ch. A Beau Venture of Rimwald. 5354 Rimwood Lane, Oshkosh, WI 54901 (414) 231-8687

SHANA'S PULIK, Lissy & Lehman Robbins. OFA breeding stock - puppies & stud service. 37251 Sterling Heights, MI 48077 (313) 264-6728

SKYSYL KNLS., Sylvia Owen. Breeding stock, xray normal. Puppies occasionally from Ch. dams. At stud Ch. Skysyl Up and Away, Ch. S. November Leaf, Ch. S. Harvey J. Wallbanger. South Rd., Canaan, NH 03741 (603) 523-4858

VIRADO PULI KNLS, Bill & Judy Sanders. Xrayed stock - puppies and stud service. 1718 West 5th St., Irving, TX 75060 (214) 259-1836


IN MEMORIAM

CH. SKYSYL QUILT OF DEW, owned by Jim Ecker died suddenly of a heart attack in June. Bred by Sylvia Owen, he was born in August 1966. "Fizz" was sired by that outstanding stud, Ch. Skysyl November Leaf & was out of Ch. Ky- lend Twig O'Mine.

CH ARPAD'S ATTILA, owned by Marie Hawkins, was over 13 years of age when he died in June. "Toughy" had many Best of Breeds and was the No. 1 Pul in the West in the early 1960's. He is pictured in How to Raise and Train a Pul.

Last year it took some New England ingenuity to come up with some clever names for her "X" litter. In early March of this year Sylvia Owen had her "Y" litter to name and "ye guessed right" if you thought she would come up with some more unusual names -- Ye Guessed it Chester, Yarn Spinner, Ye Chimney Squeak, Yodel-0. Any ideas for unique "Z" names???
PLANNED PARENTHOOD

RECENT ARRIVALS:

**CH. ZSA ZSA’S WINNING NUMBER (By Shagra Csiko ex Skysyl Quail on Toast)**

5 Males, 2 Females. Whelped 6-17-73. Sire: Ch. Hortobagyi Pajtas Macko, C.D. (By Dorozsmai Morgo Suttyo ex Hortogagyi Puszta Rozsa)

Owners: Kay & Frank Kutinsky, 5563 Dunmore Dr., West Bloomfield, MI 48033

ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE:

**CH. MAROEDE BLUPRINT NO QUESTION (By Ch. Skysyl Uncle Sam ex Ch. Skysyl Question Being Is It)** Sire: Ch. Harvey J. Wallbanger (By Ch. Skysyl Up and Away ex Ch. Skysyl Sketch in Shaded Gray) Owner: Sylvia Owen, South Road, Canaan, N.H. 03741

HALOS TO:

**CH. SKYSYL THAT’S IT, Sylvia Owen, N. H.**

6-30-73 j. Mr. Donald Booxbaum

**CH. SKYSYL HARVEY J. WALLBANGER, Sylvia Owen & Ann Bowley, New Hampshire**

GR. IV, Delware County K.C., Newton Square, PA
6-3-73 j. Mr. Earle T. Adair

GR. III, Tuxedo Park K.C., Tuxedo Park, N.Y.
6-8-73 j. Mr. Melbourne T. L. Downing

GR. III, Greenwich K.C., Stamford, Conn.
6-9-73 j. Mr. James Trullinger

GR. III, Longshore/Southport K.C., Fairfield, CT
6-10-73 j. Mr. John Honig

GR. III, Bryn Mawr K.C., Malvern, PA
6-16-73 j. Mrs. Virginia Hampton

GR. IV, Burlington K.C., Ft. Dix, N.J.
6-17-73 j. Mr. Peter Knoop

7-1-73 j. Mr. Harry J. Thomas

GR. I, Kenilworth K.C., Durham, Conn.
7-6-73 j. Mr. Anthony Hodges

7-12-73 j. Mrs. Winifred Heckman

GR. III, Riverhead K.C., Riverhead, N.Y.
7-14-73 j. Mr. Robert Salomon

GR. II, Twin Brooks K.C., Short Hills, N.J.
7-15-73 j. Mr. Gordon Parham

ED - When putting a paper together an editor has a plan, as least I have had one in the past. Sometimes a certain feature does not fit just where I had expected it to be in my layout. I am not too delighted as a rule, but this time I think it is great. "Harvey" has had so many GROUP PLACEMENTS that there is not room for the "Crowning Achievements" that are usually on this page. (See page 102) It would be marvelous if the "Halos" were many so many in each issue.

MOVING ??? BE SURE TO SEND PN YOUR NEW ADDRESS