Best Of Pulikeynotes
PULIK KEYS THE BEST OF...
A puli

truly

a part of your heart

CREATED BY MARGARET H. CURRAN
It is hard to know just when Pulikeynotes began. It had been in the planning stages for several months before the first issue came out in March of 1963. But the idea itself came many years before that, when there was such a lack of communication among members and when research on the Puli yielded such meager and even conflicting information.

A club publication is like a custom-made suit -- it must fit the person it's made for -- be it breeder, exhibitor, obedience trainer or pet owner. LES BENIS was the first columnist, with a series of articles on breed. Then ANNE KENNEDY was persuaded to do the show news with commentary and SANDY OHRENBERGER with the expert help of "TASHA" did the obedience pages. Your editor filled in with material for the pet owner whose interest was not primarily in Puli breeding or showing. It was a competent, dedicated staff -- and each member of it has a special place in the annals of the Puli Club.

It is always rewarding to create something that will satisfy a need.

It is even more rewarding to see it continue to grow, to become the fine publication it is today, reaching out in fellowship to Puli lovers all over the world.

Margaret Curran
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Section One

History
THE PULI IN HUNGARY

by Leslie J. Benis

In my talk to the members of the Puli Club of Southern California, I tried to state facts which are not widely known about our breed. I think the historical background plays an important part. The Puli came into Europe with the original Hungarians, the Magyars, and has not changed much since.

We have wood cuttings and primitive paintings from the early 1000s where one can find Puli-like dogs herding sheep or cattle. Until the 1920s it was hard to find a Puli in the cities and, until World War 2, shepherds and farmers dominated (owning and breeding) over city dwellers. In other words, until the last 20 years, the Puli lived close to its original nature. In my opinion, this is one of the reasons that explains the Puli's outstanding intelligence.

Since the Puli is one of Hungary's national prides, they are trying to establish the highest requirements in breeding stock. World War 2 cut the number of our registered dogs to about one-third. This made it even more important to bring in very strict rules and controls in breeding the dogs.

Inbreeding is completely forbidden (1963) and linebreeding is outlawed for 10 years—or four generations in the case of the better-known bloodlines. Counties and cities are zoned and each zone has a kennel club inspector assigned to make recommendations on selecting the sire of a prospective litter. He is responsible for checking pedigrees before a male is used for stud service. The reason for this 'fussiness' is that, in many cases, through several generations of inbreeding and linebreeding, the Puli lost its important characteristics. They slowed down in temperament and the percentage of abnormality became high.

To keep our breed as close to nature as possible, they started the following program: Each year some breeders give a first-choice puppy to a shepherd as a gift, with the agreement that, in return, he would give half of the first two litters back to the breeder or, in case the gift Puli was a male, he would provide free stud service. This program proved to be very useful in keeping the dogs from becoming badly affected by the easy city life.

The government established dog kennels for the purpose of breeding dogs for military and police work that gave an excellent opportunity to scientists and to veterinarians to make important studies of the dogs. These studies proved that the Puli has an outstanding resistance to sickness, as long as the dogs are bred and kept outside. The overprotected Puli becomes sensitive to weather and infections of any kind.

At these kennels, they also had an excellent opportunity to experiment with the different sized dogs. They found the medium-sized Puli the strongest and the most useful. The dogs had to work 8 to 12 hours a day so, naturally, faults were discovered more readily than in a Puli privately owned. As a result of these experiments, the previously accepted four sizes of the Puli were changed to one. In 1960, the Hungarian Dept. of Agriculture made a world-wide move to let the foreign kennel clubs know about the changes; the American, German, Austrian, Swiss and Australian Kennel Clubs accepted these changes.

It will be of interest to Puli breeders to know that last year in Hungary a
very complete book on the Puli was published. It is written by Dr. Ocsay Imre and is a nicely presented large format book of about 150 pages that contains about 50 pictures; and there is detailed text on the breed.

***

SHAGGY SHEPHERD

by Eleanor Price

The Arpad has become one of the best strains of the Hungarian Pulik, due to its accent on quality, and it had its start in American and Mexican Champion Arpad, C.D., owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Reynolds of Bakersfield.

In Hungary, Pulik are called "talking dogs", for they attempt to communicate with their owners with unusual barking sounds. They are also integral parts of the lives of shepherds, and have a unique way of controlling sheep by running across their backs.

In 1936 the Department of Agriculture imported Pulik for farm use and, in testing them, found them able to master more commands than other breeds. Farmers soon learned that the dog was fun-loving, courageous, affectionate, sensibly suspicious of strangers and wonderful with children if raised with them from puppyhood.

The breed has a color range of black, white, cream and gray. The dog can be shown brushed or with coat hanging in a corded effect. They are masters of the art in the obedience ring and do well in field work with rabbits and waterfowl.

***

PULIK AT INTERNATIONAL IN CHICAGO

Judge: Albert E. Van Court  Entries: 3 - 0 dogs, 3 bitches, 0 specials

(Excerpt from the catalogue page of Pulik, April 4th, 1964) "The Puli is a comparative newcomer to America though his history abroad goes back 1100 years. In common with other farm dogs of Hungarian origin, he is covered, as you can see, with long, profuse hair which tends to mat and even cord to withstand the weather. This is the dog that, above all others, was noted for fast foot-work when tending the flocks. They tell us how he used to jump on the back of a renegade sheep and claw its wool until it gave up and amicably rejoined its fellows. In his day, the Puli has been a hunter of rabbits and ducks, too; in fact, his proficiency at retrieving gave him the name of Hungarian Water Dog. There are not many of this breed to be seen, nevertheless the few have certainly a good name for versatility."

***

THE PULI

by Beth Gneck

He is a medium sized dog, 17 inches in height, and weighing roughly 30 pounds. His shaggy hair covers his head like an umbrella, and thick, long coat makes him seem larger than he really is. He is keen and quick, capable of dazzling footwork
...His color is usually a dull black. His striking appearance is unique, unlike any other type of dog...

He is a Puli!

When the Magyars arrived in Hungary, they brought with them their distinctive breeds of dogs for herding their flocks. One of these breeds was the Puli, which is translated "Driver". The Puli has since been an integral part of the lives of Hungarian shepherds for more than 1,000 years. He is used primarily for daytime herding, since his dark color makes him more easily visible to sheep and shepherd alike. It has been said that the experience of watching a Puli at his herding work is an experience always remembered. He moves with amazing speed, agility and accuracy in corralling strays and directing the flock. He has been known to jump on the back of a stray and "ride" it back to its proper place!

Word of the prowess of the Puli traveled far outside the borders of its native Hungary, and some of these dogs were brought to the United States in the 1930s, where they were to be tested for possible use with American sheep. The breed was officially recognized by the American Kennel Club in 1936.

As with nearly all breeds of dogs in the United States, the Puli has become more of a companion and guardian than a herder—although the devotees of this breed have not forgotten the natural skill of the Puli as a sheepdog. Some serious breeders have continued to train their-bred-for-show top specimens in herding work as well. Be that as it may, the Puli is doubtless the most popular of all Hungarian breeds in the United States, and the membership of its "fan club" is increasing steadily.

The dark color of the Puli is usually black, though it is a black difficult to describe. It does not have the shine or intensity typical of black, but is either bronzed or grayed. Theory has it that this is due to the Puli's long history of steady and constant work under glaringly hot suns. In addition to this unusual black, the Puli may also be gray or the exceedingly rare white. Black, gray, or white, the Puli color is always solid; patches or markings of contrasting color are considered major flaws by breeders.

Also unique to the Puli is its coat—unmatched by any other known breed of dog. There is a very dense, wooly undercoat, with a long and profuse outer coat. It is this outer coat that gives the Puli its distinction. It is long, and with growth tangles with the undercoat so that long cords form. This corded coat, giving the dog what might be called an unkempt appearance, is the natural Puli coat. Its design provides protection to the dog against weather as well as briars, thorns, and the like which would be encountered in herding flocks.

In this country, many fanciers prefer to comb out these cords, and to keep the Puli coat fully combed. For shows, either 'hairstyle' is permissible, depending on the owner's personal preference (and inclination to work at all that combing!)

The qualities that made this breed so valuable to the shepherds of Hungary are also those that have found for the Puli so many friends in dog fancy ranks in America. The dog possesses high intelligence; he is quick to learn and respond, and has the seeming ability to cope with new problems as he meets them in daily life. He is a lively, energetic dog, eager to work as well as play. He is not a dog to be left alone throughout the day and night to amuse himself as best he can
until his master can spend a few minutes with him. Boredom and inactivity are serious threats to his energy and his personality, and will take a heavy toll.

The Puli is devoted to all members of the family that is "his", without showing preference toward any individual. Conversely, he is naturally aloof to and wary of strangers until he is shown that they do not pose a threat to his people or his property. His relatively small size makes him adaptable to most living quarters, provided that he is given sufficient exercise so that his energy can be "let off". A fast dash around the living room, however, will not satisfy him!

The owner of a Puli will tell you that, for a watchdog, a companion, or just plain enjoyment, the Puli is an ideal choice. At this time, he is still comparatively unusual, but his numbers are increasing as more people are learning of the breed and what it offers to a dog owner.

--by Beth Gneck, published in the San Bernardino THE SUN-TELEGRAM.

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THE INCREDIBLE PULI

by Mrs. R. D. McLellan

One of the finest breeds to feel the impetus of American recognition is the Hungarian sheep herding dog, the Puli, which was first added to the Canadian Kennel Club list of recognized breeds in November, 1948, when I brought my Puli to this country.

When this breed first came to America it received the attention of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which tried out the dogs at its experimental station in Maryland. Since then it has been mentioned most favorably in government pamphlets and, as a consequence, is now working with sheep in various parts of that country.

The real popularity of any breed of course, depends upon its acceptance as a pet. There are so many more pet owners than shepherd and bench show followers, that a dog like the Puli, able to accommodate itself quickly and agreeably to life in the home, can zoom to unlimited heights. Aside from his ability to make himself a member of the clan of his master's family with loyalty only for that clan, the greatest asset of the Puli is his intelligence. Accustomed for centuries to doing the utmost bidding of his shepherding masters, this alert, smart little fellow is ready and willing to learn any task assigned to him. That is why we look to see the Puli not only make an ever-increasing place for himself in the American home, but to score heavily in the obedience ring.

One distinguishes two classes of sheepdogs--those that are strong enough to protect and guard the herd against possible depredation of wolves and gangs of robbers, and the lighter, more active dogs that herd the flock. The Puli belongs in the second category. He is the extended arm of the shepherd working independent in his task driving and rounding up the flock, the old experienced dogs teaching the young. As this dog is only employed in his work during the day, dark colors were desirable for work-day distinctiveness--they were easily recognized and controlled by the shepherd. One can also find the Puli engaged in herding cattle and to a small extent he has been employed by Police as a utility breed. His
Amiable character takes in dog-lovers by first acquaintance. Having lived for centuries as closest friend and helper to humans, his cleverness and adaptability are obvious. For generations he has worked and lived in close community with his master. Consequently he follows his word even on the slightest hint. He is as good a house and family dog as he is a herding dog. His inborn obedience, his inclination to watch over everything young, and helpless, his vigilance, his patient waiting and many other good qualities make the Puli a pleasing four-legged companion.

Looking for the first time at my Puli at one of our shows, the people exclaimed in amazement "It isn't possible". One has to admit that these dogs are entirely out of the common, so that it takes one a little time to become accustomed to their peculiar appearance. Then their eccentricities are overlooked and their virtues become apparent. The Puli, with his rich shaggy coat and his distinctive bearing - like rocking pace, has a striking appearance - a really distinct Working breed, whose history can be traced back many centuries.

When the Magyares took possession of Hungary in 895/896 they brought with them their sheepdogs. In the loneliness of the almost endless Hungarian Steppes (Puszta), the shepherds were very dependent on the reliability and courage of their dogs against the threatening dangers from wild animals and gangs of robbers. Thus, for over a thousand years Hungarian sheepdogs have been developed, trained and associated with the shepherds, and their sheep, cattle and horses, which are basic and pre-eminent to the Hungarian economy. Even today the Puli is still an indispensable fellow-laborer of each Hungarian shepherd but through diminution of sheep-farms, the existence of this very ancient breed is unfortunately endangered. But it is the Hungarian breeders' serious and burning desire to preserve the pure original appearance and ancient qualities. Attempts, which, to my regret, I have seen taking place, to discover something new -- particoloured Puli etc. -- would not enrich or make the existing breed more valuable. On the contrary this would create chaos which would destroy the unique original breed. It is a thousand times easier to take such a frivolous step than to repair this committed sin for the serious breeding. Spreading of such ill-breeding is prohibited by the official International recognized Standard of the MET through the FCI in Brussels, Belgium.

The striking breed characteristic of the Puli is his unusual but typical coat of matted hair, the result of hundreds of years of natural development and is adapted to outdoor living and extreme climates. This shaggy coat is not the result of defective care or uncleanness but the sign of good hair quality. It protects the dog from the burning sun and icy cold. This feature needs emphasis because it was completely lost in a number of dogs exhibited at shows, so depriving the breed of one of its chief characteristics. The coat should never be fine-combed as this would deprive the dog of his normal coat. The coarser mats should be split and a wire brush will then take complete care of the coat. Earlier, this thickly matted coat served a further essential purpose, which is also useful today. It protected the dog against serious bite-wounds in his fights with wild animals. The choking mass of hair prevented the teeth from reaching vital areas. A distinct tendency to mat is already noticeable in the puppy coat. The hair is growing in bunches. This matting becomes distinctly visible when the dog is about one and a half years old and it takes about three years to spread over all the body. There are two kinds of coats -- the undercoat, which resembles wool, is soft and dense and which tangles with the outercoat, which is of good coarse texture, not straight or silky and free from curls. This tangled mixture of hair results into the shaggy coat -- the "Puszta" coat. Missing of the undercoat, no matter for what
reason, is causing the open hair, which is objectionable.

Many discussions have taken place concerning the Colour of the Puli which is very distinctive and cannot be compared with any colour of any other breed. One can hardly find in the kingdom of nature a colour which one can compare with the colour composition of the Puli. Lacking a better description the official Standard reads--"reddish-black" and "every shade of grey" (CKC). This naming includes two colours, though the colour of the Puli is really one with several shadings from the darkest shade (the colour reddish-black or grey-reddish-black) to the lightest shade (silver light grey). The Hungarian Shepherd has an interesting denotation for the colours of the Puli. He calls the dark shade "antique" and the lighter shade "green". In fact, the dark shades can be compared with an old faded cloak, which has been hung outside and through exposure to rain and sun displays different colours. The "green" description is not so appropriate but is rather original. Some believe that the shepherd used this name for lighter coloured Pulik as he really saw this colour as "green", others believe that he called it "green", as he could not find another real expression for this colour. The colour of the Puli results really from the mixture of black to red-black and white to yellowish white hairs. The individual colour shades result from proportion of the mixture of these hairs of different colour. It is interesting to know that the Puli when born is nearly without exception jet-black and acquires later the different colour shades.

One cannot speak too highly of the admirable work that has been done by the Hungarian shepherd, breeders and the former Hungarian Kennel Club (MEOE). They not only practised extremely selective breeding for herding, size and stamina, but also imposed restrictions on colours to make the Hungarian Puli really distinct. High commendations should go to Mr. Ludwig XI. Illsvai-Hollossy, Managing Director of the MEOE (1967), secretary of the FCI and outstanding judge. Hard work and sacrifices were rewarded, when, in 1915, for the first time a Standard for the Puli was established, which was approved in 1924 and approved by the FCI.

Some breeders might find it easier to change the standard to fit what they are producing, than to change their breeding tactics to fit what is called for in the established standard. Such attempts took place in Hungary in the early 1930s when one of the founders of the MET broke away and formed a counter-club without any official backing. He also published a Stud-book known as the MKT, which was not recognized by the FCI. This counter-club not only created different gradation of sizes for the Puli—from the toy Puli to the Police Puli, (which is nearly the size of a Komondor) but also various colours and particolours were permissible. For non-Hungarians this made difficulties and for a long time it was not clear of what value the pedigree of Pulik registered in the MKT were, as this Stud-book registered also dogs of unknown origin, whilst the MET demanded proof of five ancestor generations. This situation created a danger to the established Puli breed. With interest aroused in other countries this affected development, as buyers not familiar with the breed imported questionable foundation stock. In Germany for instance it was the "Komondor Club" (established in 1922) and later changed into the "Club for Hungarian Sheepdogs" who took charge of the Puli breed. Its founder was the well-known writer D.W. Mut from Munich. A Stud-book was published in 1924 and republished in 1929. Concerning the colours of the Puli it states: All conceivable colours which shows that Mut also had as well included the Tibetan Terrier. He claimed that the Puli and Tibetan Terrier are of the same origin and should be looked upon as one breed.

These confusing Standards made difficulties for breeders who were familiar
with this ancient breed, and who tried to preserve its purity. But with the withdrawal of Mut from the Club in 1932 these variations and wrong colours became less difficult. Since 1939 the German Stud-book gives no statements of colour, as only the permisible blacks and greys were entitled for registration. But it required long and responsible breed work and breed selection to obtain the "true-coloured" Puli as we have it today.

--Published in DOGS IN CANADA in 1957 by Mrs. McLellan.

THE PULI IN THE U.S.A.

by Mrs. Schuyler Owen

In reference to the Skysyl Puli Kennels, USA, which were so kindly referred to by Miss Elizabeth Csengeri in the Israel Puli Club brochure of June 1962, I as the owner, would like to state that Skysyl was not the first Puli Kennel in America. I will, however, take credit for having formed the Puli Club of America which was greatly needed to improve and popularize the breed all over this country.

United States government representatives of Beltsville, Maryland, Agricultural Department were commissioned to go to Hungary after World War I to evaluate the merits of Pulik and also a certain breed of Hungarian horse. Credit is therefore due to our mission for having imported the first Pulis and Hungarian horses to America to test their endurance qualities and intelligence; to adapt them to our own needs and requirements.

Had England, for instance, been the country where Pulik originated, our agricultural delegates would have had the opportunity of consulting fully documented Stud-books, a long ago fixed Pul Standard, plus Judges' critiques, enabling them to acquire complete knowledge on the best type of Pulls to bring home. This unfortunately was not possible, and explains perhaps why the Puli, recognized by the AKC in 1936 at the Westminster Kennel Club Show at Madison Square Garden, N.Y. has not since almost thirty years, made much headway in popularity with the general public. Nor is it yet uniform in type, coat or size, in spite of breeder's joint efforts to produce Pulik to conform to AKC standard requirements.

Credit is due for introducing and promoting Pulik throughout our country to seven kennels around 1930 and 1936:

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kiss, Marlboro, New York
Nicholas Roosevelt, Carmel, Calif. (former US Ambassador to Hungary)
Bronson Williams, Frenchtown, New Jersey
George McCartney in Rhode Island (whose Dongo was the first Puli to win a CD in obedience).
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cook, "Magyar Kennels", New Jersey
Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph De Wardener, "Georgia Kennels", Vermont
the "Heimwald Kennels", New Jersey

To these pioneers of our breed we are grateful. Skysyl Kennels acquired its foundation brood bitch "Juli II" from Bronson Williams' famous stock descended from the original imported Pulik at Beltsville, Maryland, Department of Agriculture.
From studying the bloodlines of all American bred Pulik since the past sixteen years, it is evident that the strains which produced the finest dogs were those bred by Roosevelt, Kiss, Williams, and Cook's Magyar Kennels. "Skysyl" came to life much later, "Cedwood" and "Gooseberry Hill" followed several years after, as did "Pine Path" in Maryland, and "Kylen's" in Rhode Island.

Miss Elizabeth Csengeri is a pioneer of the Puli in Israel and deserves everyone's congratulations in having popularized Pulik there. Having bred these fine working dogs for generations in Bukkabranny, Miss Csengeri has a true conception of what Hungary's National dog should be, through experience—the basis of knowledge, which we, Americans, lacked of course and are still learning as best we can.

Professor Zollingen Md's article from Switzerland advocating brother to sister matings to achieve the desired type of dogs is interesting, provided both are top specimens of the breed. This applied to all breeds. In my opinion it should only be done by serious breeders who really know the correct type of animal they would like to materialize, not by the novice beginner. This has been successfully achieved with horses and cattle with success fixing strains which have endured. This is what we call inbreeding.

Around 1924 the British magazine "Our Dogs" published the following article by a well known Fox Terrier breeder, which could well improve the uniformity of Puli type in America if taken to heart.

"Knowing How" "Somebody wrote to this paper that the pedigrees of dogs read a good deal like a railway guide book. Just a collection of names that were of little use to the novice if he didn't know the characteristics of the animals named, no matter what the importance of pedigree might mean to some. This is a stumbling block to many ambitious breeders. A knowledge of the previous sires and dams is necessary; it is futile for a novice to expect that simply because he has a bitch with a good pedigree he is going to breed a champion.

The value of the pedigree is that it enables one to study the strains and the family characteristics! But the names alone are a mere index which cannot be of practical use to the person who knows nothing more about the dogs than their names. In this sense the pedigree is little more than a certificate of good breeding. But it becomes a document of extreme value to the student who has been intimate for years with the breed and has a first hand knowledge of its present and past celebrities. If mating of a champion bitch with a champion dog invariable produced superlative offsprings, breeding would be extremely simple. But the novice cannot make a successful beginning at the point which experienced breeders have reached after years of study and effort. The most successful breeders are those who establish their own peculiar strain and work up into a fixed ideal of perfection, and you cannot establish a strain in one short generation; it takes a long time to attain uniformity of type. To mix two distinct strains is hazardous and destructive to the acquired type. It is important therefore that the sire should have in his pedigree some of the family to which your bitch belongs. A champion may be bred by chance once in a blue moon, but if you want to produce dogs of distinctive and uniform type, you must establish your own strain as all great kennels have."

--Reprinted from the Israel Puli Club Bulletin.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE PULI

Starting in this issue will be a series of articles from Dr. Sandor Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks" taken from "The Puli". This year Dr. Palfalvy's book will be published, but only in Hungarian. It will have 700 pages and 132 pictures of the clay tablets, stone tablets, statues, and other material relating to the Puli. Hopefully he will find someone to translate it into English and it will then be published for all non-Hungarians to enjoy. Dr. Sarkany, the president of the MEOE and the FCI has stated that the MEOE is using Dr. Palfalvy's research as the basis for much of their study of the history of the Puli in Hungary.

Presented here are the findings and conclusions which Dr. Palfalvy has made in researching the Puli. His theories are profound and you are invited to draw your own conclusions. It has been necessary to condense and rewrite certain portions of his work in the interest of space, but the facts, as they have been presented by Dr. Palfalvy, have been retained.

Our backtracking starts with the name – Puli. From what language did it originate and how long has it been in use to describe this black, furry, barking, loving creature? Kudda, the ancient form of the present day Hungarian word Kutya meaning dog, played a part in naming the Kumondor and Kuvasz. The name Puli had its beginning with "abaly", a szamer-szumir (more commonly called Sumer) word meaning cattle, worth, livestock, value, or asset. There is a variation of abaly, apaly, (the most easily exchanged consonants are p and b in the vocabulary development of any language) which became Apuly which meant valuable, precious, or dear to someone's heart. According to the laws of etymology the words: Puli and Pulya (child) take their origin from this word.

At that time, 6,000 years ago, the Sumer people existed in a community living called Kinship. All property was owned jointly and all of the family shared in the work. In such a system children were considered valuable since when grown to manhood they would help increase the family's property. The Puli, too, shared in the life of the family by caring for the livestock (which was the family's wealth and necessary for their survival). In this job he could free three or four men for other, more complicated jobs. The Puli was owned by the whole family and he was a working member of the family group. So Puli means 'precious animal' in the language of Hungarian ancestors as long as 7000 to 8000 years ago, and the name and its meaning is unchanged to this day.

The Sumers lived on their ancient territory between the Black Sea, Kaspi Lake and Caucasus Mountains 5000 to 6000 B.C., founding a civilization 7000 to 8000 years before our time; and according to linguistics the word Puli is originally Sumer. Archeologists have collected hundreds of findings from Avar and Hungarian graves within the boundaries of Great Hungary. Similarities in these finds show that the Sumer-Hungarians and their migrating tribes populated these countries. The bones found in those graves have all the characteristics of the so-called "Turanian" race in measurements, shape and evolution. In the early Sumerian society, horses outnumbered people as each person had not only his own riding horse but pack horses as well. Without horses they would have been immobile, not being able to communicate, travel, exchange their products over the great distances and
create the Sumer society. They did not become an uncivilized nation of the vast inland as some did.

The history of the Sumer people was written by the unearthed remains of their cities and creations and large numbers of priceless archeological documents. These findings prove that the Sumerians created the first civilization, organized society and cultural developments of mankind. They overcame geographical distances by building lookout towers to extend the limit of their view. They used horses to get farther and faster than man on foot. They invented, used and mastered to a very advanced stage the bow and arrow, gaining great advantage in hunting and fighting. They overcame friction difficulties in transportation and built and used the first wheel in history, making the wagon the ship of the land. They carved the first hieroglyphics. This society also built the first irrigation channels.

The symmetry of the Sumerian cities follows the pattern of stars, circles and rings, with inlets and outlets for defensive purposes and they built labyrinths to trap intruders. Their homes were of advanced design, having a vent or opening for the smoke to exit. The Sumerians made the first known woolen fabrics from the fur of Kalim sheep and made decorative woven designs. Decimal counting was used by them for the first time.

Foreign visitors were impressed by elaborate living; and the richness of leaders was greater than that of the Byzantine emperors. Dr. Tihamer Turchanyi stated: "The ancient Hungarian was a horse rider and had fought and spent much time on horse-back, with his dog beside him. When he died his horse was buried with him and his faithful dog followed him forever." Dr. Turchanyi further states, "The ancient Hungarian was buried in his best clothing with his armor and weapons. His grave concealed not only his horse but his dog also." Delegations from Byzantium and Mesopotamia have visited these lands (Legate Zemarkhos, Legate Valentinos, Charaka, Sanskrit-Hindu physician). The location is described as the actual location of the homeland of ancient Hungarians, in the works of Byzantine Emperors Constantine and Leo, in the writings of Arabian geographers and historians (Gardizi, al Bakri), in the notes of Persian historians (Dzsajkani, Ibn Rusteh), and in the writings of Greek historians (Menandes Protector). These reputable men were representatives of neighboring nations who lived in friendly, or sometimes hostile, relations with them.

Just by a glance at the map we can see that mountains do not cross the terrain. Therefore, this low land freely receives the icy, windy Arctic air which moves southward from Siberia. Winters are extremely cold and long. "...the winter is so harsh that hardly any of their animals could bear it except their dogs" wrote Dzsajkani and Charaka reported: "The similar, thick fur of their sheep and two dogs protected and kept them from freezing to death. One of their dogs is small, alert and gives early warning with loud barking. The other dog is large and mean and could kill a man." (Later articles will show that these small dogs were probably Pulik.)

-Taken from Dr. Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks" and condensed by Julie Ruecker-
**THE ORIGIN OF THE PULI**

When the horse runs away
the puli helps me
to turn him back,
perplexing him.

* * *
Say loudly
again, who are you, who are you
if the puli frightens you
I will calm him down
if your intention is clear to me.

* * *

These words about the Puli were written in 2250 B.C. in the land of ancient Babylonia. Hammurabi was the 6th King of the first dynasty of the Babylonian rulers. He reigned 55 years in the territory of Mesopotamia (the land between the Tiger and Euphrates Rivers), which is the same territory where the Sumers had lived and raised Pulik centuries before.

Hammurabi is the best known person of that age. He is well known because of the laws and notes of the life of the Babylonians which were carved on stone monuments in the cuneiform of ancient Babylonia. So Hammurabi gave us the legacy of knowing his world and time. And part of this belonged to the Puli.

The monuments in which the Code of Hammurabi and the Fragments of the Code of Hammurabi were engraved were discovered in December, 1901, and January, 1902, on the Acropolis of Susa, Mesopotamia, by an expedition sent by the French Government, under General M. de Morgan. Of the excavated findings, the largest piece was the Code of Hammurabi, which is 3 yards high, very thick, weights many tons and is of black diorite stone. It was broken into three pieces, which were easily re-assembled.

The Babylonian scholars and priests preserved the words and cuneiform writing of the ancient Sumers by using the Sumerian language as their ceremonial secret language. (In a similar way Latin was preserved.) The Babylonian religion was faith in the Sun God, Nabu; this is also the same god the Sumerian worshiped.

It is a characteristic of the Codes that on them we find many ancient Sumerian words which can be found also in earlier Sumerian cuneiform writings. Many of these words exist in the present day Hungarian writings, without any change in letters or meaning. In countless numbers of ancient Sumerian words, we can recognize bases of words which are used in the present Hungarian language. In the translations of L. W. King, Ph.D. and R. F. Harper, Ph.D., the word "puli" was used as the animal, and the word "puli-ia" as the child. It is very unlikely that these men had ever seen or heard of the breed, Puli. Yet one can make the assumption that if the word Puli was used in the ancient language and has survived to this day, that its meaning would remain the same. This is especially true if you read the words written about the Babylonian Puli; they are still apropos today.

- Taken from Dr. Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks" and condensed by Julie Ruecker-

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An excavation of the ruins of the Assa-Ur settlement, dated about 3,000 BC, was conducted for five years, beginning in 1886, by Sir H.J. McDonald and Sir A. C. Simon, principals for the Royal British Academy of Science. Assa-Ur is located about 68 miles from present day Mosul, an Iraqi city. The city had been inhabited by the Chuz people, who were one of the tribes of the Sumer nations; other tribes being the Hun, Dah, Avar and Sabir (ancient Hungarians). The name of this tribe was called in contemporary history Chuz, Uz, Kasszu, and Assu. Their territory was in northern Mesopotamia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris Rivers but in later centuries it extended to all of Mesopotamia. The Capitol, and chief city, was Assa-Ur, which was built on the banks of the Zab River.

The large number of objects unearthed during the course of excavation were sent to the British Museum in London, the Museum of Iraq in Bagdad, and to the museum at the site of excavations. Among the findings are two clay boards, found in the temple of the Sun-God, containing notes about observations of nature, which were used in forecasts and fortunetelling by the priest of the Sun-God, Zamoly. The writings on those plates by Zamoly are described by Sir H.J. McDonald on pages 27-34 of his book, "Ruin City of Assur", published in London in 1895. Priests were skilled in all sciences, including Natural Science. The name Puli is shown in runic form on the plates; inscribed in fresh clay and then baked hard.

"PULI"

The clay plates contained sentences about observations of weather which are still accepted and in use by villagers today. For example:

"The air becomes still before a storm."
"Hamster goes back to its hole when snow is shadowy."
"Angry, red setting of Sun-God brings wind."
"Flock is crowding when storm comes."
"Puli barkings always have reason."
"Through his hair Puli can see further than you."

The two clay plates found in the ruins of Assa-Ur are material evidence, with the Chuz-style runic writing, that the Sumer nations had Pulik 5,000 years ago. They had to be widely known to be mentioned in proverbs and scientific writings as a very alert creature having better sight and hearing than man.

-Taken from Dr. Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks" and condensed by Julie Ruecker-
THE ORIGIN OF THE PULI

A shepherd's necklace and the bones of a dog may be another link in the elusive history of the Puli. Each piece of evidence produced from the earth must be carefully examined to determine if it points to the existence of the Puli in a particular point in time.

Dr. Palfalvy cites as one of his first findings on the ancient origin of the Puli, an excavation near the Russian village of Csigirin. (His reference for these findings is: "Friedhöfe und Gräber im Altertum", by Altmann, Hertl, Pavlok and Zacharov, Berlin, 1904, pp. 87-124.) These findings are 4000 years old but are by no means the oldest relating to the Puli. The village of Csigirin lies in the Ukraine, north of the Black Sea along the Dnieper River between the presently existing towns of Cherkassy and Kremenchug. Between the years 1891 and 1899 excavations were conducted by the Germans and the Russians which led to the unearthing of 51 graves and produced many artifacts which are on display today in the museums of Kharkov, Kiev, and Leningrad.

The graves were arranged in four rows. There were graves of 19 men, 26 women, and 6 children and their arrangement clearly showed the large family pattern of the ancient Sumirians. In the sixth grave in the second row was a skeleton of a 20 to 25 year old man and the bones of a medium-sized dog, in a curled position, near his right hand. Three clay mugs were also found by the man's left foot. On the middle of the man's chestbone was a small, flat, cut and polished bone-plate, 5/8 inches wide, 1 and 5/8 inches long and 1/4 inches thick, with a hole in one end and carvings on one side. A drawing of the necklace is shown below.

At the time of the excavation the inscription was not translated but more recently, with the translation of the ancient Hungarian runic letters and writings, it has been identified as the word "Puly", which means 'precious animal or precious value'. (The etymology of the word Puli is in the April issue of Pulikeynotes.)

One of the significant things about this particular grave is that it was the only one of a male in which there were no bones of a horse, and it was also without armor or weapons. It was the custom to bury a man with his horse, armor, and weapons on the assumption that what he needed during his life would also be needed after death. This grave was also the only one in which a carved plate was found; and it was the simplest of all the graves. The surrounding graves indicated richer burials, with horses and other things of value. Most of the graves in the Csigirin Cemetery had contained large numbers of items such as clay dishes, arrow-tips, swords, stirrups, bridle, metal pieces of saddles, metal mirrors, bronze and silverware, such jewelry as earrings, buckles, pearls and bone carvings.
One description of the poor man's grave was given by the archeologist Hertl: "This man had been a pedestrian in his life, most likely a shepherd because they were the only ones not using a horse for their work but who couldn't do it without his dog." The grave relates many things about our young shepherd. He was not a servant and had belonged to the family which was buried in the same row. His position in the third row indicates that he was unmarried. By custom people were buried with their favorite animal and this young man apparently had his dog as his favorite one. The fact that his dog was placed to his right hand indicates that it was the most useful and important thing to him in his life and he believed that this would be so after his death.

The flat, carved, inscribed boneplate of the young man is a necklace, identified by archeologists by its shape, the hole in it for a string, and its position on the skeleton's chest. Dr. Palfalvy surmised that this early shepherd had worn that neck-piece as a talisman, protecting him from bad spirits, as his Puli was protecting his sheep from danger. His Puli as his inseparable, faithful companion and helper, had followed him to the fields of the other world too - they rested together in the sixth grave, second row, in the Csigirin Cemetery.

Did a Puli romp with this shepherd youth 4,000 years ago? It is quite possible!

-Taken from Dr. Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks" and condensed by Julie Ruecker-

THE ORIGIN OF THE PULI

Il-De was the daughter of the Sumerian ruler Tar-Mog-Ur who lived in the city of Eridu. He and his sons ruled between 4000 and 3900 B.C., and during this period Eridu flourished as a cultured city in the delta of the Euphrates River, boasting homes of stone and brick. In fact, Eridu is one of the oldest cities on Earth.

Being a Princess, Il-De had many toys and animals of her very own, and garments to gladden any little girl's heart. One of her favorite playmates was a white Puli. She had grown up with the bouncing puppy licking her nose, chasing after her feet, and curled by her side when she slept. Il-De died when she was about eight years old. When she was buried in the black basalt stone vault, with her name carved on the sarcophagus, her father had a statue of her Puli made, so it could guard her, and be her playmate even in death.

The craftsman who made the Puli statue had loved the quick laughter of child and dog and he made her a perfect replica of her beloved Puli. In the white alabaster stone he carved the figure, carefully giving it life. He had the lace-like cords hang just so and gave the head an attentive look, as if it were listening for her voice to call once more. He made it so perfectly life-like that one almost expected it to give a playful wiggle and gay bark.

They placed the Puli in the vault, and added the other objects which had made up Il-De's life. A doll, whose dress was purple and had eyes of shell and pearl, a cow painted ash-gray, a white sheep, a striped cat of yellow, black and white,
a bird colored reddish-brown and another bird painted brown and green, and two spools of a light brown color. At the back side of the vault there were two matching urns, made from clay. All had been done with alabaster stone and were artistic in every minute detail.

Il-De was laid in her sarcophagus dressed in her very finest. On her head was placed a headdress decorated with different sized pearls. The girdle of her dress was also decorated with pearls as were her slippers. They also placed a little glass and plate of alabaster stone, so that she would not want for food or drink on her journey. And because she had been afraid of the dark they placed eight oil night-lights made from decorated, baked clay, in each corner (the number possibly relating to her age). Then they shut the vault, eased now that they had done everything possible to make Il-De's last journey safe and pleasant.

How do we, today, know so much about Il-De, her life, and her possessions? Part of the story has to be surmised, but most of it is based upon facts. Her grave was found by Friederick Muller and Martin Tellmann, archeologists with a German scientific expedition that discovered Eridu City in 1882. Many of the objects found, including the Puli statue, were placed in the National Museum of Iraq in Bagdad. The statue stands 5 inches tall, and nearly 6 inches long, and is on display for all who care to view it. A photograph of the statue appeared in the December, 1967 issue of The Puli.

Looking at the statue you can almost imagine the child and Puli running through the fields; Il-De shouting with childish joy; the Puli barking in wild abandon; the sheep grazing in the background; viewed by the relaxed and smiling ruler, 6000 years ago.

-Taken from Dr. Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks" and condensed by Julie Ruecker-
Dr. Palfalvy found tangible proof of the existence of Pulik thousands of years ago in the National Museum of Bagdad. Displayed there was evidence of what Pulik did in the past milleniums; how many Pulik were in possession of some of the leading families; and the types of animals herded by the Pulik in the fields of Mesopotamia. Among the documentary findings Dr. Palfalvy felt that one of the most important was a Sumerian picture clay tablet from the City of Jarmo. The figure of a Pulik is carved on it, along with information preserving its name and type of work the Pulik did.

Mr. C.R.C. Thompson, the English archeologist who discovered this tablet, wrote about his find in his book, "Foundations for Civilization", published in London in 1911. He was the leader of many different scientific expeditions under the sponsorship of the British Royal Academy. These expeditions resulted in the discovery of many Sumer cities in Mesopotamia, among them Jarmo City, between 1906-1909. The name Jarmo is known in archeology as the oldest city of human civilization.

The following is what Mr. Thompson says about the clay tablet. "Upon the discovery of Jarmo City (March 18, 1908) a clay tablet was found in Section C. It was found 3 yards 4 inches deep and was broken into 7 pieces. It was hard, baked, porous, dark gray clay. It could be easily put back together and it had Sumerian writing on it. This discovery was entered in the minute book under #C-936. After carefully cleaning the pieces and putting them together, it was found that the dark gray color was just on the top layer, exposed to the soil pigment, because the side turned down had the writing on it. The figure and writing were yellowish, which showed the color of clay used when it was made. This yellowish color could be seen on the broken lines of the tablet also. The animal faces out from the tablet. This figure was broken into two pieces but was complete and could be put back together. Above the figure a little triangular piece was broken off but this piece had no writing or drawing on it. The clay tablet was also broken across, three horizontal and one vertical break. It was laying in this position at the time of digging. A little piece from the right side was broken off but it did not reach the writing. All the broken pieces were easily put back together. There are nine Sumer cuneiform writing lines on the tablet, of which eight are complete. Pieces containing the beginning and end of the ninth line were broken off and were not found...

"(The) nine Sumer Cuneiform writing lines, translated into Latin, look(s) like this: 1st line, Ur Jar-mu; 2nd, ta-a-bur ritu; 3rd, kik-kiny; 4th, la-ma zim; 5th, ab-a-ly i Ima; 6th, ta-ne hi im; 7th, mi-ik pu-ly; 8th, vok- o- at; and 9th, oj-ly i. Through this typical, characteristic writing, the age of the clay tablet appears to be about 4500 BC, since they are identical with the writings on a clay tablet found at the city of Tepe. This clay tablet derives from the earliest time of Jarmo. The findings in the A and B Sections can be placed before 8000 BC.

"The carving of the figure indicates a high level of artistic culture, although the clay dishes which are found in other parts of the city proved to be
thousands of years older in culture. They are also indicative of a high Sumerian art culture."

Mr. Thompson says he was unable to translate all the cuneiform text from the tablet into English because the precise interpretation of many of the Sumerian words was unknown to him. However, his partial interpretation is given as follows. The first line is concerned with the name of a city. The word "abably", appearing in the 5th line, means livestock, and "Puly", appearing in the 7th line, means dog. In his opinion, the clay tablet gives an account of animals. Since a dog figure can be seen it appeared that the tablet was inscribed in connection with a high dog cult of the Sumerians. He felt that it was characteristic for Sumerian dog cults to name their animals with individual names, because they write; kud-da, kut-ta, puli, pu-li, ku-mund-ur, ku-assa. On this clay tablet they name a dog by the name of pu-ly and Mr. Thompson said this was the first time he had found it written with a "y" among the findings he had studied in connection with Sumerian dogs.

Those who know Pulik are easily able to identify the Pulí, whose figure is visible on the clay tablet, with today's Pulí. The name and figure are synonymous on the tablet. Had Mr. Thompson known Hungarian and the words the Hungarian language uses he would have been able to translate into English all of the tablet. What he translated into Latin are nothing else, in meaning, than Hungarian words used in their ancient form 6500 years ago. He mentions that there was a large dog cult among the Sumerians and that he reached this conclusion because among the Sumerian dictionaries there are innumerable forms used to name their dog. He, as an Englishman, did not know these dog names, which are also in the Hungarian language. Since he did not know these names, he translated them all under a share-name of dog.

Finally, at the time of excavation Sumerology was not scientifically advanced. Few words could be found in the Sumerian dictionary, and the sounds, content, and grammar of the language was largely unknown. Just within the last two decades has a great deal of progress been made. Had this area been further advanced Mr. Thompson would have arrived at the following translation for the nine lines of the inscription; 1st, Jarmo city; 2nd, meadow camp; 3rd, little hut, 4th, watching with my eyes; 5th, my livestock; 6th, aids (helps) me; 7th, always (the) puli; 8th, yelping; 9th, sheep. They tell a somewhat broken, but none the less, clear, story of the Pulí.

-Taken from Dr. Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Pulí Tracks" and condensed by Julie Ruecker-
MAN'S BEST FRIEND AND THE WOLF

by William Pohlmann

All dog owners are, or should be impressed by the way their pets readily became part of their human group, the family. Because dogs easily adapt themselves to humans, it is hard to believe that man's best friend is actually a descendant of the wolf. Has the dog changed his basic behavior from that of the wolf to live with humans, or does he sublimate it to adjust to life with the humans?

In 1950, scientists discovered many answers to dog behavior by raising dogs almost in complete freedom without human contact in a simulated wild state. After observing the dogs and their offspring from a distance, several behavior systems became apparent. Their findings indicated that the domestic dog and the wolf behavioral systems were almost identical, except for variations due to the constraints of the dogs being fed instead of their having to hunt for food. The following are some of the interesting findings from that study, that includes many traits of which, we as dog owners observe everyday in our "precious friends."

The natural social groups of the wolf is the pack, and while domestic dogs rarely form stable packs, loose dogs in a neighborhood sometimes join together and run in temporary groups. Since a house dog usually has its closest social relationship with its owners, to the dog, his family constitutes the fulfillment of the wolf pack. The den area is the house, and the dogs defend their yard around it as a territory, just as do the wolves around their den. Thus, dogs in general show the same basic living habits as their wild ancestors.

The sexual behavior, courtship and mating, of wolves has never been observed in detail in the wild, but observations on captive animals show essentially the same behavior patterns as in dogs. While domestic dogs rarely have an opportunity to exhibit all the possible patterns of sexual behavior under the usual conditions in which they are mated, the basic pattern of behavior are the same as the wolf's with no obvious differences between the various breeds.

Eliminative Behavior: As they travel over their hunting range, male wolves regularly visit certain "scent posts" that may be small stones or bushes as well as actual posts or trees. Here they lift their leg to urinate or squat to defecate, and scratch the ground afterwards. Similar traits are familiar to the dog owner. The primary reason for the leg-raising is the odor of a strange dog's urine in combination with a visual landmark. Once a dog has urinated on an object, the dog is inhibited by the smell of his own urine from doing so again until another dog has used the site.

The male wolf or dog squats to defecate near a scent post and may follow this by scratching the ground near by. This scratching never has the effect of covering the feces, as it does in cats, and if it has any function, it is probably to add another visual mark to the site.

In house dogs, a female will visit scent posts, but only near her own home, and usually only in one place. She characteristically urinates in a squatting posture, using much the same defecation posture as the males, but rarely if ever scratches afterwards.

Epimeletic Behavior: This is the giving of care and attention. In dogs, such behavior is principally directed toward young puppies, with some self-care.
In wolves, when the puppies are about three weeks old, the mother begins vomiting food for them. Many mothers will eat this themselves if the puppies do not finish it all. However, in dogs, human owners have largely taken over the care of older puppies, and the pattern of the mother vomiting food for her young can be weakened without serious consequences.

Self-grooming is concerned with dogs licking themselves in the anal and genital regions, as well as licking wounds. However, there is no elaborate cleaning and grooming such as one sees in cats. These patterns of behavior are essentially the same in dogs and wolves, with no obvious species or breed differences.

Et-Epimeletic Behavior: The care and attention given by the mother dog to her puppies (epimeletic) is associated with the et-epimeletic behavior of puppies, or the calling for care and attention by them to their mother. This consists primarily of distress calls by young puppies, such as whines and yelps of different degrees of loudness. Similar noises are made by young wolf cubs, although possibly not so readily.

As the puppies grow older, they will run to the returning mother, wagging their tails rapidly and leaping up to paw and lick her face and breast. The mother frequently vomits food for them on these occasions, and the pattern of behavior of the puppies probably has the function of food begging. This is the same sort of behavior that puppies exhibit toward their human masters, and there may be some tendency to prolong it into adulthood in certain breeds that are uncommonly "playful" as adults.

(continued on page 1-21)
THE ORIGIN OF THE PULI

The community of Bakszan is located at the foot of the north side of the Caucasus Mountains, in Russia, about an equal distance from both ends. The swift Csegem Creek lies about six miles from Bakszan, in a valley named after it. The creek flows into the Malka River, rooted in the Caucasus Mountains, which in turn flows into the much larger Terek River. In the years 1890-1894, Hungarian scientific expeditions were organized and led by Count Jenő Zichy to find remains of ancient Scythian cities. (Scythia is an ancient region in Southeastern Europe and Asia.) The operation of the expedition extended to the Caucasian Mountains but was conducted mainly in the hilly regions just north of them.

During the search for items for scientific analysis and historical collections they unearthed the ruins of buildings, watch-towers, foundations of walls, cemeteries, and single graves. Many household items were found which have the typical Sumerian design and decoration: fire-baked clay utensils, bronze and silver containers and canteens, buttons carved from bones, arrowheads, swords and horse fittings, clamps and hooks made of bronze with leather strap sections showing designs made by pressing and burning with an iron. The best known item is the small bronze elk figurines. Typical animal figures are often found in areas where Sumirian people once lived. They also found silver jewels, earring and head-pieces, bone carvings, amulets, etc. Most of the items were placed in the Natural and Historical Museum in Budapest and a smaller number remained in the private collection of Count Zichy's family.

A bone piece, identified as the upper part of a broken legbone of a foal, with unsolvable Scythian inscriptions on it, was one of the pieces that remained with Count Zichy. Its age has been determined at about 4,000 years. In the fall of 1944 the unsolvable Scythian inscriptions were solved by Professor Kalman Lechner. He recognized the runic letters, the form of writing of the ancient Magyars. He disclosed his findings to cynologists, zoologists, fellow professors and friends. They formed a committee to examine the polished bone, took photographs and studied the writings. They made duplicates of portions of Count Zichy's diary relating to this particular find. The committee decided to have debates about the subject as it was important to linguistic science and cynology. Previously historians thought that Pulik may have been taken to the present land of Hungary by early Hungarians at the time of occupancy. With this line of thought the Pulik was connected with the Hungarians for only an estimated thousand years. This bone ended the guesswork and proved the Pulik were known at least 4,000 years ago and that their name was immortalized in the ancient language and used in writing in connection with sheep.

There could be clearly and perfectly recognized the letters of runic writing as follows: (read from right to left)

\[ -1 \text{ Pulik} \quad 200 \text{ sheep} \]

In ancient Hungarian this translates into "-1 Puly 200 Kojly". The letters are preceded by a hyphen, which may indicate that there were more carvings preceding these, but that part has never been found. The word Puly is written the
same way as is found on the bone necklet from the Csigrin Cemetery (June issue, Pulikenotes), and translates into Puli. The numbers one and two hundred are also shown. The other word, "Kojly", means sheep in the ancient language.

Dr. Palfalvy believes that it indicates the Puli of a shepherd and his 200 sheep or the number of animals that were left to his care. The bone was used as a record of the sheep in his charge. Maybe it was an account stick given to the shepherd, and the other half retained by the owner until the flock was returned and both pieces of bone could be matched. Similar account sticks were customary and were still in use by shepherds in the mountains until the last century. This evidence indicates that 4,000 years ago a Puli was doing his work in herding the sheep just as he still does today!

MAN'S BEST FRIEND AND THE WOLF (Cont'd)

by William Pohlmann

Ingestive Behavior: The patterns of behavior associated with taking in solid foods and liquids are quite similar in dogs and wolves. Liquids and semisolid foods are ingested by lapping. A dog or wolf deals with bones or tough pieces of meat by lying down, holding the food in his paws, and either tearing off strips with his front teeth or gnawing on the object with his heavy back teeth.

Dogs or wolves carry food in their jaws by trotting along with head held high, rolling their eyes in either direction. Wolves with their stronger jaws and neck muscles, are able to accomplish prodigious feats in this way. A wolf will pick up a piece of bone and meat weighing 20 pounds or more and carry it with little effort.

Physiologically dogs are primarily adapted for a meat diet and a hunting existence. Dogs under ordinary conditions can go for at least a week without food or water and suffer no serious harm. The idea of a "hunger drive" measured by the amount of hours since eating does not apply to the dog. The dog is, in a sense, always hungry, but he is not driven to eat.

Allelomimetic Behavior: This behavior is defined as doing what the other animals in a group do, with some degree of mutual stimulation. Puppies first do this at about five weeks, when the litter begins to run in a group. This foreshadows running in a pack, one of the outstanding characteristics of dog and wolf behavior. To do so, the animals must maintain contact with each other, primarily via vision, but also through hearing and touch.

Allelomimetic behavior is a basic part of the social life of dogs and wolves. If an animal keeps in constant contact with others of its kind, behavior of this sort will inevitably result. Allelomimetic behavior is useful in hunting, since a group is able to attack large animals more successfully than is an individual, but its primary function is to provide safety.
Agonistic Behavior: Since wolves are primarily carnivorous animals, a large part of their behavior is concerned with predation. Getting food involves three systems of behavior: investigatory behavior (finding game), agonistic behavior (attacking it), and ingestive behavior (eating it).

Wolves sometimes appear to herd their prey. Since the wolves often separate, a hunted animal may unwittingly come close to one wolf while avoiding another. This pattern of pursuing herd animals is used in the domestic herding dogs, but the sheep or stock dog is not allowed to actually attack. The herd dog must be aggressive enough to chase sheep but timid enough to be inhibited from attacking them by a distant shout or gesture from the herder.

The herding dogs have also been selected for their ability to be trained to restrain their attacks. At the same time, making a threatened attack is an essential part of getting the sheep to move. In many parts of the world, herd dogs also guard against large predators including wolves, so that the older herding breeds were often large and aggressive animals. In this respect they were closely related to the guard dogs once used to protect houses and dwellings. Shepherd dogs still serve this function on many farms.

Investigatory Behavior: Wolves and dogs are primarily hunting animals. They find their prey by searching for it, rather than by waiting for it to come to them, and since they frequently spend most of their days and nights in hunting, they show the patterns of investigatory behavior more frequently than those of any other system.

Wolves are unspecialized animals, hunting a variety of game and eating almost anything available when food is scarce. In hunting they use their senses of sight, hearing, and smell, whichever is appropriate. By contrast, various dog breeds have been selected for their capacity to learn special kinds of hunting, such as the scent and sight hounds, and bird dogs.

In general, the investigatory behavior of the dog is not strikingly different from that of wolves. Changes have been produced chiefly by emphasizing or diminishing certain patterns and particularly by strengthening or reducing the effect of certain kinds of stimulation. For example, the shepherd breeds seem to be highly stimulated by the smell of sheep or even deer, and they occasionally become sheep killers or deer hunters. Likewise, the bird dogs are highly stimulated by birds and sometimes become chicken killers. By contrast, many terriers have little interest in scent.

Conclusion: Behavior patterns in the dog and wolf are essentially the same. Selection has particularly modified the agonistic and investigatory systems of behavior and to some extent the sexual system. These modifications are usually quantitative rather than qualitative, and most of them involve the diminution or exaggeration of an existing pattern without creating anything essentially new.

One general characteristic of behavior that makes dogs highly adaptable as domestic animals is the tendency to treat human beings as though they were fellow members of a pack, even if the "pack" is reduced to one other member. With this goes allelomimetic behavior and the tendency to join in group attacks. A second is the dog's tendency to use the human home as a den and defend it against strangers.

To conclude, it seems that dogs really are not changing their basic wolf-like behavior while living with humans; but rather broadening their tolerance by accepting and including humans as members of the dog's "pack", rather than the dog adapting to human systems.
THE ORIGIN OF THE DOG

by William Pohlmann

Naturalists have often wondered if such a variable species such as the dog could have come from a common origin, since dogs are extremely variable animals in all visible respects; ranging in size and shape, and varying in color, as well as differing in coat texture and length (even some without hair).

To encompass all of the possible factors accounting for the dog's origin, the following areas must be considered; Taxonomy and geographical distribution, fossils, prehistory, comparative Anatomy and Physiology, history, and Genetics.

This brief summary is based on the final report of a thirteen year dog study program at the Jackson Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Maine.

TAXONOMY AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: Taxonomists placed several common animals in the genus Canis: the domestic dog, dingo (Australian wild dog), Gray Wolf, Coyote, and the Jackal. Each of these species occupies a different geographical location, and by the location, their origin is established.

For the genus Canis, the locations are: Wolves--North America and Eurasia (no native wolves in Africa, South America, Australia, or Antarctica); Coyote--North America only (ranging from Alaska to Panama); Jackal--North Africa through Asia Minor to southeastern Europe, and in an easterly direction to India and beyond; Domesticated Dog--widest distribution of any, now found on all inhabited continents, and always in close association with man. (Before modern times, dogs were found on all continents except Australia and Antarctica. There were several kinds of native dogs in Africa and South America. Even in Australia there was the dingo, so similar to domestic dogs that it is supposed to have been introduced by the aborigines and later gone wild.)

The evidence from geographical distribution of living animals thus narrows down the possible ancestors of the dog. There remains the possibility that the dog could have been domesticated from a wild species now extinct, or from some of the so-called "wild-dogs" now living.

FOSSILS: The 'wild dogs" can easily be eliminated as the domestic dog's origin, since these distant relatives of the dog include: the African Hunting Dog, the South American Bush Dog, and the Dhole of India. Foxes and wolves have a common ancestor in the Hiocane, some 7½ million years ago, but their relationship to the wild dogs is much more remote, tracing back to a common ancestor in the Oligocens, some 20 million years ago. This pretty much excludes the 'wild dogs" as ancestors of the domestic ones.

Wolves, Coyotes, Jackals, and Foxes were present in essentially their modern forms in Pleistocene times, over half a million years ago according to recent estimates. These four kinds of animals have remained distinct from each other ever since, and there are no skeletal remains until recent times that can be identified as domestic dogs.

PREHISTORICAL EVIDENCE: The dog is always found in close association with man, being a domestic animal, and the best evidence for the existence of prehistoric dogs comes from bones found with prehistoric human remains. The science
of archeology is now in a state of upheaval, partly because of new techniques such as radiocarbon dating (that makes it possible to estimate the age of bones and other organic remains on an objective scale), and partly because of a new interest in the domestication of animals and plants.

The oldest authentic dog remains come from Denmark. The bones and human artifacts found with them belong to a cultural period known as the Maglemosian (latter part of Mesolithic period during transition to Neolithic). These remains have not been carbon dated, but other estimates place them from 8,000 to 10,000 B.C. Remains found in digs in Russia and Europe definitely show that Stone Age dogs were far from being specialized breeds, rather, they were very much alike, as compared to the widely varying modern breeds, and their remains are similar to the skeletons of modern Eskimo dogs.

The two possible theories regarding the origin of the dog are that the dog was domesticated once and spread rapidly all over the world from this center; and that the dog was domesticated at several different times and places. If the first theory is correct (Denmark being the point of origin), the dog could only have been domesticated from the Wolf (only wild member of the genus Canis that existed in that region). If Mesopotamia was the center, dogs could have been domesticated from either the Wolf or the Jackel. However, if dogs were domesticated at various times and places, the field of possible ancestors is still wide open.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY: Anyone looking at a Wolf at the zoo is immediately impressed by the animal's doglike appearance, as there are few noticeable differences. Wolves have heavier coats than most dogs, and long, bushy tails only slightly curved. The general shape of their heads is doglike, and their ears are erect. They are larger than most dogs and may weigh anywhere from 60 to 175 pounds. Their large, heavy heads and long, heavily boned legs contrast with those of most dogs. They are powerful, rugged animals, not highly specialized for any one activity.

Coyotes, on the other hand, are much smaller animals, the average weighing about 25 pounds, with the range extending from 18 to 30 pounds. Their general body proportions are the same as wolves, but they have longer necks and narrower muzzles, giving them the general appearance of a large fox.

The third group of wild relatives of the dog are the Jackals of African and Asian deserts. They are very similar to Coyotes both in appearance and way of living, but are even smaller in size, the average adult weighing only about 20 pounds.

We can conclude that the principal anatomical difference between these three wild species is a matter of size. Dogs overlap all these animals in size, the dwarf breeds being smaller than the smallest Jackals, and the largest dogs being as large as the largest Wolf. There is therefore, no distinct "dog type" that can immediately be distinguished from the wild species.

To statistically describe a species then, many measurements must be taken on many individuals, to describe an average and the amount of variation of physical size and shape for a given population. Most attention has been concentrated on the skull measurement of the dog, since it is the portion of the skeleton that is most likely to be preserved, and partly because it shows the most variation. From a study conducted on the various measurements of the Stone Age dog's skull, jaw,
and teeth, it was concluded that statistically, the measurements formed a compact
group score in the middle of the modern dog breeds that were comparatively
measured. Thus, these Stone Age (early European) dogs all belonged in the same
population and that the modern breed populations have diverged in all directions
from them.

HISTORY: Using historical information it is apparent that modern breeds have
originated in the following four principal ways.

First is the more or less accidental development of local varieties, such as
the development of the Labrador Retriever in modern times.

A second way in which breeds have originated is by importing local varieties
from distant parts. Thus the first Chow was brought from China about 1780, and
the first Basenjis were brought to England in 1937.

Third, many modern breeds have been deliberately developed by cross-breeding
and selection. Among these are the Fox Terrier, the Golden Retriever, and the
Shetland Sheepdog.

Finally, there are those breeds with known ancient histories, such as the
Salukis of the Middle East, that the Crusaders probably brought back to England to
be the ancestors of English Greyhounds and their relatives. Spaniels and hounds
also have historical records dating back many centuries and have been subdivided
into several modern breeds.

GENETICS: Beginning with Darwin, students of heredity have wondered how the
domestic dog could be so variable, and Darwin himself thought that dogs must have
been descended from at least two species in order to account for the variation of
modern breeds. At that time there was very little accurate information about the
nature of wolves and none concerning the possibility of variation provided by
simple Mendelian genetics. Recent studies however, show that the Wolf is a highly
variable species in the wild.

To account for the variation in the dog, if we assume five different mutations
of body form, and ten of coat color, we could obtain from them a total of \(2^{15}\)
combinations of traits, amounting to 32,668. Even with only 10 mutations 1,024
combinations are possible, far more than the few hundred known varieties of dogs.

Mutation, selection, and Mendelian genetics will account for the vast amount
of variation in dogs without the need to suppose a dual ancestry. As a matter of
fact, the differences between species in the genus Canis are not the sort that
differentiate dog breeds. There are no wild species with lop ears, curly tails,
or short legs. A cross with a new species that is wild would bring in relatively
little variation of this type.

CONCLUSION: Since no one can accurately reconstruct the past, the most we can
do is to take the available evidence and draw a probable conclusion. From all of
the evidence, the Wolf is shown to be the most probable ancestor and closest re-
lative of the domesticated dog.

We cannot say exactly where domestication first occurred, for the archeological
study of prehistoric human remains and domestic animals is far from complete. How-
ever, the oldest authentic skeletons of dogs are found in Denmark, and it seems
likely that the first domestic dogs were produced somewhere nearby in Central Europe, or possibly in the "fertile crescent" of Mesopotamia. Once domesticated, they spread slowly over the world.

Assuming that the first domesticated dogs occurred in Denmark (dated at 8,000 B.C. by non-radiocarbon methods), it was fifteen hundred years before dogs spread to Mesopotamia. In 6750 B.C. the primitive farming village of Jarmo in Iraq had domesticated goats. At the same site was found a dog-like figurine with a curly tail. In the ruins of the Jericho of 6500 B.C. there were actual dog bones. After another three thousand years, dogs had spread to neighboring Egypt.

From Egypt the dog spread southward and eastward into tropical regions, becoming adapted to existence in a hot, humid climate that their Wolf ancestors had never seen.

From Central Europe dogs spread northward with hunting tribes. There are no dog remains from the English hunting village of Star Carr dated at 7200 B.C., but dogs eventually were acquired by Eskimos and their eastern cousins who went over the Bearing Strait into North America.

We can conclude on the basis of present facts then, that domestication of the dog took place about 8,000 B.C. This means that the dog has had a domestic history of some ten thousand years, and that some four to eight thousand generations of dogs have lived upon the earth with abundant opportunities for mutations and genetic variations to occur.
Section Two

Show Time
FOR BEGINNERS IN SHOWING

as compiled by Pat Maxwell

Well in advance of going in the ring, visit your ring to see where it is, to see what formations the judge is using, if he lines the dogs up head to tail or facing him, or both, whether he looks at the bite or wants the handler to show the bite, to see if he throws things or makes noises to test the alertness of the dog, and see how he gives his instructions—with grunts, hand motions, or whispers, so that you can be alert for his peculiar type of signals. If he throws something out at the dogs, such as keys, you can practice this with your Puli so he won't be startled at having something thrown near him; if your Puli shies when a stranger makes noises at him, you can make your own noises to alert your Puli so the judge doesn't have to. If the judge is using L or T or triangular formations, you can practice changing directions and changing leash and Puli from left to right hand and back again.

Have the feeling that you are presenting your dog to the judge. Do nothing to distract the judge's attention from the dog. A working dog should show on a loose leash. Hold your hand down, not up or out—so as not to distract the judge. Analyze what you look like when gaiting your dog—don't wave your other arm or hold it out, or take unusual mincing or dancing steps or anything that would distract the judge's eye from your Puli. Keep him at a trot. If he gaited too far ahead or behind, get him back in place by a very quick 'wrist snappin' action—this correction is the least distracting. Also use the wrist snap if he keeps trying to sniff the ground. Keep the leash gathered up entirely in the left hand, by looping it, with no ends dangling. Gait him at the speed at which he shows best—unless the judge asks you to speed up or slow down.

You may pass the dog ahead of you on the outside—but only for good reason. Use long, smooth gliding steps, like a cross between a run and a walk, keeping in rhythm with your dog's motion. If the judge asks for a T, L or triangle formation, turn the dog to the other direction smoothly without changing his speed or letting him lose his gait. (Don't get between the judge and the dog at any time in the ring.) Turn him in toward you for a direct reversal. When doing the L or T, do everything with the least amount of motion or confusion or change of speed so as not to be distracting.

When going away from or back to the judge, it is very important to look and see that your dog (not you) is going directly away from or toward the judge—give a glance now and then to make sure you're still in line. And remember—if your dog is pulling on the leash the judge is seeing his legs and shoulders out of line. When you come back to the judge, stop in front of him while he looks at him and checks the alertness, and go back in line (usually at the end of the line) when he gives you the appropriate grunt or finger wave. When your Puli is sent to No. 1 place, or No. 2, etc., don't stop showing him then; keep him showing himself 'til you are out of the ring.

STACKING FOR INSPECTION: If there is a long line of Pulis ahead of you, don't stack too soon—your Puli may get restless and start wiggling, or you may never be able to straighten up again. Place the front feet first, taking hold of his upper part of the leg (handling the lower part makes them resist). Place the back left leg by reaching under the dog, taking hold of his upper hind legs so he won't fidget with his feet. As a general rule, the hind legs should be placed so that the
section from the hocks down is vertical. Lifting the dog's hindquarters with the left hand between the hind legs is a good way to maneuver the legs and to put the body in a straight line and get the hind legs directly behind the front; the hind legs should not be too far apart or too close together. You can stack to help camouflage a too short back, too long back, cow hocks, toeing in or out. Hold his head by the cheek with your thumb and first finger. It doesn't hurt him, and for some reason makes him hold his head still, and your hand isn't covering any part of his head to block the judge's view. Hold his tail up if necessary. When stacking the dog, place yourself back from him reaching out at arm's length--this gets you out of the picture and does not tempt the dog to lean on you.

Many Pulis have a tendency to go down at the shoulder when stacking, especially when the judge approaches. If you know he may do this, place the front feet well back to start with. If your Puli goes down at the shoulder (leans back so that his front feet are forward and his shoulder how) it gives the judge the wrong impression of his conformation and makes him look timid. Straighten him out by pushing his head up and ** forward with the cheek grip, and push forward on his hindquarters by pushing on his tail at the base. If he resists having his tail held up or pushed on, or his head pulled forward, shake his head and tail for a couple of seconds and he forgets to resist (usually). If your Puli pup gets rubbery collapsing legs when you try to stack him, lift him up and set him down hard and he will stiffen his legs.

(** Ed. note: push the head up so the neck is arched...NOT THE MUZZLE...keep the nose in a normal position, not pointing upwards.)

When the judge approaches, you are probably holding his head up and forward with one hand, with the other hand holding his tail up and pushing his body forward. When the judge starts to look at the dog's head, let go of his head and move back toward his tail, still holding his tail up and pushing his body forward to keep him from leaning, and keeping yourself and leash out of the judge's way. When the judge gets to the back of the dog, go to the front of the dog and hold him by the head, pulling him up and forward by the head (both hands)--this keeps him in the best square position without his shoulders going down or his body leaning left or right. (You've probably seen a judge have to straighten up a dog so he could see what it looked like). No matter where the judge goes around the dog, keep yourself on the other side (or other end as the case may be) so that your hands, feet, head and leash are entirely out of his way.

When the judge is going over the line of dogs, as he walks around keep shifting yourself so that no part of you is between the dog and the judge. Some judges may look at the line from the front, both sides and back. Some judges will straddle the dog while examining shoulders and body. Don't let your legs tangle with his or your heads bump, or hands get mixed up, or your leash get wrapped around the judge.

A working dog should "show himself" with a minimum of handling. Some are trained to stand without leaning, etc., without being held at all; but even in this case, there will be a few nervous judges who will ask you not to let go of your dog--so then you just have to do without showing off how well trained your Puli is. And some handlers have the theory that no dog is going to make himself look as good as you can make him look.

Watch out for the hot-shot types who will try to upset your dog, either in
the ring or before going in, by bringing a dog in heat too close to yours, by stepping on his feet, making unusual or loud noises, crashing cages and folding chairs, etc., beside him, crowding him from behind to get him off stride or get his tail down, letting their dog snarl or lunge at yours, passing too close, stamping feet when close behind or passing; or they may get between you and the judge and try to stay there.

These things don't happen where Puli's are concerned, because Puli people are all such nice people, but they could occur innocently or by accident where inexperienced or nervous people are concerned.

From the moment you enter the ring, show respect for the judge by not talking to anyone outside the ring or gazing around outside the ring--keep your attention toward the judge. "Double handling", such as someone the Puli knows talking to him from outside the ring to pep him up, is not allowed.

NO MATTER HOW YOU MAY LEARN TO HANDLE IN A CONFORMATION CLASS, IF THE JUDGE TELLS YOU TO DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT, DO IT.

* * * * *

PUPPY MATCHES

by Anne Kennedy

Puppy matches are a good starting point for the Puli pup and his owner. In the match ring a puppy can be corrected and given discipline which is taboo in the point show ring. He also gets used to other dogs and to handling by strangers--which is invaluable experience if you plan to exhibit him later. Home training is very important but, as we all know, nothing takes the place of experience.

Judges at the puppy matches are, as a rule, professional handlers or old-time breeders that donate their time and services. These judges will be most tolerant of your ring ignorance and will give you many helpful tips. They, of course understand your first time jitters, as they have been there themselves.

Remember why you went to the match in the first place--for experience and fun! If the first place ribbon escapes you, don't be discouraged. After all, you know who has the best puppy there.

I sometimes wish the judges had the nerve to withhold a first place ribbon at the matches if he feels the puppy doesn't qualify--especially if there is only one dog being shown in that breed. I unknowingly showed a pup with a double row of teeth at a match. Since I had the only entry, I naturally went Best of Breed, and to say I was thrilled is the understatement of the year. (That's how new I was at the game.) After the judging, an old-time (Husky) breeder and exhibitor innocently looked at his mouth and explained to me very tactfully that I had better get my dog to the Vet and have those extra teeth removed or it would ruin his bite. My story has a happy ending, but no thanks to that certain match judge. Of course there is little chance of something like this happening now that we have more Pulis being shown and the more experienced exhibitors are there to help and advise anyone that seeks it.

Puppy matches have grown too and I like the idea some of the clubs have started
judging the puppies separately from the adult dogs. This way you have a Best in Match and a Best Puppy in Match. It's pretty hard for a late maturing dog such as the Puli, to compete with the older dogs of his own breed without tangling with the other breeds too, some of which mature when they are a year old.

Above all, DON'T BE DISCOURAGED! Look how much more exciting that first win will be after a couple of losses. Again I'm speaking from experience—as it took me 16 months of exhibiting at every point show within driving distance—but oh, those first two points were worth every bit of it!

* * * * *

UNDERSTANDING THE DOG SHOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOGS</th>
<th>1st place</th>
<th>PUPPY</th>
<th>NOVICE</th>
<th>BRED BY EXHIBITOR</th>
<th>AMERICAN BRED</th>
<th>OPEN</th>
<th>WINNERS DOG</th>
<th>RESERVE DOG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BITCHES</td>
<td>1st place</td>
<td>PUPPY</td>
<td>NOVICE</td>
<td>BRED BY EXHIBITOR</td>
<td>AMERICAN BRED</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
<td>WINNERS BITCH</td>
<td>RESERVE BITCH</td>
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If Best of Breed is a male, Best of Opposite Sex is chosen from the bitches entered in Specials Only class and the Winner's Bitch. If Best of Breed is a bitch, the reverse procedure is followed. Reserve Dog is chosen from 1st place dogs beaten by Winners Dog plus the 2nd place dog in the Winners Dog's original class. (Same for Bitches).
All AKC shows follow the same procedure (show catalog order). Class dogs are judged first, then bitches, then Winners Dog and Bitch for Best of Winners who goes into the ring to compete for Best of Breed. Champions are entered in the Specials class.

(The chart is adapted from a show catalog page sent in by Anne Kennedy)
Compliments of PAMPERED PETS FASHION CENTER...Mrs. B.L. Sadler

* * * *

CONDITION A PULI PUPPY FROM THE START

by Sylvia C. Owens

CONDITIONING BEGINS WITH THE BREEDER who studies and understands the potential of each individual puppy from the whelping box through the weaning stage, and into adulthood. Just as love, comprehensive guidance and deep understanding molds an infant to manhood or womanhood, morally and physically, the breeder of any species of Pure Bred Dog must assume the responsibility of knowing pretty well what lies back-good or not so good-in generations of a pup's ancestors, and what or what not to expect in every subsequent litter. He must carefully breed to comply as closely as possible with its BREED STANDARD REQUIREMENTS.

A sweet, friendly, outgiving, courageous disposition is just as important as conformation in the Puli as it is in other breeds. Most of us try very wisely to place our puppies ONLY in homes of truly dog-minded people who appreciate, love, and are willing to care for their Puli as an individual member of the family-not just as another canine addition to be fed, watered, boxed up, mistreated by some children who know no better, or allowed to roam the streets or countryside uncontrolled.

A child requires constant supervision, care and schooling to develop assurance, poise, and basic well-mannered dignity. So does a puppy. This formative conditioning of the recently acquired pup rests with his new owner. Firm but gentle, encouraging training is of the utmost Importance. The Puli is considered to be exceptionally intelligent and extremely devoted to his family. Therefore, he is intensely willing to obey and be praised for his whole-hearted efforts to please.

If the new owner keeps IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH THE PUPPY'S BREEDER, conditioning is easy and brimful of fun for all concerned. It also forms close ties of friendship, one of the most precious things in our good, wholesome sport of dogs. Pulis usually "own" wonderful people. That is as it should be. The Puli is undoubtedly an exceptional dog with a definite mind of his own. He is unusually perceptive, sensing our innermost feelings-in fact, he is apt to know FAR MORE than the average person (not yet versed in Puli-lore) will give his dog credit for.

To all new owners of a bright Puli puppy: Our hearties praise in CONDITIONING THEMSELVES TO CONDITION THEIR CANINE PAL to become a "good citizen" in every sense of the word-exactly as human beings aspire to be!

(Ed. Note: The word 'Conditioning' can mean different things to different people. To one it may be physical (exercise and diet), to another it may be mental (specific training), to a third it may be moral (character and disposition), and to still others it may be psychological (stimulus and response). In truth it is all of these.)
Table for Accurate Scoring of the Puli

Highest Possible Score

General Breed Characteristics .............................................. 10
Male or Female Characteristics ........................................... 4
Proportion ................................................................. 5
Development .................................................................... 3
Temperament or Disposition ............................................... 4
Head ................................................................................. 10
Ears ................................................................................. 6
Teeth ................................................................................ 6
Trunk ................................................................................ 6
Extremities .......................................................................... 4
Pads ................................................................................... 5
Tail, Tail-set ........................................................................ 3
Coat on Head (quality of) .................................................... 6
Coat on Trunk (quality of) .................................................... 6
Coat on Extremities (quality of) .......................................... 6
Color of Coat ....................................................................... 6
Color of Eyes ....................................................................... 3
Color of Nostrils ............................................................... 3
Color of Flews ..................................................................... 2
The Nails, and Color of Pads ............................................... 2

Total .................................................................................. 100

In Hungary, a dog with less than 70 points on the above scale cannot be registered.

FROM THE PULI STANDARD: CORRELATED WITH THE HUNGARIAN TABLE

General Breed Char. (10). A dog of medium size, vigorous, alert, and extremely active. Sensibly suspicious of strangers. Striking and highly characteristic is the shaggy coat.

Male or Female Char. (4). Female has feminine appearance, etc.

Proportion (5). Of medium size in proportion to the body. Neck strong and muscular, of medium length and free from throatiness. Shoulders clean-cut and sloping, with elbows close.

Development (3). Males about 17 inches, and should not be over 19;

Females about 16 inches, and should not be over 18.

Temperament or Disposition (4). Vigorous, alert, extremely active, suspicious of strangers.

Head (10). Medium size in proportion to the body; skull is slightly domed and not too broad; stop clearly defined, but not abrupt, neither dished nor downfaced, with a strong muzzle of medium length, ending in a nose of good size. Flews tight.

Ears (6). Hanging and set fairly high, medium size and v-shaped. Profusely haired.

Teeth (6). Strong and comparatively large, and the bite may be either level or scissors.

Trunk (4). The chest is deep and fairly broad with ribs well sprung. Back of medium length, straight and level, the rump sloping moderately. Fairly broad across the loins and well tucked up.

Extremities (5). Forelegs straight, strong and well-boned. Feet round and compact. Hindquarters well developed, moderately broad through the stifle which is well bent.
and muscular. Feet well haired between the toes, and profuse on stifles.
Pads (3)...Thick cushioned pads.
Tail, Tail-set (6)...Occasionally born bobtail, which is acceptable but never cut. The tail is carried curled over the back when alert, low with the end curled up when at rest. Hair on tail profuse.
Coat on head (quality of) (6)...Hair is profuse on head.
Coat on trunk (quality of) (6)...Double coat is characteristic. Outer coat long and of medium texture, is never silky. May be straight, wavy, or slightly curly, the more curly coat appears to be shorter. Undercoat soft, wooly and dense. Hair tends to cling together in bunches.
Coat on extremities (quality of) (6)...
Color of coat (6)...Solid colors, black, rusty black, various shades of gray and white. The black usually appears weathered and rusty or slightly gray. Inter-mixture of hair of different colors acceptable, and is present in the grays, but must be uniform throughout the coat, so that the overall appearance of a solid coat is maintained.
Color of eyes (3)...Should be dark brown, but lighter color is not a serious fault.
Color of nostrils (3)...Black.
Color of flews (2)...Black.

The nails; color of pads (2)...Nails strong; pads black.
Serious faults: No disqualifications. Overshot; undershot; lack of undercoat; short or sparse coat;...White marking such as white paws or spot on chest. Flesh color on nose, flews, or eyelids. Coat with areas of two or more colors at the skin.

* * * * *

PERCENTAGE TABLE

The following is a translation of parts of the Hungarian Puli standards as they appear in the "Kutya" by Kubinszky and Szel (1956). Perhaps this following information will be helpful to present and prospective Puli Owners in the judgment or selection of their Pulis. Since the table is in terms of percentage, it naturally applies the same way to all sizes of dogs.

Length of Neck................................. .28% of body height
Body length.................................. .97% of body height
(The Pull's body, if one looks at it with the head and tail blocked out, should be square.)
Depth of chest............................... .42% of body height
Measurement around the chest............... .117% of body height
Gate, (width of chest in front)................ .29% of body height
Length of head.................................. .42% of body height
Width of hindquarters ....................... .30% of body height
Tail length..................................... .53% of body height
Width of head................................. .45-50% of length of head
Length of muzzle............................. .31% of length of head
Width of muzzle............................... .25% of length of head
Length of ears................................. .42% of length of head
Width of ears................................... .31% of length of head

* * * * *
THE FEDERATION CYNOLIGIQUE INTERNATIONALE  
(F.C.I.)

The FCI, even better known in the rest of the world than the AKC is known in the United States, is an organization that is devoted to the rules and regulations of Pure-Bred Dogs.

It was started in 1911, on May 22nd, and the countries represented at the first meeting were Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France and Germany. World War I stopped all activities and the organization was resumed again on April 10, 1921.

During the following years many other countries became members because they saw the advantage that would be given to the sport of dogs by uniting to establish a criterion for breeders and high standards of dog breeding. The purpose of the FCI is to advance the breeding and spread the knowledge of pure-bred dogs in all its phases. Thus, there is a uniform approach to the rules and the standards of judging. Pedigrees and kennel names are registered—and disciplinary actions are accepted by all member countries. All matters regarding a specific breed are governed by the Kennel Club in the country of its origin. These decisions are accepted by all other members of the FCI.

There is a yearly general assembly, when elected committees make decisions. From the FCI center in Thuin, Belgium, a newsletter is mailed regularly to each member nation, notifying them of the business at the office, including recommended changes of standard, etc.

The FCI accepts only one leading Kennel Club from each country and contacts with dog breeders are available ONLY through their organization. (In Hungary the only approved organization is the MEOE, which is a member of the FCI). The awards CACIB, CACIT, CIB, CIT, CITB are given out ONLY by the FCI at the recommendation of the judges.

Member clubs (as of June, 1963) are France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Monaco, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Germany, Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Brazil, Denmark, Hungary, Chile, Argentina, Indonesia, Cuba, Uruguay, Mexico, Columbia, Morocco, South Africa. England is an associate organization.

(Ed. Note: ...the award Gy specifies Winners. When the show does not have the CACIB award, the winner is given the CAC, which is a national award. The CACIB is an international award. A 3-time winner of a CAC becomes a national champion. A 4-time winner of a CACIB becomes an international champion, providing he has won them in at least three countries under three different judges.

* * * * *

THE INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW

Klara Benis interviewed

Dog showing is still considered an 'elite' sport in Europe. The MEOE (Magyar Ebtenyesztok Orszagos Egyesulete), the Hungarian Kennel Club, lived up to all expectations when it was host to FCI members and dignitaries from many countries at
the recent International Dog Show and Congress held in Budapest on September 8th through the 11th, 1966.

On the eve of the two-day Dog Show there was an exhibitors dinner at the lovely Gundel Gardens Restaurant. The time was nine o'clock, the usual European dinner hour, and semi-formal attire was the order of the evening. At a long table were seated the judges and invited guests, and there were tables for eight in the rest of the Garden. Cocktails were served at the tables before dinner. The menu featured a pork roast - red cabbage dinner with excellent wines...and music by a gypsy orchestra of strings and cimbalom. A representative of the Hungarian KC welcomed the guests in three languages, introducing the judges by name to the exhibitors.

Saturday morning ushered in the International Dog Show held in the Exhibition Halls of the International Fairgrounds in Budapest. It was a benched show, but the benching was on the floor—not raised, nor were there any dogs in cages, as we are accustomed to seeing here in the United States.

There were three judges for the Pulis. On Saturday, Dr. Oscag judged the Junior class and Dr. Abonyi judged the bitches. On Sunday, the dogs were judged by Dr. Bordacs. The same ring procedure is followed in all classes, with the exception of the Specials: The dogs enter the ring in catalogue order, one dog at a time. He is gone over from top to toe, the judge dictating aloud to the ring secretary all details of his examination, both good points and faults. The Secretary writes it in duplicate and a copy is given to each owner as he walks out of the ring. The dogs are put on a low platform and measured for height and length. Any that are over the desired height will be given the "acceptable" rating. When the judge has finished his examination he announces "This dog received 'excellent' (or very good, good, acceptable, not acceptable)", as he deems deserving...A poor loser is rare at an international show because everything is put down on paper, and there is seldom any argument about the judge's decision. When the judging of each class is finished, all dogs who received the "excellent" classification are called back into the ring and a Winner is chosen.

It is interesting to note that colors in the Open Class are judged separately (black, gray, and white). The regular Open Class is black. Then there is an Open Class Grey (2 grey dogs were entered), and an Open Class White (1 entry).

Then the dogs entered in the Winners Class are judged. This is a classification similar to our Specials Only. All of these dogs enter the ring at the same time, and of course are not re-classified because they wouldn't be there without ratings of "excellent". A Winner is chosen from this class. Then the other Winners come into the ring--and from this select group is chosen the CACIB winner. There is a CACIB award given to the winning dog and one to the winning bitch.

All dogs that were born in 1965 competed for the award of Dgy (Derby Winner). There is also an award given by the Hungarian KC known as the Hungaria Prima Junior ...HPJ...for the winner of the "puppy classes".

This year there was a special award for Best of Breed, an award that is usually not given because the sexes are not considered competitive. When the CACIB awards had been given for the best male and female, all three judges had to decide on the BOB. Neither of the winners could be faulted by the judges, and finally the puppy of the winning bitch was brought into the ring...only 9 weeks old...and this was the deciding factor because the bitch was in such superb condition there
was no indication she had so recently whelped a litter.

Another distinctive feature of European shows is the Breeders Exhibition. A breeder is allowed to bring 3 grown dogs and up to 4 puppies to exhibit. He must also bring pedigrees for proof!

To give you an example of the time given to the judging... On Sunday, when Dr. Bordacs judged 36 dogs, he started at 9 AM and finished at 4 PM, with an hour off for lunch. After the final judging was over on Sunday evening, there was a parade of the winners. A big podium was set up outside. From the stage to the bottom of the steps on each side, there was a wall of Hungarian breeds—the Komondors and Kuvasz on one side, the Vizsla, Puli and Pumi on the other. As the winners were announced, they came to the stage to receive the plaudits of the crowd... They returned via an adjoining room to be viewed by the wife of the Persian Shah who was visiting in Hungary at that time.

* * * * *

**DOG SHOWS IN JAPAN**

by Pat Maxwell

Dog shows in Tokyo, Japan, are always outside, in one of their many beautifully landscaped city parks. They are not benched in the way ours are benched, except occasionally there will be a few benched up on stilts, several feet off the ground, and it seemed to be always Collies lying up in these "throws". But the dog owners spread out tatamis (grass mats) around the outside of the various judging rings and anywhere else there is room, and each dog and his family set up housekeeping on the tatami, and are "benched" on it for the day. They bring more paraphernalia to a show than we do, if possible. Women wear either a colorful kimono or western attire, men wear western attire. (In Japan "western attire" does not mean like cowboys). Little dishes of milk are offered the dogs occasionally for refreshment.

Dogs shown consisted mainly of German Shepherds, Danes, Miniature and Small standard Poodles, Collies, Akitas (pronounced ah-ki-TAH), Cockers, Shiba dogs, and Japanese Spaniels. The Akita, native of Japan, comes in three sizes—Giant, Medium and Toy, called the Shiba dog. The Giant Akita in Japan is a striking specimen, and I haven't yet seen an Akita in this country equal to them. Watch dogs are essential in Japan, and this plus bear hunting, is the main use of the Akita, but they are so gentle with their own families, small children ride on their backs.

The various breeds are shown in the ring in the same way they are here, except that when choosing BOW or BOB the Akita is shown on a long lead and allowed to come face to face with his competition, so that he can snarl and paw and show his spirit. He is shown in heavy studded harness or collar with brilliant woven silk ropes and decorative tassels instead of a leash. I saw the Grand Champion Akita of Japan, owned by a Japanese Army Colonel, defending his title against his son. With both dogs snarling and scratching up the lawn, silk tassels flying, with a crowd of Japanese watching and cheering, it was quite a sight. (Dad kept his title).

At one show a young American GI was doing an efficient job of judging. A few years later I saw him again, as a professional handler at the Stateside shows. Inquiry revealed his name to be Rick Chashoodian.
The main diet fed their dogs by the Japanese I knew, was rice and fish. It looked delicious, but didn't always smell so good. Another dog popular with the Japanese as a pet is what I first thought was the Spitz, but they claim it is a Samoyed - either bred small purposely or through lack of proper diet.

The American-owned dogs at the shows, which came over with their owners, seemed to be in average condition, but I noticed that the Japanese-owned dogs (other than their native breeds) never looked "in show bloom," as the expression goes. Their coats were dull, the long-haired breeds not very long-haired, and not too spirited. This could be caused by diet, and/or change in environment for the ones that had not been born there.

Their "Obedience Trials" are a case of each dog for himself. Each dog is put through his repertoire, consisting of anything he can do. This might consist of some of the things included in our obedience trials, guarding, attacking, the type of tricks that might be required of a movie dog, and just plain tricks. After each dog puts on his own individual program, the judge decides on the one that impressed him the most. The breeds used for these contests were mainly German Shepherds, Collies, Danes, and Akitas. The Akitas, while spirited in conformation, were aggravatingly slow in performance, but always got through it eventually. One had the feeling they would rather be doing something else than carrying baskets of flowers, playing dead, or biting somebody's padded arm in front of all those people.

While in Japan, I decided to bring home an Akita: one of my bosses said, "Don't get an Akita, get a Puli." I said, "A what?" And that was the beginning. Result, Ch. Skysyl Enchanted Shadow from Sylvia Owen--he has yet to spend a day on a tatami, drinking milk, but could face-to-face outsnarl an Akita any day.

WESTMINSTER
by Margaret Curran

In February, the American dog scene will be dominated by the Westminster show. It needs little explanation for it has truly become known as the World's Blue-Ribbon Dog Show. When it first opened, in 1877, there were 1,177 dogs benched. There was no Best in Show then, no Best Variety groups (they did not appear for several years). There was no American Kennel Club, and no such thing as a dog magazine. (The AKC Gazette, the first one devoted mainly to show dogs, dates from 1889). Horses, steam trains and the telegraph were the means of transporting people and news.

The Group system of judging was started in 1924--and for five years (1924-1928 incl.) the multiple system of judging Best in Show was tried out. In the ring for the finale were two judges that first year, four the next, and five for the last three years.

Westminster of the year 1951 was a first in several ways. It was the first time the top honors had been awarded to dogs from California. Best In Show went to Ch. Bany-Away of Airra Crest, the Boxer owned by Dr. R. C. Harris of Santa Ana and handled by Nate Levine. Best In Brace went to the Greyhounds owned by W. O. Bagshaw of Beverly Hills and handled by Harry Sangster.
The Sirra Crest Kennels were sold a year or two later, and Dr. Harris, a pediatrician, retired and moved to Mexico City to teach at the U. of Mexico. Bang-Away was only six years old when he died of a heart attack...The Bagshaws are still breeder-exhibitors. The two Greyhounds were used in one of Disney's films, handled by Harry Sangster who is still very much on the show circuit.

* * * *

WESTMINSTER '66

That there is still the same old magic in the word "Westminster" no one can deny! It is still, as it has been through the years, the mecca for blue-ribbon dogs --and keen was the disappointment of many who found the quota for the show was reached early and their entries had to be returned.

Live television recorded the judging for later release in the local areas, and it was made a feature of the Wide World of Sports nation-wide broadcast on the following Sunday afternoon. To say that the broadcast was a disappointment would be a gross understatement of what is said to be Dogdom's finest hour. The editing of the film and the walking commentary--one could hardly call it a running one--left much to be desired. It was certainly not up to the standard we expect from the Wide World of Sports. What they did to our Working Group was incredible. The Old English placed first, but there was no mention of the others. The Puli was not one. Viewers were unaware that the 7 breeds on camera were the semi-finalists picked from over 20 breeds. Of these 7, one was the Puli. The camera shot was a quick rear view--and was commented upon by "This is a rare one..the corded Puli..they can be shown either way..I believe this one is from California, isn't it?"

Well, Ch. Cinkotai Csibesz, How about that!!! And how about the wild applause from the audience and the chant of "Puli," "Puli!!" To which you responded with such delight! And the veteran newsman who said "I've been covering this show for fifteen years and this is the first time I have ever seen a dog show so much happiness!"

No, the dog-lovers all over the nation didn't see or hear that. What they did see, in an interview, on one of the grooming tables in an over-crowded basement, was a gorgeous black Afgan hound (19 hounds were shown on camera) who was given a bath every 7 to 10 days and exercised at night so the sun wouldn't spoil the color of his magnificent coat. Don't you think perhaps in almost every home that day people looked at their pets and wondered if 58 Best in Show awards could compensate for romping in the sunshine of the daylight hours?

But, to the exhibitor, and especially to the Californians, there was a special feeling of pride when the 4 1/2 year old Wire Hair Terrier, Ch. Zeloy Moore-Maides Magic, owned by Marion Bunker, was handled to the top spot by the inimitable Jimmy Butler. It was the first time in 20 years that a Wire Hair had won. It was the first time in 11 years that a California dog and a California handler had gone Best in Show in the Garden. In the words of Jimmy Butler, "Once you climb Mt. Everest, you never care to climb a hill." --so this Champion Wire Hair will be retired.

* * * *
QUALIFYING FOR THE SPECIALTY: With this Specialty issue your Editor thought perhaps many of the members might be interested in knowing just how a Specialty is put on. Before a club can receive permission to hold a Specialty, it must prove to the AKC that the members of the club know how to put on dog shows competently. To prove this a club must first hold two Sanctioned "A" Matches which are called qualifying matches. But before the club can hold "A" Matches, it must hold several "B" Matches. The following will explain the difference:

Sanctioned "B" Matches: Dogs of all ages are eligible for entry at this Plan match. These matches are more informal than the "A" Matches, but applications must still be made to the AKC. No premium list need be printed or distributed unless the club so elects. Though a Veterinarian must be in attendance at an "A" Match, it is not required for a "B" Match.

Any or all of the regular official classes except Winners may be given, and in addition, non-regular classes may be offered. No dog that is a Champion may be entered in a dog show match. A Champion may be present as an added attraction, but special permission must be received from the AKC. There is no fee charged to receive a sanction under Plan B.

Anyone may be granted permission to judge a Match provided that he is in good standing with the AKC. If ribbons are given, they must follow specifications, and if it is a qualifying match, the ribbons must bear a facsimile of the AKC seal.

Sanctioned "A" Match: A new club must hold two successful matches of this type at least six months apart, which have been considered "Qualifying" by AKC. The matches are for pure-bred dogs of the club's breed six months of age and older. Dogs need not be registered to be entered. The club is not permitted to use or employ the services of a licensed superintendent except in furnishing necessary printed material. A club holding an "A" Match must name a Match Secretary, but the person must be a member of the club and cannot be a licensed superintendent.

A premium list must be provided and printed according to AKC specifications. The date and time of closing entries must be stated in the Premium list. No entries may be accepted under any circumstances after the specified closing date and time. Every dog must be entered in the name of its owner.

Application to hold the match must be made at least four weeks before the date of the match, and the judges names must also be submitted for approval at the same time. The club must not publish the names of the judges in the Premium List until it has received the approval of the AKC. Two copies of the Premium List must be sent to the AKC at the same time the copies are sent to the members. An official AKC entry form must be included with the List.

Judges' books, as at a licensed show, must be used. After the match, the club must file the entry forms, judges' books and a catalog showing all entries and placings with the AKC. Although the catalog does not have to be printed, it must meet AKC specifications.
All official classes of the AKC may be offered except the Winner's Class—this is never offered at a Sanctioned Match. Puppy, American Bred and Open Classes must be offered. A fifteen dollar fee is required by the AKC for an "A" Match.

After all the above qualifications have been met, a club is ready to apply for permission to hold its first Specialty. A Specialty may be held in conjunction with an all breed show (such as PCSC does) or it may be held in conjunction with other specialty clubs.

Specialties in Review: The first Specialty of PCSC was held in conjunction with the now defunct Harbor Cities Kennel Club in Long Beach, June 1964. Our judge, Mr. William Kendrick, had 33 Pulis making up 41 entries—14 dogs, 11 bitches and 8 specials. Four Pulis entered in Obedience, and believe it or not, not one of them qualified. It was a three generation win as Ch. Arpads Vitez went BOB with his daughter going WB and BOS while her son went WD (from Novice Dog Class), showing that Mr. Kendrick was judging consistently.

In 1965 PCSC joined with the Kennel Club of Beverly Hills for our Specialty, and our judge was Mr. O. Carley Harriman. There were 30 Pulis entered for 33 entries—12 dogs, 11 bitches and 7 specials—with BOB going to Ch. Matyaspolodi Kapoure Bitang. WD was the same Puli that went WD at the '64 Specialty. The BOS and BOB were both shown to perfection and were popular wins. But some of the judging seemed to me rather inconsistent: movement of RD far excelled WD; WB didn't gait a step (I know because I handled her—she's a lovely Puli, but when she heard applause she turned into a "ham"); and every color was put up—black, grey, silver and blonde.

The Specialty of 1966 gave Judge Derek Rayne 44 Pulis for 47 entries. His BOB was the first of three consecutive specialty wins for Ch. Cinkotai Csibesz. Mr. Rayne's BOS was the '65 WB, an easy win for her. His WD was a sixteen month old Puli with a bald head. I have never seen a Puli with so much coat on its body and so little coat on its head. Because of the lack of coat on its head, the win was quite an upset though he has proven that he deserved the win by going on to do some pretty big winning since. RB was a daughter of the BOB and she gave WB rough competition, but I think maturity won here. RD was the grandson of BOB, but he was strongly contended by a Junior Puppy who was also a son of the BOB and perhaps more deserving of the win from where I stood at ringside and from knowing both Pulis.

With 1967 came Judge Maxwell Riddle and 57 Pulis for 72 entries—22 dogs, 22 bitches and 13 specials. For his second specialty win Csibesz had as his BOS his daughter who was '65 RB. BOW-WD was a strong contender to the end. He came into the show with more than enough points for his championship, but I understand the entry was made before he had all the wins. RD and RB (who incidently was just short of nine months of age) were out of the same dam who also won the Brood Bitch class.

Last year (1968 for you people that I have really confused by now) brought out 61 Pulis to make up 70 entries for judge Mr. Major B. Godsol—20 dogs, 24 bitches and 16 specials (1 entry for Obedience only.) For his third specialty win, Csibesz had as his BOS his granddaughter. Another Csibesz granddaughter was WB and his seven and a half month old granddaughter made her ring debut by going RB. Csibesz was also the grandsire of the RD who was contended by a son (a litter mate to the RB.) Now to make things even more complicated—the WD and WB were from the same sire who was also the great grandsire of the RB. I would say this judging was very consistent, with the exception of the Open Dog class.
Sixty-eight was also the year of our first Sweepstakes. Judged by Dr. Imre Bordacs of Budapest, Hungary, the Sweepstakes brought 19 entries. Dr. Bordacs' Best, Hunnia's Betyar Macko, and Best Opposite, Hunnia's Betyar Piri, were litter mates. I mentioned earlier that the specialty WD and WB were by the same sire; he was also the grandsire of the Sweepstakes' winners and was bred by Dr. Bordacs.

That brings us to 1969, and the only word that I have at this writing is that there are 64 entries. So, much luck to everyone and I'll see you at ringside.

* * * * *
SPECIALTY SHOW TIPS

1. Have your Puli well groomed and clean before entering the ring.

2. Be sure to have the hair around the feet and in between the pads trimmed, with the nails cut short.

3. Remember, when you stack up your Puli, to have the legs parallel to one another. The front legs and hocks should be perpendicular to the ground whether viewed from the front or back.

4. Hold the head up and back to have a nicely rounded convex outline of the neck. Keep the dog looking straight ahead with the top of the muzzle being level.

5. Be sure to have the tail over the back with the hair falling on both sides of the rump.

6. When gaiting the dog have him move in a straight line with his head up and tail over his back.

7. Try to work your dog on a loose lead with him about two to three feet from you.

8. Avoid blocking your dog from the view of the judge whenever possible.

9. Baiting comes in handy, especially in large classes and just after gaiting your dogs.

10. Keep the dog showing at all times even if the judge isn't looking at him.

- From Gussie Planck

* * * * *

YOU SAID IT!

A questionnaire covering a variety of topics was distributed to the PCSC members in December of last year. The results have been compiled by Judy Mischka and this was no mean task. It seems that Pulik as well as Puli owners have minds of their own. In an effort to give the PCSC members a picture of themselves the results of the questionnaire are presented in essentially unedited form. This information will also be helpful to the PCSC Board of Directors in guiding the activities of the club. Your cooperation is most appreciated.

There were several questions in the questionnaire concerning Pulikeynotes. These were asked in order to aid your editor in giving you a better Pulikeynotes. These questions and responses will not be presented here in the interest of space but there were many helpful suggestions which will be considered. (Ed. - I'll try to do my part if you do yours. There were forty-two people who said they would be willing to contribute to Keynotes. That's great! My address is on the cover, and I'm waiting eagerly.)

There were 87 completed questionnaires returned. Some of these were husband and wife joint returns, and some were husband and wife on separate forms, so the statistics are not one hundred percent reliable.

1. How many Pulik do you own?
107 males - 118 females owned by the 87 participants.
One Puli families - 42, two Pulis - 14, three Pulis - 13, four Pulis - 6, five Pulis - 1, seven Pulis - 1, eight Pulis - 2, ten Pulis - 2, eleven Pulis - 1, sixteen Pulis - 1 (Ed. - Good grief!).

2. Have you had any health problems with your Puli? Of what nature?
No problems - 38, Skin ailments - 8, tonsilitis and/or bronchitis - 6, fussy eating problems - 4, ear trouble - 4, worms - 3, breeding problems - 2, eye discharge - 2, hip dysplasia - 2. One mention each: liver trouble, flu, sore throat, vomiting, anal glands, loss of coat, broken leg, post nasal drip, eclampsia, wood ticks, and last but not least a chapped testicle.

3. Have you had any training or behavioral problems with your Puli? Of what sort?
No problems - 33, barking excessively - 10, headstrong and stubborn - 7, chewing (household) - 5, shyness - 5, housebreaking - 5, spoiled - 3, jumping on people - 2 neurotic - 2, too smart - 2. One mention each: killing geese and chickens, chewing coat, growling at judges, stealing, biting, mischeivious, digging, doesn't come when called, unruly. (Ed. Even Pulik aren't perfect!)

4. Showing:
Match shows only - 7, Breed and match - 17, Breed point only - 16, obedience only - 3, obedience trials and breed point - 6, all three - 19. Total number who show of the 87 participants: 68.

5. Number of shows in past year:
Less than 5 - 26, five to fifteen - 19, more than fifteen - 14, more than anyone in their right mind - 1.

6. Who handles the dogs?
Handle own - 50, have handler - 1, have handlers occasionally - 6, have a friend handle - 3.

7. How many litters, and how many puppies in past year?
One litter - 6, two litters - 3, three litters - 1. Number of puppies in each litter: 3, 6, 5, 10, 5, 5, 3, 1, 4, 7, 8, 7, and 3. The member having three litters produced 9 puppies.

8. Do you have any suggestions to clarify or change the AKC Standard for the breed?
Prefer it as it is - 6, would prefer present standard if judges followed it - 4, disqualify non-standard colors - 10, disqualify over and under size - 10, disqualify bad bite - 5, standard should be more specific - 4, coat allowed should be only corded - 3, length of muzzel should be specified - 3. Two mentions each: add disqualifications, disqualify over size, add recommended weights, describe ideal temperament, fault shyness, specify length of tail and ears, abandon "tail carried low". One mention each: disqualify lack of undercoat or silky coat, add point values, accept beige and silver colors, describe ideal coat and type, describe square body, describe agile movement, delete "usually shown combed".
fault wavy or open coat, fault snipy muzzel, fault roach back and/or long body, specify measurements, fault coarse bone, specify size, prefer pre-1960 standard, and describe only a Puli. (Ed. - There are many improvements which can be made in the standard. There is some difference of opinion but in general there appear to be significant areas of substantial agreement. Hopefully these can form the basis for a better Puli Standard and better Pulik.)

9. Do you attend meetings, if no why not: Attend meetings - 18, intend to this year - 3. Reasons for not attending: conflict with another meeting - 1, too far to drive - 3, young children at home - 1, no time - 1, illness - 1, notified too late - 1, they are uninteresting - 1.

10. Suggestions for meetings: Shorten business meeting - 10, have better programs - 9, more hospitality to new people - 3, more social time - 2, plan and announce programs - 2. One mention each: Conduct orderly meetings, people should stand when speaking, more films, start on time, limit time on each subject, peace and goodwill, speakers on breeding, speakers on coat care, invite veterinarians, eliminate reading of minutes and correspondence - post them, Chairmen should report to Board only unless there are special announcements, feature a Puli from different breeding each month and discuss it, shorten business part to one-half hour length, move meetings to Iowa.

11. Suggestions as to how PCSC could be of more benefit: Encourage sportsmanship in club membership and exhibiting - 6, organize clubs or branches throughout the US - 5, supply more information on the breed - 4, educate judges on the breed - 3. Two mentions each: take a stand against hip dysplasia this year, follow suggestions in questions 8 and 10, have a strong code of ethics and promote ethical breeding of true Pulik, have more Saturday and Sunday events, sponsor grooming, handling and obedience classes. One mention each: settle differences with PCA and become a member club, keep members informed of all happenings through Puliknotes, affiliate the Associated All Hungarian Breed Club of Canada, get more newcomers to show, help recognize PCA as a member of AKC, establish sincere communications with PCA, involve more members in active club work, less bickering, change BW medallion offer to W if no major, organize a dog sitting service, encourage members to judge matches, encourage judges to give opinions of Pulik in the show ring, help sell puppies, give information on how and where to train a Puli for sheepherding.

12. What do you like best about the Puli breed? Intelligence - 26, love and loyalty - 21, personality - 17, everything - 14, good looks - 11, sense of humor - 9, temperament - 9, good family dog (children) - 6, different behavior and appearance - 4, guarding instinct - 4, MY Puli - 4, alertness - 4, sensitivity - 3, ease of care - 3, desire to please - 3. One mention each: individuality, agility, loveableness, adaptability, healthiness. Two dislike constant coat care. One dislikes excessive barking. (Ed. - Well, what's a little combing or barking compared with intelligence, love, loyalty,.....)

* * * * *
WHAT THE JUDGES THINK
by Lois Powers and Anne Kennedy

When a Puli owner thinks of "Puli," he thinks of HIS Puli—that particular combination of moppy fur, of little red tongue distinguishing front from rear, of bounding momentum, springing under and over, and of impish antics which both entertain and annoy. The "uniqueness" of each Puli is part of the delight of the breed. Yet neither my Puli nor your Puli is the Ideal Puli. However, an image of the Ideal Puli is essential as a measure of and a guide to excellence, and such an image can only be achieved by objective study.

In order to help shape or help perfect an image of the Ideal Puli, PULIKEYNOTES has asked judges in a questionnaire to indicate what they look for in judging Puliks. Other breed clubs have conducted similar surveys, and during the last year, a series of articles was written in DOG WORLD on judging Cocker Spaniels. The following paragraph, a quote from the cover letter accompanying the questionnaire to the Judges, indicates our purpose:

PULIKEYNOTES has always tried to provide its readers with helpful information, and, by knowing more about "what judges look for and think about our breed," we hope to become more objective about our own Pulis and learn more about the breed. Thus we are sending the enclosed questionnaire to you, hoping that you will take a few minutes of your time to assist us in this project by answering the enclosed questions.

Questionnaires take time; they are not always easy to answer; they arrive too frequently, and are often too long. Realizing, and appreciating, the effort involved, we wish to express our gratitude to the judges for their cooperation.

As one might expect, the judges had a wide range of responses to the questionnaire. Many answered the questions without any additional comment, but some even wrote notes indicating their pleasure with the questionnaire and with being asked to participate. Some returned the questionnaires indicating that they have a policy against answering any questionnaires. Several believed themselves to be too new to Puli judging to answer but asked to keep the questionnaire for reference. Two returned the questionnaire unanswered. All of the judges responding gave their permission to print their comments. Almost all gave their permission to use their names with the comments. Again, we would like to thank the judges for their thoughtful and helpful responses.

In the following issues we will discuss the judges' replies to the questions following. Perhaps "Keynotes" readers would like to write out their views (writing is after all a form of clarification) and compare them with the judges' statements.

QUESTIONNAIRE
1. Which do you consider of more importance, soundness or type?
2. Do you consider overall balance of more importance than the excelling of certain parts, such as front, rears, heads, etc.?
3. Do you feel a disqualification clause for size (lower and/or higher) is needed in the standard? What size do you feel the standard should have?

4. As gait is not mentioned in the Puli Standard, what do you consider good movement for the Puli?

5. A. To what extent do you fault coat?
   B. To what extent do you fault a silky coat?
   C. To what extent do you fault lack of undercoat?
   D. Do you make allowances for a bitch not being in full coat if her coat is the proper texture?

6. Do you have a preference for coat style? What are your reasons for the preceding answer?

7. To what extent do you fault an overshot bite? An undershot bite?

8. How important is temperament to you? What is your opinion of Puli temperament?

9. As the Puli is by nature very animated, do you mind this animation in the ring or do you prefer him to be trained to stand posed in the ring?

10. In your final decision, do you consider showmanship of more importance than type (both individuals being sound throughout)? Your reasons, please.

11. In what order of importance do you rank the following: Movement, Structure, Bite, Temperament, Showmanship, Coat, Size? Please list the most important first.

12. When you think of a Puli, what picture comes to mind?

13. Considering the larger Puli entries at the shows, do you feel that Quality has kept pace with Quantity? Your comments please.

14. What have you found to be the most consistent fault in the Pulis that you have judged?

15. What suggestions would you make to Puli Breeders for improving the breed?

WHAT THE JUDGES THINK

by Lois Powers and Anne Kennedy

The judges were asked five questions regarding coat: (1) To what extent do you fault coat? (2) To what extent do you fault a silky coat? (3) To what extent do you fault lack of undercoat? (4) Do you make allowances for a bitch not being in full coat if her coat is the proper texture? and (5) Do you have a preference for coat style?

Regarding coat, the standard states the following:

COAT: Characteristic of the breed is the dense, weather-resisting double coat. The outer coat, long and of medium texture, is never silky, it may be straight, wavy or slightly curly, the more curly appearing to be somewhat shorter. The undercoat is soft, woolly, and dense. The coat mats easily, the hair tending to cling together in bunches, giving a somewhat corded appearance even when groomed. The hair is profuse on the head, ears, face, stifles, and tail, and the feet are well haired between the toes. Usually shown combed, but may also be shown uncombed with the coat hanging in tight, even cords.

SERIOUS FAULTS: ...Lack of undercoat, short or sparse coat. White markings such as white paws or spot on chest....

The answers to the first question, "To what extent do you fault coat?" varied. Haworth Hoch's answer, "Coat is important as the standard implies, but is secondary to type and soundness," reaffirms the ranking discussed in the second article. Structure, movement and temperament were generally ranked above coat.
However, a number of judges suggested that coat is more important in the Puli breed because it is so uniquely related to the character. Vincent Perry says, "In this breed it is important to breed character." Dr. Fremont faults coat to the extent "That it detracts from characteristic Puli appearance and field working ability." Dr. Shute concurs: "Characteristics of a breed which are essential in carrying out the purpose for which it was intended are of paramount importance. So coat is very important."

About twenty percent of the judges do not consider coat as much as a separate factor as a deciding factor. Nicholas Kay says that "slight variations of the normal coat are not important except deciding between two close dogs, though glaring faults are serious." Robert Ward agrees with this position saying that "No percentage can be placed here; only between otherwise equal specimens the poorer coat loses."

Some judges stress the importance of texture in their answers. "You may be certain texture is more important than profuseness," says D. H. Phillips. Sara Futh also is concerned with texture. "Texture is a primary problem as so often happens when emphasis is on quantity rather than quality of coat." On the other hand, some judges prefer the thick coat. George Schroeth says, "I like a full, thick coat in a Puli."

Almost all of the judges consider the silky coat to be a serious weakness. However, G. M. Parham feels "silky" to be somewhat a relative term and thus faults according to degree. Donald Booxbaum also points to the relativity of the problem. "A silky coat, if it is sparse, should be heavily faulted; if full, not so heavily faulted." Haworth Hoch takes a firmer stand. "A silky coat has to be faulted as it is not typical of a working dog." Robert Ward faults a silky coat 'quite a bit as it is 'off-type' and would be a hazard to an outdoor dog." And Dr. Shute says, "The standard says 'never silky' so I fault it seriously."

Most judges are in accord in regard to undercoat; the majority feel that the lack of undercoat should be seriously faulted. Haworth Hoch says, for example, "Lack of undercoat must be faulted as the Puli should have a double coat." George Schroeth, expressing the view of many, says, "As the standard calls for an undercoat this must be considered a necessity."

Some judges, however, considered the lack of undercoat, though not unimportant, to be related to other factors. Eileen Pimlott says that the extent of faulting for lack of undercoat "would depend on whether or not undercoat had been removed in grooming." About one third of the judges, though indicating that undercoat is important, feel that weather or seasonal factors should be considered. Paul Haskell, though he faults a poor coat, points out that coat quality depends on the season, and he takes this into consideration when judging. Sara Futh says that lack of undercoat 'may be forgiven in a superior specimen with proper texture of outercoat' in the summer. G. M. Parham calls "coat a transient condition, especially in bitches. Time of the year should make a difference." Robert Ward says, "If the animal has NO undercoat or is sparse by birth, it is very serious," except that the time of the year and sex should be considered. On the other hand, Augusta
Riggs, IV says, "A Puli must be in full coat. No judge can tell if a dog is capable of growing a coat unless it has it."

About one third of the judges make no exceptions for bitches. Nicholas Kay said, "No allowance is granted to bitches according to the standard." M. L. Baker says, "I would penalize a dog or a bitch for lack of coat." Howard Dullnig also makes no allowance for lack of coat, but he points out that texture is more important than quantity.

About two thirds of the judges do make allowances for bitches not being in full coat. (Though several judges pointed out that if a bitch is in full coat, all other factors being equal, they would place the one in full coat over one not in full coat.) Robert Ward argues, "As a breeder of many years, I do not expect a bitch to be in full coat very often. Allowances must be made." Donald Booxbaum agrees. "No dog is always in full coat." He goes on, however, to caution against allowances being made "for any apparent fault upon the assumption it will improve at some future date."

Twenty percent of the judges prefer the combed coat. A Missouri judge, Haworth Hoch says, "I prefer the brushed out coat as I have run into too many dirty, matted, corded coats. Some exhibitors are very lax in this respect." Howard Dullnig feels that "...it is easier to appreciate movement without a skirt of cords hanging in the way." M. L. Baker also prefers a combed coat. "A combed coat should be easier to care for and presents a better groomed appearance." Sara Futh, though she does not have a preference, feels "that the combed coat is more attractive...and presents the breed better to outsiders."

Twenty-five percent of the judges prefer the corded Puli. G. M. Parham says, "Your breed is best when well-corded." Mrs. Long says, "A combed, stylized coat changes the character of the Puli. He is described as an 'all weather' dog." Donald Booxbaum also stresses the preceding idea. "I prefer a corded coat because it is more natural, requiring less care, and provides adequate protection for the dog." Vincent Perry, though he has no preference, thinks "the corded coat makes the breed more attractive."

Fifty-five percent of the judges indicated that they had no preference for either the corded or the combed coat. The following judge seems to express the general view. Dr. Fremont has no preference "as long as a dog shows proper grooming and good care." Robert Ward says, "Corded or brushed should make no difference unless the style is to hide the proper texture." And Eileen Pimlott suggests, "The standard does not state a preference and I look for what is under the hair."

Next month the judges discuss bite and temperament.
... about PULI PEOPLE and PULIS (only)

by Margaret Curran

... Pulis? - yes - 33 of them (22 dogs, 11 bitches)! People? - yes - twice that number and many more! The date was March 5, 1961. The place was Pacific Park in Burbank, California. It was PCSC's first AKC Sanctioned "B" Match, the first step in our drive for the ultimate goal of holding our first Specialty.

It was mandatory that our club hold two Sanctioned B Matches and two Sanctioned A Matches before the AKC would consider our request for a Specialty and we had worked long and hard to meet the requirements. The "first" (whether it be the first time you swam the full length of the pool or drove the car alone or knit a sweater--anything you achieved by work and perseverance) is something most of us remember in flashes rather than in orderly sequence.

... The black and white flash that first comes to mind was Betty Braun in her Jaguar with "Mull's" red tongue giving the whole picture just the right touch. How he did love to ride in that convertible!... charter members Luella Gray, the late Alice Preinitz, Stewart and Zelda Reynolds were there. ...Our judge was D.G. Phillips who was helpful, efficient and genuinely interested in our breed.

The first person to take a puppy dog (6-9 mos.) into the ring was Lee Marvin. ...Wife Betty and the youngsters had come too, and they saw "Puli" get his winning ribbon. ...That's really what they called him. Lee said they spent so much time trying to find the right name for him that the kids began calling him "Puli" --and as "Puli" he was entered in the roster of our first sanctioned match.

It was one big Puli family in those days, all working together toward one goal. There were no selective groupings of this breeders puppies or that breeders stock or obedience only. Of course then, as now, there were breeders touting their wares -- but, all in all, most of the touting was done on the marvelous characteristics of the breed. Everyone was truly interested in Puli people and Pulis -- young or old, breed or obedience. It was a warm, happy relationship.

It was at this match that I had my first conversation with a Hungarian who had recently been back to his native land. He had come to the park, flyer in hand, interested in seeing the Pulis. He wanted a pair for herding sheep on his newly-purchased acreage in Oregon. We spent quite a bit of time discussing the intelligence of the Puli. He told me of driving from Budapest to Debrecen shortly after the new road between the two places had been opened. He suddenly found the road ahead completely blocked by a herd of sheep. There was no shepherd to be seen, yet the flock was going along in an orderly fashion. Then -- out of nowhere, so it seemed -- came a little black Puli who took one look at the car and disappeared. So did the sheep from the road. When he passed the flock they were at the side of the road -- and spaced at intervals along the line of woolies, right at the edge of the road sat four little Pulis, tongues lolling, waiting until the danger to their charges had passed.
I recall his enthusiasm when he spoke of a demonstration he was given in Budapest of a Puli's ability to understand what his master wanted. The Puli was given the name of a certain cow to bring, which he did without any hesitation, skillfully separating that particular cow from the rest. This was repeated again and again with a different cow each time.

Perhaps this may seem like old hat to most of you now — but remember -- these were the days before there was any kind of communication between the United States and Hungary. At that time the language barrier was almost insurmountable and the ban on Puli exporting from Hungary was in effect. Dedicated Hungarian breeders had been struggling to repair the damage done to the bloodlines following the Nazi and Russian occupations. (Many a Puli had been knifed or shot protecting his home and defending his family. Many records had been destroyed.) Information on the Puli was very scarce and much of it was inaccurate, as we now know.

This is just a brief glimpse into the past. I am told there is no record that details the Sanctioned B Matches. The second was on December 3, 1961, with Bill Cool judging. There are catalogs on the two A matches (the first on November 18, 1962, at N. Hollywood Park; the second on June 9, 1963, at Pacific Park. Mr. Phillips judged both A matches.) The second A match is on film. Perhaps one of these days we can see it again.

The progress our club has made is truly remarkable. It has been a steady growth in knowledge, in membership, in publicity for our breed and our club here in the U.S. and in other countries as well. In achieving all these things, it has enriched the entire dog world.

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WHAT THE JUDGES THINK

by Lois Powers and Anne Kennedy

One of the questions that we asked the judges was, "When you think of a Puli, what "picture" comes to mind?" Describing a Puli is not easy, but we thought readers might enjoy some of the judges' answers. They range from the literal to the figurative, but, in either case, we're sure readers will recognize Puli in the description. A few of them are given below:

A medium sized, highly active, distinctively coated dog with a lovable temperament.--Herbert D. Fremont

A dog of almost square proportions. Heavily coated. Active. A free gaiting dog with stylish carriage.--M.L. Baker

A muscular, active, little dog. Head erect. Back level and straight. A coat which not completely hides good angulation fore and aft. He should give the appearance of a dog that could do a full day of work.--G.M. Parham
Like the Old English heepdog and many other heavily coated dogs, the Puli is a challenge to me. I want to see how accurately I can assess the structure under the coat. All I can see is a mop moving!--Wilfred Shute

A shaggy dog exemplified. I'm not trying to be funny, but he is a cuddly fellow.--Sara Futh

A small, narrow-gauge railway locomotive flying around a mountain track, wearing a raincoat and hat and bouncing ready for the next turn.--Robert Ward.

A composite of hundreds of Pulik I have judged mirrors in my mind as an overlay, or as Will Judy used to say, 'My Mental Picture of as near the Standard as possible'.--Phil Phillips

Another question asked the judges was 'In what order of importance do you rank the following: Movement, Structure, Bite, Temperament, Showmanship, Coat and Size?' The chart below shows the order of importance in percentages, e.g. 88% ranked structure as most important, 12% ranked structure as second in importance. None ranked structure below second.

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<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
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<td>Movement</td>
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<td>Temperament</td>
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<td>Showmanship</td>
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<td>Coat</td>
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Several of the judges' answers pointed out that 'parts' of the dog were difficult to rank. "The parts are all important," says G.M. Parham. "We should judge as an entity which is made up of harmonious parts." Robert Ward's comments also stress the interrelatedness of the parts. He ranked the parts accordingly: "(1) Structure--as it governs Movement; (2) Movement--this is a working dog; (3) Temperament--governs a trainable, useful dog; (4) Coat--an outside dog needs coat for survival; (5) Size--a dog could be too large or too small for the intended work; (6) Showmanship; (7) Bite."

Though the 'harmonious whole' is an important concept, judges do seem to place more emphasis on some parts than on others. Structure and movement are most important to most judges. Showmanship and size appear to be the least important. Temperament and bite are the least agreed upon as far as importance.
Both are ranked in six of seven places, and none with unusually high percentages. The highest percentage for coat is found in the fourth place. It appears that judges are more concerned with structure, movement and, probably even, temperament than with coat.

Next month some of the other questions will be explored, and the judges' answers may help show us what we should be aiming for in our breeding.

* * * * *

WHAT THE JUDGES THINK

by Lois Powers and Anne Kennedy

In last month's article we learned in what order of importance by percentages the judges ranked the following: structure, movement, temperament, coat, bite, size and showmanship. This month we will discuss the judges' opinions on the relative importance of (1) soundness and type and (2) overall balance and excelling of parts.

Though the judges may have "personal definitions" for the terms "soundness" and "type," it might be well to provide general definitions of the terms as they are used when related to dogs. (The definitions are taken from the "Glossary" in The Complete Dog Book, the official publication of the American Kennel Club.)

SOUNDNESS: the state of mental and physical health when all organs and faculties are complete and functioning normally, each in its rightful relation to the other.

TYPE: the characteristic qualities distinguishing a breed; the embodiment of a standard's essential.

The judges were asked, "Which is more important, soundness or type?" Eighteen per cent of the judges argued that the two were equal or so related one to the other that they could not be separated. Dr. Shute says, "Neither" is more important for "in judging, a Puli must be a Puli and a good representative of the breed, but as a working dog, he must also be sound." Howard A. Dullnig believes both factors are equal. "No dog can be considered really good unless he has both."

Thirty-five per cent placed soundness in first rank. Some of the judges, however, qualified their remarks. George Schroth, for example, voted for soundness "providing the dog is not too far from type." Haworth F. Hoch believes overall soundness to be more important than type "when the dog appears in the ring; however, starting with type, soundness can be bred in." Sara Futh also qualified her choice. She says, "Soundness is paramount in ALL working breeds, but type is what makes the Puli unique."

Forty-seven per cent of the judges favored type over soundness. "Type and soundness," says Robert Ward, "is the first appraisal made of a group of dogs. Then we eliminate those that are the least sound. Both are needed—if only one, then type or we would not have a breed."

Another question asked of the judges involving choices of importance was "Do
you consider overall balance of more importance than the excelling of certain parts such as exceptional fronts, rears, heads, etc.? "Balanced" is defined as "a consistent whole; symmetrical, typically proportioned as a whole...."

All the judges answering this question agreed that overall balance is more important than the excelling of certain parts. Robert Ward considers overall balance "Proof of front, rear, length of neck, length of back and head," or as Eileen Pimlott says, "if the dog is well balanced, it usually is fairly well put together all over." Phil Phillips uses an analogy to describe his view: "Overall Balance in a good dog is as Essence to Perfume. Without either, one has volume with little value. Thus without the essential parts in equal proportion [overall balance], quality is absent." Several judges, though, mentioned how they used parts to evaluate a dog. "If balance is good and parts bad, then," says Nicholas Kay, "I'll take one with some good parts." Mrs. Futh points out that "the degree of fault is the deciding factor; minor faults cannot detract from a dog of overall quality." Thus there seems to be no disagreement regarding the importance of overall balance.

Next month we will discuss the judges' descriptions of good Puli movement or gait.

* * * * *

HOW TO TRAIN YOUR PUPPY FOR THE SHOW RING

by Les Benis

Leash-Breaking: Before we can even talk about the show ring the puppy has to be leash-broken. The best time for the puppy to begin the preliminary training is between the ages of 6 and 12 weeks. At this age leash-breaking is practically effortless, and no strain on the puppy. First, put a small light leather collar on the puppy's neck, without any tags, rings, bells, or any noise making device. If the puppy is fighting it first leave it on only a few minutes and slowly work it up to all day.

After he has completely accepted the collar attach an old worn out leash or a two or three foot piece of light rope to the collar and let him drag it around. This part of the training should be done when you can keep an eye on the puppy at all times so he cannot tangle up in the rope or wrap it around something and scare himself in the process. After he has accepted the idea of having the little extra weight dragging behind him, lift up the end of the leash, and first, let him go where he wants to go. In this process try to keep ahead of him and call him, encourage him to walk and when he takes a few steps on his own, praise him. During the first few lessons do not force him, and do not drag him around or let his mind associate the leash with unpleasant forces pulling him back and forth. This can set him back in his training.

These first training sessions should not last more than a few minutes each. After each session play with him, give him some tid-bits he likes, and make every effort to keep up his spirits. In training a show dog, or even a joyful companion it is my opinion that the most important thing is not to break his will and spirit.
Instead make him enjoy every step of the training. Make a game out of it. Naturally, this "game" can be more and more controlled as the dog gets older but still fully enjoyable for dog and owner.

Leash-breaking an older dog takes an entirely different approach and dozens of obedience books are available from which to pick your own method. I would like to mention one thing; since the Puli is an exceptionally easy breed to train, most of them do not require the forcefulness that many of the obedience books recommend.

Gaiting: After the dog moves around correctly on the leash, start training him to gait. Gaiting, by the way, is not just a more disciplined walking on leash as many novice exhibitors believe. Gaiting is the first step where the combined efforts of dog and handler are equally required. You have to teach your Puli to walk on a straight line with his head up, tail over his back and all this in a gay manner. The method of achieving this varies with each dog and each owner. You can even modify your bicycle so you can attach a special harness to force the dog to walk with his head up or simply wave a piece of liver in front and above his nose while walking him.

Hold the leash in your left hand, look straight ahead, and pick a speed which is most advantageous for your dog. You have to try different speeds until you find the one at which your dog shows its best, for the majority of the Pulis this speed is the maximum walking speed just before they would jump into galloping. You have to get them used to walking at this speed all the time.

I have to point out that to be fast is not the most important thing in gaiting. Some exhibitors act in the ring as if it was a dog race on leash. You have to study your individual dog, determine at what speed he looks his best, and get him used to walking at this speed all the time in the ring regardless of how fast the dogs ahead of you or behind you are moving. This is where the handler's adaptability is needed. The handler has to adjust his steps to move his dog with the speed best suited for the dog, not for the handler. Also, to maneuver his dog among the other dogs in such a manner that the dog is not forced to change speed while gaited around the ring. At the same time avoid disturbing or inconveniencing other dogs and exhibitors. It is relatively easy to move your dog at the speed you pick when your dog is moved individually, but experience and teamwork between dog and handler will truly shine when moving around the ring together with five or fifteen other dogs.

Standing: Teaching a dog to stand can also begin at an early age. At six or eight weeks you can start out by holding the puppy with one hand between his front legs, the other hand holding him between his hind legs, and just letting him stand this way for a few seconds. After the puppy stops fighting this exercise increase the time up to a minute or minute and a half. If he is standing relaxed let go with the hand holding his rear and just hold him by his collar. Finally let him go with both hands for a few seconds, eventually working this up to a minute. When he is familiar with this much, get him used to posing while he is standing. First hold his chin up in the position you want it and let him stand like this. Later position his legs the way you want them, finally straighten the back-line.
and position the tail. Again start each of the above steps with only a few seconds exposure at a time.

The most important thing is not how well he does it at first, but how happily he does it! As soon as he shows signs of being bored or tired, praise him, give him his favorite toy or tid-bit and let him go on his merry way. Wait a few hours if you have to and again practice for only a few minutes. Do not try to teach standing or posing your dog in one or two training sessions.

The correct pose for a well proportioned Puli: Set his front legs vertical and parallel to each other. Lift his head to achieve the desired neck angulation. Set his hind-leg by dropping his rear to assure that his topline is level. Slowly move his hind-legs until the hocks are vertical. In this position the Puli, if he is perfectly proportioned, should show from the side view an approximate 45 degree shoulder slope, well bent stifles, straight and level back, and the tail curling over his back on one side.

Conditioning: Your young dog can walk on a leash, gait, stand and pose, yet he can fall to pieces at a dog show unless you condition him to the noise, to the closeness of other dogs, to being touched and examined by strangers, and to the many other disturbances he will encounter only at a dog show. You can start any time to condition him to noises. Take him to supermarket entrances, theater entrances, or even to a baseball game. Once he is assured that the noise is nothing to be afraid of, he will learn to behave in a relaxed manner in any situation. To get him used to other dogs it is best to take him to fun-matches, or to leave him in a boarding kennel for a day at a time. After this he will realize there are other four legged creatures on this earth.

After this take him close to other dogs on a leash. Preferably pick the biggest dogs you can find at a match. Walk between and around them. Praise him; pet him; do anything to help keep his confidence. Later, when he can stand and pose, set him up for strangers and let them go over the dog while you are holding him. It takes only ten or fifteen seconds at a time and your dog will soon behave like a "pro". If he stands still while examined, praise him and let him go.

To get him used to being handled and examined by strangers from puppy-hood on, the following method is useful. Every time a willing person enters your house place the puppy on their lap for a few minutes. Another conditioning technique which is neglected many times even by the not-so-novice exhibitors is to get the dog used to the type of ground he is going to walk on in the ring. You can practice on a hard surface, and your dog can turn out a perfect performance three minutes before you go into the ring. Then you walk into the ring, where he has to walk on dried or freshly cut grass, or on rubber mats, or roofing paper taped to the floor (at most inside shows), and you won't believe that you have the same dog at the end of the leash. He is going to act as if he never had a leash on before.

After the first few matches or shows you and your young Puli will get used to the noises, disturbances, and occasional tenseness of dog shows. You will master the trick of keeping your dog's constant attention and you will be able to keep him alert all the time while in the ring, constantly showing his best to the judge and ringside spectators.

In the Ring: Once you walk into the ring in front of the judge, the training period is over; no more corrections. By now your Puli should know how to gait and pose and show himself and your job is to keep him alert and happy from the
second you walk in the ring until you walk out. The judge will examine your dog, and will probably ask you to walk it straight away from him to the other end of the ring; then across so he can also see your dog move in side view; and again straight back toward him, covering a large triangle shaped track. He may ask you to move the dog on a track resembling a "T" shape. In some cases he will ask you just to go straight down and straight back. In any case do exactly what he tells you to do. Try to keep as calm as possible. First of all, keep in mind that this is a sport and we do not compete for blood. If you are nervous your dog will act nervous in the ring. Many decisions have been made in favor of exhibitors who managed to stay more relaxed than their competitors and as a result could get more out of their dogs during those critical moments.

Since the majority of the owners of young puppies are novice exhibitors themselves, after the above long list of "do's", I would like to list some of the most important "Don'ts!" These are absolute No-Nos in the ring....Do not walk into the ring and greet the judge with an ear to ear smile on your face and a loud "Hooow are you..." even if you just recognized him as your next door neighbour and you never knew he was a dog judge....Most judges will let you use anything to keep your own dog's attention in the ring. You can bait him with liver, bisquit, a small ball or squeaky toy, but be considerate of the other dogs. Do not throw pieces of liver all over the ring. Do not let your dog break into barking over the ball you are holding. While the judge is examining other dogs keep one eye on him and the other on your dog. Do not engage in conversation with people sitting outside of the ring, or with other exhibitors in the ring. You are in there to show your dog to perfection and to win; not to talk over yesterday's baseball game, or your new litter of puppies. Do not start conversations with the judge. If he wants to know something he should know he will ask you. If he asks a question, make your answer polite and as short as possible. Do not try to let him know that "this is the litter sister of the dog he put up two weeks ago!" If you are among the lucky ones the judge is placing, walk calmly to the number he designated for your dog. Do not scream and do not kiss the judge in your uncontrolled happiness; but do say a soft thank you when he hands the ribbon to you.

If you are one of those who did not place; congratulate the winners and walk out with your dog quietly. Do not make faces, or nasty remarks; not even between your teeth. Do not tell the judge to read the standard before he judges this breed next time. Especially do not broadcast to all ringside spectators your disapproval of the judges choice by yelling to your waiting family "...how did you like THAT decision?". Come happiness or disappointment hold yourself together and pay undivided attention to your dog until you leave the ring. Do not let your dog fall to pieces because of your emotional reaction. You never know when the judge who is going to judge the next show might be sitting at ringside and is watching you drag your dog out of the ring.

If you manage to remember half of the above "dos" and "don'ts" while in the ring with a dog on your leash you will be doing better than the average dog show exhibitor.

* * * * *
WHAT THE JUDGES THINK

by Lois Powers and Anne Kennedy

Though the American standard does not include a description of a Puli's movement, the discussion on the Puli in THE COMPLETE DOG BOOK (the official publication of the AKC) describes the movement as follows:

He is keen and quick, and he moves with a gait as springy, almost as a bouncing ball, this trait a hand-me down, perhaps, from those dogs of long ago whose dazzling footwork was the admiration of the shepherd boy with his sheep.

Unfortunately, the formal gaiting patterns of the show ring never fully allow the Puli to show his "dazzling footwork." Nevertheless the Puli has a characteristic gait.

Some judges stated that the American standard ought to include a more detailed description of movement. For example, Robert Kerns suggests that movement should be mentioned especially in the standard of a working dog. Dr. Wilfred Shute refers to the new Doberman Pinscher standard as a good example of a more detailed description of movement. The FCI standard does include a fairly detailed description of Puli movement. Recognizing, however, that in this country the Puli is judged by the American standard, NOT the FCI standard, but because the American standard lacks a statement on movement, the following quote from the FCI standard is included as descriptive (definitely not to be misconstrued as prescriptive) of Puli movement.

Its stride is not far reaching. Its gallop is short. The movement is short stepping, very quick and typical, in harmony with its lively disposition. The movement is never heavy, lethargic or lumbering.

Thus, given some descriptions of Puli movement, let us see how the judges describe it, keeping in mind the great difficulty of accurately describing a moving dog!

Most judges stress the fact that the Puli is a WORKING DOG, and as such, gait or movement should be considered in relation to the work that he does. Herbert Fremont says that movement should be "Free, well coordinated and effortless—as for any working dog." Haworth Hoch says, "...the Puli as a working dog should move at a trot with forelegs and hind legs traveling straight with pads converging toward a center line as the speed increases. The hind feet should reach well under the body to give good drive." Howard Dullnig insists that "Any working dog must move square, front and back. His angulation should be balanced so he does not overstep. He should show freedom and power without prancing or "pounding."

Not only do the judges mention that movement must be appropriate to a working dog but that movement must be efficient and economical as well. Nicholas Kay points to the need for "efficient movement" for the working dog; "Easy forward propulsion, no elbows out, or wobbly hocks, etc." Robert Ward says, "I consider the Puli an "old," natural type of dog...a single tracking dog with the normal 45 degrees lay-
back of shoulders and sufficient angulation of stifle to run all day without interference." Mrs. Long also describes the Puli movement with an emphasis on economy and efficiency: "An efficient handling of the running gear denoting ability to conserve energy when going a distance and economy of motion when turning and stopping." etc. And, as Eileen Pimlott says, "Short, high stepping action is more tiring...and not correct for a working dog."

Many judges mentioned drive. George Schroeth believes good movement is "Free movement, front and rear. Drive is from the rear, true and straight. Feet to move forward only enough to clear the ground. No up and down movement." "If the Puli has good layback of shoulders and good strong hindquarters with good angulation, well let down hocks," says Eileen Pimlott, "he will move with drive from the rear, with good reach in front without too much lift."

A number of judges stressed the tracking aspect of movement. G. M. Parkham describes good movement as follows: "Good forward reach with front feet snatching up just in the split second to allow rear to overreach. Should tend toward single tracking as trotting gait increases in speed." Or as Sara Futh states: "Modified single tracking, feet approaching the single track as speed increases, from parallel stance at rear with good reach, hind feet at least in the mark of front paws."

Thus, from the judges' remarks we see that movement is a complex matter. To summarize, Phil Phillips' statement is appropriate. "Gait is a matter of Physics, Skeletal Structure in reference to covering ground, Mechanics and the intangible, Desire. Combined, these factors make for the Gait needed to accomplish the function for which a Puli is bred."

Next month the judges discuss size.

* * * *

WHAT THE JUDGES THINK

by Lois Powers and Anne Kennedy

The discussion this month involves the judges' opinions on size disqualifications, size as stated in the standard, and size of the Puli. Remembering back to how the judges ranked the various aspects of judging (structure, movement, etc.), we note that size was not ranked above fifth place by any judge. Though size cannot be discounted by any means, judges evidently do not emphasize it as much as structure, movement, temperament and coat, all of which they ranked above size.

The American standard does not include any size disqualification, and all but several judges feel that no size qualifications should be included. Unfortunately, the few who feel that a size disqualification should be included in the standard did not explain their reasons. Several who did not disfavor size disqualification did, however, urge caution in its use. Howard Dullning said it should not be used unless a system of pre-registration is established because of the time problem in the ring. Sara Futh argued that a disqualification should be used only if there is an increase in size problems within the breed. Though both considered disqualification, neither seemed to essentially advocate it. Thus only several judges seem to prefer size disqualifications.

The reasons for not desiring size disqualifications varied. Nicholas Kay feels disqualification is unnecessary, that a guideline is sufficient for judges
to follow. Haworth Hoch points to the actual problem of measuring dogs at a show: "Measurements at a show are too variable and inaccurate." Wilfred Shute agrees feeling that "Breeds with standards with disqualifications for size lead to all sorts of hassles at shows. A dog is measured in one day and out the next." Vincent Perry also objects to size disqualification: "Heavens No! There is too much measuring going on now." He does urge, however, keeping a preferred size. Eileen Pimlott reflects "the size in relation to other factors" problem by her statement: "I would hate to disqualify a lovely, typey dog that may be an 1/8 of an inch over or under the limit." Thus, for various reasons, almost all of the judges seem to feel that disadvantages of size disqualification far outweigh the advantages.

The majority of the judges seem to think that the present standard is adequate, but about one third point out problems or weaknesses in the statement of size. For example, though most felt that disqualifications should not be included, they did feel specific mention of sizes should be included in the standard. As Dr. Shute points out "Without specific restrictions height specifications are ignored." Thus he feels that specific mention is needed. Mr. Phillips suggests a phrase that he would like to see added: "between "x" and "y" inches at the withers." Eileen Pimlott also points to limitations in size specifications. "Seventeen inches is a nice, average height, providing the dog has substance, but he can be too leggy and still the right height." Size, then, is relative to other factors. Another judge who feels that the standard could use sharpening is Donald Booxbaum. He says "There is too much disparity in height in the show ring today." He believes "the standard should provide for a minimum height of 15 inches and a maximum height of 19 inches for males--females should be smaller."

Apart from the general judging considerations, Mr. Booxbaum's suggestion might well be considered because the wording of the standard is a source of misunderstanding for both owners and judges. For example, one judge states that "the minimum and maximum as given in the standard was adequate." He evidently takes the lowest figure as the minimum. Another states that "size as stated in the standard is okay--17 to 19 inches for males," also taking the lowest figure as the minimum. The misreading by judges, though understandable, is inexcusable. The standard reads:

**SIZE:**

Males about 17 inches, and should not exceed 19 inches.
Females about 16 inches, and should not exceed 18 inches.

The hasty reader remembers the two numbers and inaccurately concludes that 17-19 inches for males and 16-18 inches for females are the guidelines for height. The careless eye catches the two numbers as the two extremes. What the standard has stated in "about 17 inches for males" and a maximum size, but no minimum size. One could infer that because the maximum is two inches over 17 inches the acceptable minimum would be less by the same increment. Or the absence of a minimum when the maximum is given might even lead a reader to believe that there is indeed no minimum. The failure to include a minimum leads to "the 17-19 inches for males and the 16-18 inches for females" error.

There are, however, several legitimate interpretations regarding the word "about" from the standpoint of language usage as the judges' answers seem to indicate. "About 17 inches" can mean:

1. any one of several kinds of averages:
   
   the mean \( (15, 17, 19, 16, 16, 18, 18) = 119 \text{ divided by } 7 \) gives the mean of 17,
b. the median, as many numbers above as below (15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19),
c. the mode, the usual or the typical, the number occurring most often
   (16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 19, 16, 17),
2. close to or approximately (as 16 1/2 is close to 17) and
3. the ideal, the best possible size.

Note the possible differences of opinions that each interpretation might sug-
gest. Judges who interpret "about 17 inches" to mean one of the three kinds of
averages may prefer the average like Eileen Pimlott who says "I feel 17 inches is
a nice average" or they may prefer dogs either larger or smaller than the average,
believing that either is perhaps better than average. Mr. M.L. Baker, for example,
prefers dogs closer to the maximum. Judges interpreting "about 17 inches" as one
of the meanings of average have the widest range of definition and thus the widest
range of freedom in their size preferences.

Judges who interpret "about 17 inches" to mean "close to or approximately"
would tend to think dogs closer to 17 inches the best size, all things being equal.
Mr. Robert Ward's statement that larger or smaller sized dogs lose the quickness,
agility and strength necessary for all day herding seems to suggest that he favors
the "close to or approximate" interpretation.

The last interpretation is the most delimiting of all in terms of size--
"about" as ideally 17 inches. This means that 17 inches is the best size and one
should strive for it. From Mrs. Futh's comment that ideal size is up to the breed
ers, and judges merely interpret, one can assume that she interprets the size
stated in the standard as the ideal size.

Thus, average (mean, median, or mode), approximate, and ideal are used as
the interpretation of "about" each valid according to language usage, but each
tending to shape or delimit a judges' opinion accordingly.

* * * * *
PULIKEYNOTES INTERVIEWS DR. K

As you all know we were fortunate to have Dr. Erno Kubinszky, a well known veterinarian and judge from Hungary, visit us for an extended period of time. He was later joined by his lovely wife Valerie. Dr. Kubinszky attended many of the PCSC functions and highlighted his stay by judging the Puppy Sweepstakes which were held in conjunction with the 1970 RCSC Specialty at the SBKC Show. Before Dr. Kubinszky returned to Hungary we were fortunate to have an interview with him through Klara Benis who translated and recorded his answers. Dr. Kubinszky is an engaging person and I'm sure that you will find his comments interesting.

Keynotes: How many all breed dog shows are held in Hungary in a year? How many entries are there in a typical large show?

Dr. K: There are two international shows in Budapest each year, and about eight to ten others in various other cities. The Budapest show entries are between 1200-2400 (The last one in May, 1970, drew 2400 entries.) The ones in smaller cities usually have about 400 entries.

Keynotes: Is the 'point system' still used for judging the Puli in Hungary?

Dr. K: The point system is not being used any more as an actual judging system. It is only used as a guide for the judges when they are deciding the order of importance of various faults or strong points.

Keynotes: Are there as many professional handlers in Hungary as in this country?

Dr. K: There are no professional handlers as such. In some cases people who do grooming for breeds such as the various terriers, poodles, etc. will also show the dogs for the owners but the fee is included in the grooming price. These cases are very few.

Keynotes: What is the biggest difference that you have noticed between American and Hungarian dog shows?

Dr. K: There are a lot more shows here and more breeds are shown. People are more experienced in handling their dogs. Shows are more "professional" looking, probably due to the large number of shows, and the resulting experience and routine in giving and attending shows. Also good equipment, crates, etc. aids the appearance. It is interesting to see the difference in the breeds which are shown in larger number here compared to Hungary. Different breeds are popular here than in Europe. I am impressed by the good sportsmanship, friendly talk between loser and winner. Also very impressive are the amount of and quality of trophies.

Keynotes: What do you think of Best in Group and Best In Show judging?

Dr. K: It is very good when different judges do them than the ones who did those breeds. It seems like more handlers place in groups than amateurs. Could it be that handlers pick better dogs to show? It is good show for the public, and makes an impressive show. It also creates ambition for the exhibitors, and possibly influences the popularity of the various breeds.

Keynotes: We always like to know how we are doing over here with our Pulik. In general what do you think of the Pulik you have seen in this country?

Dr. K: I am impressed with the general quality of Pulis I have seen. The Puli in this country lacks somewhat uniformity in coat and size. I have seen some dogs which were combed out, where even the undercoat was removed.
I also feel that the "puffed up" type of grooming takes away from the typical Puli appearance. I have seen some dogs with the topcoat fluffed up but very matted underneath. I believe the words grooming and care are misunderstood by some, they think that only by combing him completely out is a Puli "well presented". This is wrong.

**Keynotes:** What are their strongest points?

**Dr. K:** I am impressed with the well cared for coats, many good square bodies, good tails, and also impressed by the way they are shown, and the way they are trained to behave in the ring.

**Keynotes:** Their weakest?

**Dr. K:** I have seen several faults: several oversized, those which were overly combed (however, this is not the dog's fault), some faults in color (for example-lighter tails, lighter feet). Both of these (size and color) contribute to fault in "type". I also found some missing teeth, but there were no bad bites in the dogs that I judged.

**Keynotes:** What about uniformity in movement?

**Dr. K:** Large percentage gait well and move well. This too is often influenced by training and show presentation.

**Keynotes:** Have people in Hungary ever had serious disagreements over the Puli?

**Dr. K:** Only the question concerning the size where the four sizes were concerned. Many wanted to keep four sizes. Now there is agreement on the necessity of developing uniformity in size. I feel that this "controversy" will not end completely until the uniform size is accomplished. This will come from a long process of selective breeding toward the "ideal" 40 cm. height. (Ed. Note: There used to be four size ranges for the Puli in Hungary. This was later abandoned in favor of a single size range, however, it is evident that the era of four sizes had its effect upon the breed, for there is now a great deal of variation in size. It is interesting to note that the size problem transcends national boundaries but on second thought this is to be expected since it is carried in the genes of our Pulis.)

**Keynotes:** What do you think about the American Puli Standard?

**Dr. K:** In my opinion the AKC Standard needs some changes and clarifications. It should not allow "level" bite, "hanging" tail position, or "lighter eyes". The wording should be: "moderately tucked up". The length of the back should specify so that it forms a "square" body. It should not allow the "straight coat". If it does it could just as well read: "The Puli may have any kind of coat". Too many words such as "moderately" and "medium" are used in places where more definition could be given. It is hard to define "medium". It should give definite requirements and allowable deviation from them. If the standard were strictly followed (with the possible above mentioned corrections), and any serious deviation from this would be considered an automatic disqualification, then this would be an ideal standard. By the way, except for the above mentioned clarifications, and a few very minor details, there is no basic difference between the AKC and Hungarian standards. It is unfortunate, however, that the photo of the Puli in the official AKC book does not fit the standard in the back!

(to be continued)
(Editor's Note: The following is the continuation of an interview with Dr. Erno Kubinszky that was begun in last month's Pulikeynotes. Before continuing with the questions and answers it is necessary to make a clarification of Dr. Kubinszky's answer to the question on the AKC Puli Standard which was given in last month's issue. All of his answers have suffered through a double interpretation; first by the interpreter, from Hungarian to English notes, and then, by myself, from notes to final text. Unfortunately something was lost in Dr. Kubinszky's answer to the "Standard" question. Dr. Kubinszky had in fact prefaced his answer with the statement that it was not his place to tell American Puli breeders or the AKC what to do with their standard. He emphasized the similarities between the American and FCI standards, the latter being the one followed in his country. His comments on our standard were offered only as helpful suggestions, which in his opinion would be beneficial to the Puli in the United States. My apologies to Dr. Kubinszky and to any readers who may have taken issue with my poorly worded interpretation. M.R.)

Keynotes: How does the temperaments of Pulik in this country compare with those of Hungarian Pulik?
Dr. K: Temperament here in the United States is noticeably calmer at the shows and better balanced, very obviously due to the fact that these dogs spend more time with their owners. Here everyone has cars, and can take dogs with them wherever they go. Dogs are used to strangers, and used to dog shows.

Keynotes: Like most working breeds the Puli should be well angulated, but he is usually considered to be a short striding dog. Isn't this inconsistent?
Dr. K: Movement is always initiated by the hindlegs. The front is only support for the body. Movement is always a correlation between shoulder angulation, length of body, and length of the legs. Angulation is more or less the same with all dogs. The Puli should move ideally as a square dog of his size would when correctly built. For example a German Shepherd, with its longer legs, reaches far to get ahead faster. On the other hand the Corgi has a long body, and short legs and therefore must take many quick steps to keep up. The Puli is a square dog of medium size and its movement is in between. He moves his legs faster than the shepherd, but does not step as far. He keeps up by faster movement, but the difference in angulation is negligible.

Keynotes: Do you feel that Puli movement is unique? If so, in what way?
Dr. K: If one calls it "unique" it is only because of the Puli's "unique" temperament, agility and elasticity. It gives him a happy, "bouncing" movement, yet structurally he is the same as that of any other square dog of his size.

Keynotes: From a veterinarian's point of view, do people fuss over their dogs in Hungary as much as they do here in the United States?
Dr. K: Yes, owners "fuss" just as much with their dogs. This is of course a vet's point of view.

Keynotes: Is veterinary practice in Hungary similar to that in the United States? How does it differ?
Dr. K: Veterinary practice differs only in that perhaps more is told the
owners about their dogs' problems. They usually get prescriptions, fill them at
the pharmacy, and follow a prescribed treatment themselves rather than returning
for regular visits. They only come back so the vet can observe the progress of
the treatment. Noticably more medication is given here in the United States by
shots (which only a vet can give). Payment is always cash on the spot; and prices
are comparatively low. For example, rabie shots are a must, and are free. Dog
owners are required by law to take their dogs in for at least one checkup per year.
Usually they get their DHL booster at the same time.

Keynotes: It is sometimes difficult for people to relate the intended func-
tion of a dog to its standard. In the case of the Pul in America, for example,
Pulis are almost never used for herding. Doesn't this in fact diminish the im-
portance of a constant standard as a guide to breeding and showing?

Dr. K: Even though dogs are not used for what they were originally bred for,
their qualities should be maintained. The population of dogs which are more and
more like the standard describes should increase by improved breeding practices.
This should be the goal rather than changing the standard to agree with the dogs.
If one changed dogs according to the environment, then all dogs in the same area
should be alike.

Keynotes: How many herding Pulis are there in Hungary? Are any registered?
Dr. K: Unfortunately I can't answer how many herding Pulis there are in
Hungary. Many are not registered.

Keynotes: How many registered Pulis are there in Hungary?
Dr. K: There are approximately 10,000 Pulis registered in Hungary.

Keynotes: Is there as much "back-yard" breeding done in Hungary as in the
United States?
Dr. K: Approximately half of the Pulis bred are from registered kennels and
the other half are from smaller breeders and novices.

Keynotes: Hip Dysplasia is a prevalent problem among some breeds in the U.S.,
Is it as big a problem in Hungary?
Dr. K: It is not as big a problem as here in your country. I maintain that
in many cases its development could be prevented by correct calcium feeding, esp-
entially at an early age.

Keynotes: How long does the average Puli in Hungary live?
Dr. K: The average Puli in Hungary lives to an age of 12 to 14 years. Just
before I left Hungary I had to put a 21 year old Puli to sleep.

Keynotes: Are Pulis used as police or guard dogs in Hungary?
Dr. K: At the moment, no. But they used to be before the war. One of the
International Police Trials in Vienna was won by a Puli.

Keynotes: Have you seen obedience competition here in the U.S.? How does it
compare with similar events in Hungary?
Dr. K: Yes. You have approximately the same exercises. Only lately have they started giving awards at shows, and mostly the large guard breeds participate.

Keynotes: Do you feel that it is more difficult or easier for a Puli to earn a championship in Hungary than in this country?
Dr. K: It is harder in Hungary. There are fewer shows, more competition, and you have to win over the special class too in order to become the winner and advance towards a championship.

Keynotes: There has been some confusion about Puli coat color in this country. Are parti-colored Pulik ever seen in Hungary? Are they ever shown?
Dr. K: No parti-colors are shown.

Keynotes: What about an apricot color? Is it acceptable?
Dr. K: Apricot is not an accepted color. Two or three have been shown within the past three years, but only in a separate class, under "experimental group" in which no championship award is given.

Keynotes: Are there many greys in Hungary?
Dr. K: There is a much smaller number of grays than blacks, and very few whites.

Keynotes: Enough about dogs. How do you like the United States? American hospitality?
Dr. K: I am enjoying my visit very much. I have seen something new every day. I am greatly impressed with American friendliness and hospitality.

Keynotes: What did you think of Disneyland?
Dr. K: Yes, I visited Disneyland and was impressed with that artistic little "country". It was too bad that of all days, we went on that day when the hippies decided to ruin the fun; but it did not change my very pleasant impressions. I would again like to thank everyone, the PCSC, and all who made my trip possible for an unforgettable experience.

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STANDARD PROPOSED FOR JUDGING OF POINT HUNTERS

An immense amount of time and effort has been devoted by fanciers to draw up a blueprint of the ideal specimen of their favorite breed; it seemed to me, however, that the other end of the leash had been neglected. I decided that something should be done about this omission forthwith, and so, I humbly present the following standard for your approval or rejection. It has nothing to do whatsoever with pointers or hunters, but with that neglected other end of the lead:

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The impression should be that of an active, hard working creature, who can go for considerable periods without sleep, and is capable of traveling great distances under adverse conditions. The temperament should be friendly, but a determination to succeed by approved means should be present at all times.

HEAD: Although in certain specimens of the breed this feature is found to contain a surplus of holes, this is not to be encouraged; rather the head should be cool even in the pursuit of the breeds natural quarry - majors.
EARS: These should not be used exclusively for the reception of gossip, and when long and pointed, are to be penalized.

NOSE: An extreme hardness of this organ is to be considered a fault.

EYES: Should be constantly used to catch sight of opportunities whereby novices can be helped (this is the term used for puppies of the breed). The eye color is relatively unimportant. Judges should note that a red color or red markings of the eye on the morning following club dinners is to be excused.

TEETH: These should be used mainly for sinking into problems and duties connected with the club. On no account to be used for backbiting. Detachable ones not to be objected to provided these are retained in the mouth while being shown.

CHEST: This is often carried by specimens of the breed, and usually contains grooming equipment and light refreshments.

FOREARMS: These should be flexible and well-angulated, enabling the animal to reach swiftly for the check book or wallet at the approach of a trophy chairman.

SHOULDERS: Should be broad enough to bear the burden of committee work and/or office.

COAT: Usually dispensed with in the summer, this may be any of an amazing variety of shapes and colors during the winter months. Customarily worn with a number, and the denser part usually containing pieces of liver and squeaky mice.

HEIGHT: Relatively unimportant, but judges and breeders should note that specimens under or over the following limits should not be exhibited: Males 24" - 108"; Females 23 1/2" - 107 1/2".

TEMPERAMENT: A most important factor when assessing the qualities of the breed. Viciousness in any degree to be grounds for disqualification. Shyness is not to be considered a fault and may be quickly dispelled on encounter with friendly member of the breed.

STOMACH: This is to be regarded as an important factor, as only strong-stomached specimens may pursue the purpose of the breed, which entails the consumption to large quantities of hot dogs, hamburgers, barbecued beef, etc., over long periods.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor temperament, bad sportsmanship, viciousness.

MAJOR FAULTS: Tardiness in arriving at ring-side, lack of friendliness towards other breeds.

MINOR FAULTS: Poor gait in the ring caused by high heels (this is occasionally seen in the female of the species).

--by Jack Cramer through the courtesy of the AMERICAN DOG REPORTER and DANE DOINGS.

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Many times the question is asked: What is a working dog doing at a Dog Show? The judging is mostly done on the basis of points. If the working dog does not have good muscles and is not strongly built, he is handicapped in his work. Let us start with the dog’s character and his physical prowess. Both are important in the training of the dog for his job. There are dogs in which shyness and cowardice are mostly combined with suspicion. A certain amount of suspicion is desirable.

The second group is that which has some insubordination and stubbornness. It can happen that a dog gets shy after a few exercises with cows—but not a brave dog. A dog knows very well the difference between training and real action. Here, a weak dog can later turn out as a failure. The stubborn dog needs an expert hand and patience to change his stubbornness into working ambition. But when we have succeeded in this, he will do his job well in every situation.

There are many factors which can handicap a dog in his task. A sensitive skin or a heavy one may be a source of many troubles. The skin makes up about 12% of the weight of the dog, while the bones are about 14%. A skin that does not fit like a glove, as it should, can be the reason of the sensitivity. The fur protects the dog against cold, heat and rain. A Puli does not easily get wet to his skin, but if he is wet we have to give him an opportunity to get dry.

We do not have to discuss how important it is for a working dog to be well-muscled and strongly built. This enables the dog to have the endurance and strength to carry out his task. The position of the eyes is very important. If the eyes are not situated correctly they may be sensitive to weather and dust, and these may cause infection to the eyes. The dog’s bite and teeth are also important. They are the dog’s tools and even weapons.

For running long distances a dog needs healthy and well-developed lungs and chest. A well-built back and hips are important for good running and jumping. The construction of the body and its flexibility enables the dog to keep on the move for hours. Correct posture is responsible for correct walking and running with speed and endurance.

Many faults could be corrected if recognized in time by the breeder.

--reprinted with permission from the Israeli Puli Club Bulletin--

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Section Three

Obedience
THE WORKING PULI

Rrrrrrrrrrr-ROUGH

by Al Carter

May I offer a word of praise, commendation and tribute to the staffs of the
dog shows, especially in this trend to unusual ground areas at obedience trials?
Many times, at the shows, if I had only a sword, I would have liked to salute them
on either one, or both, or their exalted shoulders - or maybe even give a slight
tap in between.

In our last show, the exercises were done on gravel, and in the show previous
to that, on sticky tar paper. Must be the new rules. Just in case the dog show
sponsors didn't think of them, might I offer some other suggestions?

How about ground glass? It would be a good test of the toughness of the dog's
paws. Or better yet, glowing coals could really test the stamina of a dog. Then,
how about in mud; I understand that mud baths are healthy, also. Or in a plowed
field - should demonstrate the dog's jumping ability by gracefully going over each
of those cute furrows. Or on a newly laid roadbed- would help the road builders
by packing down the road materials. A swamp should be cooling, particularly if
the show happened to be held on a hot day as they usually are in summer. Or on the
side of a hill. Or on a freeway, where it would also be a good test of the dog's
reflexes - and those of his handler also.

Hope these suggestions are helpful to those who run the shows and are at a
loss for ideas. That show on gravel previously mentioned was as much fun as the
one on the newly polished and waxed basketball floor, or that one in the busy
shopping center parking lot.

You would think that I have covered about all imaginable circumstances. Just
to show you there's always room for progress, the show I attended today was on
plastic sheets!

You should not always expect the ultimate in the form of sawdust or cold con­
crete floors or wet grass, though. You would not WANT the monotony of it all.
Neither would the dog, especially, say, of wet, coarse, stubby grass.

As one male dog summarized it all for me recently: "Rrrrrrrrrrr-rough!!"

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TASHA TUTORS: When you encounter a training problem, one of the best ways to
solve it is to go back to the basic method you used to teach the exercise in the
first place.

TASHA TUTORS: Ask any obedience trained dog, and he'll tell you it's the
handler who usually loses the points.

*** **
ONCE IN A LIFETIME

It was truly an unparalleled experience that was given to all dog fanciers when the Valley Hills Obedience Club, oldest organization of its kind, put out the latchstring at the Glen Alire Country Club for an open meeting to hear a panel discussion by four of the nation's most famous trainers -- FRANK BARNES, FRANK INN, HERB WEGNER and CARL SPITZ.

Few, if any, of the listeners (with the possible exception of moderator Ben Harris, president of VHOC) were conscious of the fact that they were listening to a panel discussion of questions they had submitted. Rather, it was like eavesdropping on the reminiscences of four old friends.

They had many things in common, these four trainers whose experience added up to an awesome 150 years. They all make a living -- and a very successful one -- in this profession. They all started in their twenties. They all believe in split-second timing in training, in the psychology of kindness with firmness; with encouragement through repetition, and the necessity for a dog's absolute trust in his trainer.

(Bill Koehler, author of the book "The Koehler Method of Dog Training" and trainer for Walt Disney, was originally scheduled for the panel. At the time of the meeting he was on location in Arizona, and the remaining members of the panel were unanimous in their choice of Frank Barnes to take his place.)

The guest panelists gave background information on one another:

Carl Spitz, with 45 years in dogs, was a Criminal Inspector in Chicago before he came to Orange County and trained dogs for the ranchers there. He trained his movie dogs on Ventura Blvd., and finally moved to Riverside where he lived till 1958. He is known not only for his training of movie dogs but also for war dogs, and he has the only air-conditioned kennels with piped-in music, and a choice of runs (dirt, gravel, cement), now in charge of his son, Carl Spitz, Jr.

Herb Wegner, with 39 years in dogs, started in San Francisco in 1924-25 with five German Shepherds and it was some time later before he included other breeds. He has been judging at obedience trials for 18 years. In the show catalog of the 1936 Harbor Cities show there were 6 entries under Carl Spitz as judge and Herb won 1st place. (Heckert of the Santa Barbara club was also entered). There was a total entry of 461 dogs that year.

Frank Barnes originally started in dogs 37 years ago. In the early years he was on the vaudeville circuit with a terrific dog act. Though he is known by most people for Rin Tim Tim, which series he owned (Lee Duncan owned the name and the first three of the four dogs actually called Rin Tin Tin), he did the training for such pictures as "Wild Geese Calling" and "The Egg and I". In 1942-43 he worked for Spitz and RKO. He had a dog he was offered $10,000 for --TARZAN, the Dog with the Human Mind. He has been under contract also to MGM and Columbia. He had German Shepherds and Setters. In the 164 episodes of Rin Tin Tin, it was never necessary to have a retake! It is important that you "breed RIGHT and SOUND!" if you want good results, thinks Barnes.

Frank Inn, the baby of the four in experience--he has only 29 years!--is best known today for his training of animals for television. Though Cleo, the sad-eyed
Basset, is gone now, she will be remembered by millions of TV viewers. He also trains the creatures on the Beverly Hillbillies Show. He has won 10 Patsy awards, (the award given an animal performer each year). He was with Weather wax for 13 years, but he has had his own business for the last 10 years. By his own admission, he is the "biggest man in the animal business!" At one time he weighed 240 pounds. His doctor said he'd better not get heavier, but he went up to 245, then to 250. There he stayed, weighing day after day. Then came the day he went by a drug store and put a nickel in the machine and found out he weighed 287...... All his scale weighed was 250!

Some of their answers to questions are following:

Q.: AT WHAT AGE SHOULD YOU START FORMAL OBEDIENCE TRAINING?
A.: Spitz: In a school or park, not before 6 mo. (no time limit)...do it at home....A dog needs to be fully developed mentally and physically.
Wegner: I have a Puppygarten (like kindergarten). Don't train them too tight...Teach them to sit, lie down, etc....Split-second training...Observe how they play and what they do...any dog will run from a scooter.
Inn: I train a puppy as soon as I get it...everything from repetition....If you try to fool a dog, they know it. Anything is just plain old common sense. Give the proper reward, yet be stern enough.
Barnes: Encourage him to do what you want him to do. Timing in training a dog is the greatest thing.

Q.: IS THERE SUCH A THING AS A PERFECT 200 SCORE?
A.: Wegner: No...I have only given 6 perfect scores...If I think that dog works the best that dog can work and comes as close to perfect as possible, I give it. So does Spitz...So, how far can imperfection go? (The panelists digressed from their topic to make a few pertinent comments on the Great Dane--it's wrong to make a GD jump too much, to sit up and to walk on his hind legs.... it is hard on him because it is an unnatural position...a Dane is not mature until 3 years and is old before 10.)

Q.: HOW MUCH TIME DO YOU SPEND PER DAY TRAINING?
A.: Wegner: 15 minutes, 5 or 6 times a day, for several weeks or months.
Inn: With Cleo, he worked 10 minutes, set the clock for two hours, and worked around the clock until she had mastered the trick...It took a full 3 years to train her.
Barnes: 15 minutes 3 times a day...the last session at night, and then just put him away and let him sleep on it...he will learn that much quicker.
Spitz: The dog you are training must live with you.

Q.: HOW DO YOU GET A DOG IN PICTURES? ARE AUDITIONS HELD?
A.: Barnes: Be a relative...it is almost impossible for an outsider. A lady once called a member of the panel to make available a litter of unborn Daisy pups, scientifically bred!...The answer was "If I get a call for a new-born pup..."

Q.: WHAT DO YOU DO ABOUT A BARKING DOG?
A.: Wegner: Get a water gun...get him right on the nose.

Q.: HOW DO YOU TEACH A DOG NOT TO HOWL?
A.: Wegner: Teach him to bark first, then not to bark...don't punish him, reward him.
Q.: ON USE OF THE THROW CHAIN --
A.: Barnes: I use a handful of little pebbles...step back and call him and pet him. You must time it perfectly...not 1 second too soon or 1 second too late. 
Inn: I'm a peagravel thrower, myself...
Wegner: I really never used the chain...but it's OK if used right...I train on a long string, with gravel.
Spitz: Since 1927, wherever I go this question follows me! Only on dogs that need it...A dog must absolutely trust his trainer. (The chain should never weigh more than 5 oz. for a medium sized dog.)

Q.: ON DUMBBELL TRAINING --
A.: Wegner: (3 days)...there must be a minute and a half between work and praise.

Q.: IS THERE ANY WAY TO HELP A SHY 8 MONTH OLD GERMAN SHEPHERD WHO WILL ACCEPT ONLY THE WOMAN OF THE HOUSE?
A.: Barnes: You can't do very much with a shy shepherd.
Wegner: I did it...but it took 3 years of kindness to give the dog confidence.
Spitz: Perhaps the man forces himself on the dog...a dog wants to make up with YOU, not you with the dog.

Q.: IS THE FRENCH POODLE THE EASIEST DOG TO TRAIN?
A.: Spitz: I don't think it is the brain capacity...ability has the advantage...the working breed and hunting breed over the others -- one who has served mankind.
Inn: No one breed...it is in the individual dog...much is due to circumstances and environment.

Not all of the answers were serious. The panelists enjoyed injecting their own bit of humor to spark up the discussions!

Q.: DO YOU USE FOOD IN TRAINING?
A.: Inn: YES!...tupperware with steak in it...a deductible item because it's dog food...It's nobody's business if I want to eat dog food. (You're right Carl, I don't know much about Obedience. We just kinda trick the little rascals!)

Q.: HOW CAN I STOP A DOG FROM MOVING?
Spitz: Don't tell him it's a licensed show.

The evening ended with over fifty questions left unanswered. It remained for the irrepressible Frank Inn to add the final fillip to our enjoyment when he said, "I have a dog that can read! He saw a sign WET PAINT -- and he did!"

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TASHA TUTORS: If you have run out of ideas for varying your obedience training sessions and your Puli acts bored with it all, try stopping all work. You'll be surprised how responsive and enthusiastic a working dog you'll have after a month or two lay off.

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THE MILO PEARSALL DOG TRAINING CLINIC

May 14-15, Devonshire Downs, Northridge, California (1966)

About Milo Pearsall: Since Milo Pearsall first started training dogs in 1944, his name has become familiar to trainers everywhere. He has been judging obedience classes since 1945 in almost all the East Coast states, in Mich., Minn., Ill., Mo., Texas, Canada and Bermuda. His wife is also an obedience judge and trainer and has assisted him in running a great many training classes and three 13-week courses on TV in the N.Y. area. Now he is conducting a series of training clinics around the country, demonstrating his methods to trainers, instructors, obedience classes and clubs. The Pearsalls have collaborated on many training articles for national and international dog magazines. The year before last the Clinic was held in Florida, last year it was in Del Monte, this year it is the first time it has been held in Southern California.

Highlights of the Sunday agenda -- courtesy of R. Breckenridge,...Sunday was primarily concerned with advanced training (Open and Utility) which I hope owners of Pulis with a CD or CDX can benefit from.

The Open work problems demonstrated were the DROP ON RECALL, PICKING UP THE DUMBBELL, BROAD JUMP, HIGH JUMP, LONG SITS AND DOWNS. In Utility work the problems had to do with POSITION TO APPROACH STANDING DOG, GOING OUT, ARTICLES, SEEK BACK (which is no longer in use, but fun anyway), SIGNALS and JUMPING. Bearing in mind that each problem was one whose solution was requested by individual owners who had made application to the clinic and had been told to bring their dogs for Mr. Pearsall to demonstrate with -- here are the various problems and ways to overcome them, prefaced by several observations that were repeatedly stressed throughout the session.

If a dog does not know what command means when at heel position, how can he do it when competing in an exercise?
Watch the use of double commands.
It is better to train down in Novice than to blow Open.
Never back away from the dog, walk away.
Use the left hand on the leash for most al 1 corrections, the right hand to indicate.
Once a dog learns a command never let him booboo without correction.
Stress tone of voice.

PICKING UP THE DUMBBELL: (For the dog who won't hold anything in his mouth). First find out if the dog resents having his mouth touched. (If so...and some dogs would rather fight than have their mouths touched...work at touching the mouth with the right hand while holding tightly the collar with the left hand. Correct sharply as he growls and snaps. This problem must be solved first.) Second, place the correct dumbbell in his mouth, commanding Take it, Hold it, repeatedly...then Give. Do this over and over. The size of the dumbbell is important. It must be solid and comfortable for the dog. Keep the ends of the dumbbell about ½ inch from the side of the mouth. The bottom of the dowel should be from the top of the canine tooth to the bottom of the chin + ½ inch to the ground. Use the stair method in starting dogs to pick up a dumbbell. Some dogs will pick up something in front of them easier than reaching down. Look at the problems from the dog's viewpoint. If you have a dog that doesn't want his mouth touched and you have worked at touching the mouth with your hand, work in the same manner with a dowel...first petting
the dog on the nose and under the chin, using the dowel as a brush. Second, start slipping the dowel into his mouth from the right side of the mouth, just behind the canines, commanding Take it, Hold it, and Give. Walk beside the dog, leash in left hand, heel position, hold dowel in the right hand...keep walking, bend out in front of the dog, commanding Take it, Hold it, Give...Keep walking, repeating and PRAISING.

BROAD JUMP: Start with 2 boards...tilt the high edge up more (3") Jump with the dog, bringing your left leg high and lifting your voice in the command "Up!" Never lift your left hand higher than your waist and keep the leash loose. When adding distance to the jump, or additional jumps, don't let the dog see it being changed. On small dogs keep the snap and leash on the back of the neck and out of the eyes. Run straight at the center of the jump, swerving your body out from the jump but holding out your left arm and loose leash, commanding UP and let the dog jump. Give the dog room back from the jump to make the jump easy. Practise for the jump should be in the dog's natural stride, the starting point to be within 10 feet of the first board.

HIGH JUMP: Use dumbbell to create interest. When the dog goes over the jump to retrieve the dumbbell, to bring him back over, run up to the jump and when he starts back toward the jump then you run backwards and he will follow you over. Lift the dog over the jump by gesture and voice.

LONG SITS AND DOWNS: If you have a whiner, slap him under the jaw while holding the lead and command SHUT UP.* Do not let him leave the sit or down position.

POSITION TO APPROACH STANDING DOG: Advance with your left leg forward so if the dog comes up at you with a snarl, you can spring back. Use the left hand to examine the dog, keeping right hand at your side.

GOING OUT: Start out where you want the dog to end up, agitate the article, toss on the ground, turn on your heel and walk away, dog at heel, about 10 paces, turn, and SEND the dog. As soon as the dog gets to the article command the dog to SIT. Gradually increase the distance. Repeat with praise....Repeat the first steps....After tossing the article on the ground, heel the dog around the article, pick it up, move away in a straight line, then turn, commanding the dog to go away. When the dog stops searching or going away, command him to SIT and praise him.

In training don't get concrete brain. What worked for one may not work for another. Think and experiment to gain goals. Always go to the dog and praise him. Don't follow a hard exercise with a hard exercise; follow up with an easy one in between.

ARTICLES: Tie several to a rug, walk the dog through them a few times. Rub the article. Don't put your hand over the dog's nose. Put the article in your left hand and throw it out half way to the rug. As soon as the article hits the ground, send your dog. Praise him by saying, "Good, good, good!" Take the article and walk out to the rug and let him see you drop it. Walk back to the dog and send as soon as you get to him, saying GOOD, GOOD as he picks it up and returns it to you. Repeat, but put it among many articles tied to the rug. Keep repeating this with articles of leather, and metal...Untie articles on the rug and arrange them in a circle, putting the retrieving article in the middle. Then
send your dog. USE PRAISE. If you have a dog who likes to run out and grab just any article...tie them all back to the rug, leaving the scented one loose. Send your dog, and when he gets to it, call GOOD, GOOD, GOOD. Repeat, re-arranging the loose one each time...with plenty of praise of GOOD, GOOD, GOOD. Use a rug big enough so that the dog must walk on it and so he can't bring the rug back with him. Leave space so the dog must walk through them, and tie all of them down.

SEEK BACK: With dog at heel, walk forward with glove in left hand, bend forward, and throw it--and with dog in motion, praise him as he goes to it with GOOD, GOOD, GOOD. Take glove in your right hand, go out, about turn, drop the glove and come back to the start. Turn and send the dog, using your left hand as if throwing. As the dog picks it up, praise the dog all the way back with GOOD, GOOD.

SIGNALS: SIT...bring hand out, palm up, belt high. Work signals belt high. You must train your dog to maintain attention focused on you as the handler at all times. JUMPING...line the dog in front, center, of high jump. Leave the dog, and return to the other end, and send him over with the signal. Next time, move him 6 ft. off center and repeat the exercise. Then start from the middle and repeat the exercise all over the high jump.

Make corrections quickly.
If your dog snaps at other dogs...sharp corrections, repeated close work, VOICE TONE, and PRAISE will cure.
APPROACH EACH PROBLEM SLOW AND EASY, THINKING AHEAD ABOUT WHAT YOU'RE GOING TO DO.

* * * *

*Memo to Al Carter: "shut up" in Hungarian, I am told, is "fogd be a szad!!" (fogd baa ah sod'). Literally translated, it would be "keep your mouth shut". A more polite word to use for your Puli ladies would be, perhaps, "halgass!" (holgassh), meaning "be quiet!" In german there's only one word--"Ruhe!", meaning "Quiet!"

THE YOUNG PULL AT WORK

by H. Feinstein

"When putting a young Puli to work, we have to remember that the puppy inherits his qualifications from his parents and has the herding instinct from his ancestors. Working together with an adult dog, the young one learns his job easily. But why is it often so troublesome to put the young Pull to work? Lack of obedience is the reason! The training in obedience is even more important for herding dogs than for house dogs. The first thing to do before we let the young dog work in the field is to give it the basic obedience training; otherwise it will not stop to "collect" the flock, and will disturb it in its important job: in feeding.

"At the beginning, the young dog has to be trained on a leash. Already at this stage of training he should learn to execute our orders given by signs of hands or by a whistle. These signs should never be changed but can be chosen by every trainer as will: a lifted hand and a special whistle to stop him from driving the flock; right hand shoulder high and a whistle sign means "drive to the right" etc.
"The dog must follow your orders from every distance: "to stop", "to sit" or "down". If he does this you can control and direct your flock easily in every situation, with his help."

...from the April, 1963, Bulletin of the Israel Pull Club (courtesy of Stan Kerby)

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TOP DOG EXHIBITION

by Sandy Ohenberger

For many local Southern California breed and obedience clubs, the annual Top Dog Exhibition perhaps represents the greatest single challenge of the year. Each club works hard to select and train the best team from their membership with the hope that their team will win first place in the competition. Each individual team member feels the added excitement of this event since he must hold up his score if his team and club are to win. Top Dog is truly a team effort.

Top Dog begins....However in the beginning years of Top Dogs it was not a team effort. In the middle of 1954 Nadine Cross of the Southwest Obedience Club came up with the idea of a Top Dog Show. The reason for holding such a show was to give the exhibitors a 'thank you' for all the hard work they did each year in training and showing their dogs. Anyone could enter, and it was strictly an individual effort. This first event was held at the Century and Wester training grounds. Nick Kay, Howard Cross, Scott Roberts and Ray Waer were the Judges.

Council Takes Over....Southwest continued to sponsor the Top Dog Show through 1957. In 1958 Southwest turned Top Dogs over to the Southern California Dog Obedience Council. The Council re-drew the rules for the show, and it became a team effort. Each full team consists of 2 Novice Dogs and 1 alternate, 2 Open dogs and 1 alternate, and 2 Utility Dogs and 1 alternate. The alternate team member is a stand-by in case a working team member or dog cannot compete due to illness or some other reason. The actual working team of 6 dogs having the highest aggregate score out of the possible 1,200 points then wins first place and is the Top Dog Team of the Year.

Relay Races....Relay teams are also very popular. Since no one could give me a date as to when Relay Teams were first entered at Top Dogs, I can only say from personal experience that there was Relay competition in 1963 and 1964. The relays are very exciting to watch. A relay team consists of 4 members and 1 alternate. Each team member in turn must send his dog over the hurdles, the dog must find his dumbbell by scent at the far end, then the dog must retrieve the dumbbell back over the hurdles to his master. Of course, speed and accuracy are what makes the winning relay team.

Pulik at Top Dogs....In 1963 Bert Freed and El Tee were selected as Novice alternates, and Bert Freed and Face were chosen as Open working team members to represent the All Breed Dog Training Club of Southern California. However, their team did not compete on the day of the event. Also in 1963 Sandy Ohrenberger and Tasha were chosen to compete as Novice working team members from the Southwest Obedience Club of LA. Southwest won first place that year and Top Dog Team of the Year. In 1964 only one Puli was in competition at Top Dogs. Sandy and Tasha again
represented Southwest, this time as Open working team members. The Southwest team slipped to second place, losing first place only by one point. The 1965 Top Dogs saw two Pull in competition. Bob Witler and Beau represented the Northridge Dog Obedience Club as an alternate Novice member, and as a working member of the relay team. Sandy and Tasha represented Southwest as an Open team member.

(Note: In 1968 the Puli Club of Southern California had it first team, plus a relay team entered. They were also entered in 1969.)

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TASHA TUTORS: WHAT'S YOUR HURRY? These few words are aimed at the people who enjoy obedience as a sport and hobby. It is not intended to apply to all persons who train a dog for obedience, as each person has a different reason for training in the first place. For the sake of illustration, let's use a hypothetical case. You are an average person who decides to obtain a dog. During the first six months to a year of your four legged friend's life, you are busy with such things as house training, leash breaking, teaching puppy tricks, etc. At this point, let assume your dog is one year old. You are amazed at the things he has learned, and delighted by obvious pleasure your dog shows when he responds to your wishes.

Obedience training seems to be a good answer to expand his capabilities. From the time you enter your dog in Novice class until you complete requirements for a Companion Dog degree, should take about one year. During this year, you will spend about eight to ten weeks in a Novice class. After you graduate, attend Advanced Handling classes regularly if your club or Trainer has them. If this is not available to you, try to find someone with enough obedience background to help weekly. This helper should be able to point out areas where you need to work with your dog, and should be able to give you tips on how to improve your handling techniques.

When you and your dog are as highly trained as possible, you are ready to compete for your legs. Prior to AKC competition, you have enjoyed the challenge of training yourself and your dog, and should have been in the trophies at some of the many practise matches that take place in our area. Now, let's say you repeat this process in Open, and spend another year here. For Utility, we'll assume a year and a half goes into the final product or UD degree. As a summary to this case we can see that our dog is only four and a half years old. An average age for retiring obedience dogs is about six years old. (Note: There are many older dogs working today.) So, I repeat -- What's your hurry? Take your time, and enjoy working with your dog. It's the same old story, you only get out of something what you put into it.

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CHECK THOSE LEASHES! In many instances, dogs are hit by cars after pulling or straining against their leashes at the sight of another dog across the street. The leash snaps, the dog takes off and runs into the street, right into the path of a car. Avoid this by checking the leash for worn spots or a weak fastener.

....from Dog World, July, 1960

Local mailmen are pleased that all dogs now are attending obedience school. The only problem now is with dropouts!
ON HOW TO TRAIN PULIS TO HERD SHEEP IN THE U. S.

by Miss Muriel Baxter

"There should be a flock of about twenty sheep; no rams, no young lambs nor pregnant ewes among them. They should be used to both dogs and people. The ground preferable not brush covered nor adjacent to a thoroughfare or other dangers to an unleashed dog.

"Train your Puli at first on lead in a spot where he can see, hear, smell, and observe quietly the entire flock without getting too close. Allow him to watch an oldtimer sheepdog (if you have one) work the flock for an hour or so. Speak as little as possible, softly too. Should he bark, discourage it promptly and firmly. Keep the lead loose. Do not allow him to approach the sheep until he appears quite used to them. The most important phase of training is now, in his undisturbed observation of the flock's general behavior, and also the veteran sheepdog's technique.

Pulik USE THEIR HEADS whereby they differ from most other breeds and need no formal routine training. Their herding comes from inherent instinct. Work your Puli on a 25 foot lead. After awhile he will evince a strong desire to approach the sheep. Stand in the same spot, gradually allow more and more rope until he is taunt at the end of it, but still not within range of the flock. Never allow the lead to slacken. Do not urge him on nor move unless he urges you. When the sheep seem unafraid of your dog, circle the entire flock not allowing the dog at first to get nearer than three feet of any animal. Gradually advance so that friendly trust is established. Then recall him to you promptly. Should he not obey, reel him back firmly while softly calling him persuasively. Upon his return praise and pet him quietly, and without moving send him back; then recall until he willingly comes and goes obediently.

Circle the flock with him at your stride. Allow him to sidle up to a sheep then after a few minutes recall him. At regular intervals in circling the flock send him in, then recall. The idea should be pretty clear to your Puli by now, being in his element quite at home with the sheep and perfectly quiet.

The necessary control for a novice is usually established in this manner. Remove lead, hold the collar, make the dog "sit-stay" by your side for a moment, then confidently send him in. Unless he appears somewhat aggressive do not recall nor attempt to control him. Let the dog use his own good judgement. Observe closely whether he shows the true Puli tendency to ride the sheep's backs. Allow him to gain experience, assurance and dexterity, by working together with a well trained dog (assuming you have one). Do not overtire him at first, five hours daily in the field is sufficient to begin with."

....Miss Baxter, an authority in this field, died some years ago in Brooklin, New York. (all copy-rights reserved)

At "Skysy!" this method was followed successfully over the years with 60 or so head of sheep, over 150 head of long horned Ayreshire cattle including stud bulls, Bray horses, hogs and poultry. This strain continues to work livestock in Vermont all year around. -- Sylvia Owen.
**A SLED DOG TEAM??**

With a mighty shout and lots of encouragement from his helpers, a Hungarian musher drove his Puli team downhill for one of the most unusual sled rides in mushing history!

**THE MUSHER TOOK THE RIDE FLAT ON HIS STOMACH IN THE SNOW!** The idea, of course, was to keep the equipment as simple as possible. The harnesses consisted of three 6 foot leashes attached to collars—and no sled.

With "Cim" out in front, and "Bator" and "Csibesz" behind, Les Benis mushed away! Mickey Wilson was calling the dogs from the bottom of the hill—and away they went—Cim and Bator to Mickey, and Csibesz back UP the hill to Klara Benis.

With divided dog power and lots of lung power, the experiment came to a hilarious end as all parties involved finally reached the bottom of the hill! If enthusiasm is a basis for adaptability, then the foregoing account qualifies the Puli as a sled dog!—so say the fun-loving devotees of the sport at Big Bear!!

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**OBEDIENCE IMPORTANT TO DOG STATUS**

In the beginning, when man lived alone, only one creature out of all the animal kingdom chose to become his companion and help him hunt for food. One animal, the dog, sought his campfire and the warmth of human companionship.

Throughout hundreds of years the dog has been content and happy in his place. However, the relationship of a dog to his master must always remain that of an obedience friend. The dog is secure in this arrangement. He is not naturally unruly. Dog owners who neglect to teach their dogs to obey are undermining the confidence and happiness of their best friend.

All dogs are born with the instinct to serve his master. He needs only to be shown how to please him. The enthusiasm with which most dogs take to obedience work demonstrates their eagerness to prove his position. The dog owner who realizes that his dog is happiest when he, the master, is definitely in command, will not let his dog be robbed of his heritage, which is to serve. He will seek ways to show his dog how he can fulfill the purpose of his existence.

Our Obedience Exercises offer a sound program of successively more demanding ways our dogs can learn to serve us. We should not short change them by stopping at the Novice level. Give our dogs the added pleasure of doing more for us. Take them through Open and Utility classes. Truly, the happiness you give your dog will return to you a hundred-fold.

---Doug Robertshaw (President's Corner, COUNCIL FIRES)

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**TASHA TUTORS:** Once you have taught all the aspects of good handling skills, such as proper footwork, practice them with and without your dog.
WHY SHOULD YOU OBEDIENCE TRAIN YOUR PULI?

by Sandy Ohrenberger and Tasha

Obedience training is important! Every dog owner will find a need to obedience train his dog to some degree. The reasons for obedience training will vary from pet owners to breeders to obedience enthusiasts. However, the end result of training your Puli can only place greater esteem on our breed.

Since the majority of dogs sold are purchased by persons who will never show them in conformation or obedience, let us consider some of the needs of this group first. Pet owners face a multitude of reasons for training at the time of acquisition. The dog was purchased to live with them. Now, it must be taught to be liveable. This means that the dog must be shown what is and what is not acceptable in his new environment. Probably the first attempts at training will be along the line of general manners. Housebreaking and leash training will likely head the list. As you find you can communicate with your dog, you will undoubtedly enjoy teaching him puppy tricks such as sitting up, rolling over, shaking hands, and so forth. You are also apt to find that your Puli has some trick of his own that he will be more than happy to display for you. Though these antics may be quite humorous, they may also be mischievous in nature. Destructiveness, biting, jumping on people, barking, and other such problems can be dealt with successfully through obedience training.

 Breeders can also benefit greatly from obedience training. The general control and presentation of our Puli in the show ring, on the show grounds, and to the prospective Puli owner can do much to create new friends and increase admiration for the breed as a whole. The Puli that jumps all over the handler while being shown, snaps at the Judge or at other dogs, won't stand for examination, and so on, doesn't have to be this way. Obedience training once again is the answer.

Obedience enthusiasts also present another picture of the Puli. What better image of our breed than the combination of a dog of high intelligence and the working breed, and an owner that enjoys working with his dog? Obedience trials can mean keen competition for trophies, or getting a leg or degree. Good sportsmanship is evident at these shows. Above all, obedience is fun.

By attending a basic novice obedience class with your Puli, you will gain the control and know-how to have your dog suit your needs. These beginning classes will teach you how to train your dog. For remember, no matter which of the three groups you are in, someone will see your Puli, and they will form an opinion of the breed based upon what they see.

To assure the fact that others see your Puli as the wonderful companion he is, take him to obedience school and watch him make new friends for the breed of your friends, neighbors, and spectators at the shows. Who knows? You may even become an obedience enthusiast yourself.

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TASHA TUTORS: Every crooked sit subtracts a half point to a point off my total score. Don't let me form this bad habit in my early obedience training.
HANDLING TIPS FROM A PRO


...To begin with, you do not acquire or accumulate points in obedience. You are credited with 200 points and it is what you lose from this that determines your score.

...A good dog can make or break a handler and a good handler can make or break a dog. Study your dog, learn his habits, work with him until you are very familiar with the way he responds to and finishes all commands and exercises.

...If you have a dog that likes to move fast, a sliding halt is not impressing anyone; so take a couple of extra steps in order to let the dog have a chance to slow down and finish more easily and correctly.

...When given a turn command from the judge, and it comes on the wrong foot, or if you're going too fast, slow down and take a couple of steps so that you and your dog can make a better turn.

...A dog always tries to watch his handler's face. If you are looking to the left when coming to a halt, then your dog will sit behind you. If you are looking to the right, then your dog will sit in front of you! If you are looking straight ahead, then your dog will be in the right position. The same goes for gaiting or heeling, and/or finishing.

...After a long sit or down and your dog is approaching you, try experimenting with your stance, by standing with your legs together, then slightly apart and then a foot apart, because one or the other will help the dog come to a more perfect sit or straight sit in front of you.

THERE IS NOT ANY ONE PHASE OF TRAINING THAT IS HARDER FOR A DOG TO LEARN THAN ANOTHER, BUT HE IS STILL GOING TO TRY AND MAKE YOU THINK SO!

...If your dog has the tendency to curve a little on the recall, study and learn the pattern, for the dog will always do it the same way; then turn that slight bit so that when he does get to you and sits, it will look like a perfect execution.

...Study the judge and how he is handling the dogs that are preceding you in the ring. A good judge will not vary from this from one dog to the next. This will help you become familiar with the judge's procedure, but you should not try to anticipate the exact command at the precise spot.

GET TO KNOW YOUR DOG. LET YOUR DOG GET TO KNOW YOU. WORK AS A TEAM! FOR THAT IS THE ONLY SURE WAY THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH THE GOALS THAT YOU ARE AFTER!

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TASHA TUTORS: Does your obedience trained Puli sit in the breed ring? Train and show your Puli in the breed ring on a regular breed leash. Train and show your Puli in the obedience ring with a chain collar and leather leash. Soon you will have a dog that knows what is expected of him by merely changing leashes.
NEW HORIZONS FOR AN OLD-WORLD SPORT

From the earliest beginnings of the history of civilization there has been a special rapport between man, horse and dog. Along mountain trails, on ranch roads, across farm lands, wherever man and horse would go, a dog would be there too.

Before the turn of the century, the old sport of Road Trials existed in Dalmatian circles. Tom Coleman of the famous Rancho San Juan in the Santa Ynez Valley decided to revive this sport. Long before the first road trials of 1961, the Colemans had been reading old English books, and five couples decided to sponsor a Road Trial. "We took the rules off the top of our heads", said Tom Coleman, but the trials were a success. They sent letters to England but never received an answer. This past year they bombarded the Wheelers for information; they needed some help. They made their own rules, taken from obedience and field trials. Says Tom, "We do insist on AKC registration or listing...a dog must work a certain way consistently during the trial."

Whereas in other areas of the U.S. participation in the Road Trials is restricted to Dalmatians, in California the entry is open to all breeds, and the Danish community of the Santa Ynez Valley has been interested enough to lend its support. The All Breed Road Trials Club of Santa Ynez held their third annual road trials last October 27th, 1964, at the Rancho San Juan, and plans are already under way to hold their next one.

The course is run entirely on ranch roads (of soft dirt, well suited to a fast jog trot) that nowhere near approaches the highway by at least a mile. Any dog, either AKC registered or listed, regardless of breed or size that is capable of following a horse is eligible for entry--each entry is a unit: Horse, dog, and rider or driver. In all classes, except Fancy Pairs where the originality and beauty of costume scores 1/5 of the total score, only the dog is in competition.

Dogs are judged on their gait/running, conduct and obedience to command, and condition before, during, and at the completion of the Run--condition to be determined by a veterinarian and the Senior Judge. There are a minimum of 12 Judges and Checkers, each scoring the dogs independently. Individual scores are added by the Senior Judge and his Committee; the dog making the highest score in his class is the Class Winner.

Large dogs (35 lbs. and over) will cover 10 miles with rider. Small dogs (under 35) will cover 5 miles with rider. Pony riders, adult or junior, will cover 5 miles regardless of size of dog. Wheeled vehicles (type of horse or pony and vehicle optional with driver) will go 5 miles regardless of size of dog. Junior riders (under 18) will go either 10 or 5 miles, according to the American Horse Show Association ruling as to age. Fancy Pairs will go 5 miles with ONE companion dog.

These "Tentative Ground Rules" were offered by the Dalmation Club of So. Calif. in their Sept. 1962 issue of "The Splatter":

1. You are guests upon private property. This is a working cattle ranch and the livestock belonging to the Ranch represents a cash investment by the owners.

2. Dogs must not chase cattle or wild animals. They must not flush wild game (foxes, deer, etc.) or birds.

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3. Smoking is permitted only in designated areas.
4. No bitch in season may be entered.
5. Dog fights are not allowed and dogs guilty of fighting are disbarred from competition.
6. Under actual highway conditions it is desirable that a dog should follow on the right, but it is understood that dogs with obedience training will as a matter of habit follow on the left, and no penalty will be imposed.
7. The dog must follow within a reasonable distance from his horse and/or rider, must obey voice or signal commands when given at any time on the Course at the request of a Judge or Checker. He must especially "come to hock" when ordered. The dog must at all times behave in a workmanlike manner, acting as if the following of his rider or driver were his first concern.
8. Over the present Course, it is estimated that 2 hours should be sufficient to complete the 5 mile circuit and 4 hours for the 10 miles.

Alan Ternstrom, Dal owner, says "Conditioning the dog and rider is the most important. The present day dog is pretty much like his master in that, if he goes anywhere, it is in a car and he is just as soft as his master...The dog should have enough training to follow simple voice commands and a lot of training regarding flushing of game. Remember that the average dog is up against (1) a breed that was bred just for this--the Dalmation and (2) Ranch dogs who follow their masters all day long."


...Material on the Road Trials--courtesy of COUNCIL FIRES, the official publication of the Southern California Dog Obedience Council.

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TASHA TUTORS: Variety is the spice of life, or so it is said. Variety is extremely important in obedience training. To begin with, vary the location of your training sessions. The main purpose of this is to accustom your dog to working in various environments. There are many parks, schools, parking lots, and so on, available for your use. Who knows what unexpected situation you will run into, while working for a leg. For example, if you demand your dogs attention while working around the bicycle rack at the park, chances are if a child rides past your ring while you are working, this diversion will only make him focus his attention all the more firmly on you.

Next, you should vary the routine of your exercises as you practice. A dog does anticipate what comes next. Although we need repetition in obedience training, a dog that has advanced beyond the beginning stages will become very bored and disinterested if he is required to first heel on leash, second, stand for examination, and so on. In fact, he will probably know what follows what better than you do.

Variety in performing the individual exercises is also a must. Let's look at the recall exercise. Have you ever left your dog on a sit stay, walked away, and called him with your back still to the dog, and expected that he will come around in front of you and sit perfectly straight? You can come up with all kinds of curves to throw your dog to show him he doesn't quite know it all. The results
of variety in your training will be seen in a sharper working dog that has his attention focused squarely on you. You don't have to be content with a bored, sloppy working dog. Challenge him, and he will produce.

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OBEDIENCE CONVENTION

November 17, 1963

THE FUNCTION OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

Mr. John C. Neff, Executive Vice-President of the AKC

As we look back into dog history, said Mr. Neff, we find that ninety to a hundred years ago there were trials of a sort. Pedigrees were considered valueless (one written on brown wrapping paper by a man of good reputation was often thought better), judging was a haphazard thing, irregularity and fraud were said to be rampant.

Eighty years ago, twelve men—all from different clubs—met in Philadelphia to organize a set of standard regulations for a standard of dogs and a registry dog organization that people could believe in. This was to be for conducting their own clubs.

"Why not make these facilities open to the general public?" was the question that was asked. And the American Kennel Club ceased to be a small organization at that moment. The sport of dogs grew, registrations grew, pedigrees began receiving respect, and finally, fifty years ago a special legislative action incorporated it into the American Kennel Club. It's central thought—and one from which management has never deviated—is to maintain the purity of thoroughbred dogs.

"We have become almost a quasi-public organization," said Mr. Neff, with the reminder that practises and privileges have been extended to non-members as well as members, "and are becoming more and more democratic with the passing of time." AKC duties are well defined by rules and policies. It's structure is comprised of a legislature, a Board of Directors, and a Judiciary.

On the legislative side, meeting quarterly, is the law-making body, composed of the delegates of the four hundred member clubs. They make the rules. They are a deliberative body and do not urge the passage of hasty legislation.

The Board of Directors meets monthly. There are twelve men on the Board. The Board has broad powers, but the policies it adopts must not vary from the intent of the rule itself.

On the judicial side, for the general good of the sport which we sponsor, Trial Boards have been set up. The Board of Directors serves as an appellate body to the findings of the Trial Board.

This, then, is the history and background of the American Kennel Club. AKC—the magic letters that mean something to the dog public! American Kennel Club—the most cherished of words to tens of thousands of dog owners throughout the land! A typical day in the life of the AKC will have 375 people at work, 6-7,000 pieces
of mail as a daily average. The Plans Department will handle during the week plans for more than 100 events, examining clubs’ eligibility, dates, etc. for approval or rejection.

More than a half-million entries were made last year, and every dog had his wins recorded on a lifetime record. There are 4-500,000 cards of individual dogs in the active files for show and obedience. When the dog is no longer active, his record is put on microfilm.

The STUD BOOK (half a million $ a year is spent to see that it is accurate) is not a book. It is about eight million cards registered with the AKC. On short order, a family tree could be prepared that would extend back to Plymouth Rock days if expressed in terms of human lives.

The Library, which is open to the public, contains 8500 volumes. The BREEDERS INFORMATION DEPT., to which inquiries come, has about 50,000 contacts a year with the public. Last year it supplied information to 17,000 prospective buyers of puppies.

The AKC has invested $100,000 in the Veterinary Virus Research Laboratory at Cornell. It has supported a fellowship in Radiology, and is now supporting Cardiovascular Research.

Some time ago, the AKC offered a considerable amount of money to the Am. Vet. Medical Asso. in Chicago for research on Hip Displasia. No answer was received for a long time, and finally the word came that the College was reluctant to begin such a study because the few men in this field were working independently and were widely separated from each other. Later, it was proposed that the AKC set up a two-day Symposium and invite all authorities doing constructive work on Hip Displasia. So, at AKC expense, the AKC brought together 28 men—from the U.S., Canada, and Europe—who had been working independently but who brought together the existing knowledge on this subject. There was present a famous geneticist who was helpful with suggestions because genetically it might solve this or that problem. Some day this symposium will be regarded as a milestone in the study of Hip Displasia!

Mr. Neff concluded his talk by quoting humorous excerpts from letters sent to the Breeders Information Dept. Some asked if "Pekinoodles" are recognized and registered with the AKC. Someone asked for a list of all the breed and cross-breeds. This question came in: "Can you give me the best diet for my Weimaraner to keep his coat grey?" The writer of one letter had been told the AKC had a list of all females coming in heat that week. And then there was a letter from a man whose 6 yr. old daughter had received a present of a 3 mo. old puppy. "I would appreciate," wrote this father, "any information as to where I could send both of them for Obedience Training."

...."My life every day is a drama," said Mr. John C. Neff.

THE OBEDIENCE CONVENTION, presented by the So. Calif. Dog Obed. Council, was the focal point of news for the month of November. It covered most of the daylight hours of Nov. 17th, beginning with a Parade of Obedience Trained Champions, a luncheon with Mr. Neff as speaker, and exhibitions of relay teams, ending with cocktails and hors-d’oeuvres at 5 P.M. Bob Davis, toastmaster for the luncheon, quoted a description of a dog that appeared in Readers Digest sometime ago.--"An intelligent four-footed animal with a big jerk at the end of the leash."
Mr. Neff, in his prefacing remarks, commented on the Exhibit of Champions, saying, "I honestly believe the Champion Exhibit was one of the most spectacular things I have encountered in my day of dogs."

He commended the obedience enthusiasts on the attitude and approach to their sport. In the beginning, said Mr. Neff, the AKC, considering it better for this infant to be in understanding hands, had formulated the original regulations. Later, in the early 40s, there was a meeting to form more AKC rules. He presided as moderator a few years later when the present rules were made, and someone recalled his previous words to the effect that "this baby of ours is now a youngster and on its way to growing up. Juvenile problems may develop. Let's not let this become a brat."

In the last 10 years, obedience has doubled its entries, said Mr. Neff, but there are certain things that could be done. For one, NO SPIKE COLLARS--they should be "absolutely forbidden on one's property". For another, the corrective measures used before going into the Obed. ring doesn't add to the general impression of the viewing public. The screaming and howling of commands, the signalling in a menacing manner is "totally unnecessary". A dog alert to voice and command of its owner will respond almost to a whisper. "When this is done, obedience will present itself more attractively to the general public", said Mr. Neff.

* * * *

PROFESSION OR PROFESSOR

If one should ask an average person what they visualize when the word "trainer" is spoken, 9 times out of 10 their answer would be: "a man in high boots, holding a whip and chair, standing in a barred cage." Thanks to the spectacular bill-boards and poster advertising the circus and its world animal acts, trainer became associated with lions, tigers and elephants. He was credited with forcing jungle beasts to perform feats of balance and agility by sheer courage and persistance.

On the other hand the word "instructor" brings to mind a person of mild demeanor educated in one particular subject for the purpose of educating other people in turn. The actual work in conducting obedience classes lies not in coaxing the dog into acting obediently, but in instructing their owners how to handle their dogs properly. Many instructors admit that more time is spent teaching the handler than is spent on the dogs.

The name "instructor" seems to carry with it a suggestion of gentleness, not out of keeping with ideal dog association. It also implies a person of higher educational background. Even if an "Instructor" were spoken of in terms not complimentary, the allegations don't seem so harsh or pointed as when the word "trainer" is used.

The general classification under which most obedience clubs obtain their non-profit status of incorporation is usually within the broad interpretation of an educational organization. It surely follows then, that their paid employees would more closely resemble instructors than trainers. However, the greatest benefit would be that it might encourage more dog lovers to enroll in dog obedience classes if instruction were stressed rather than forced training. Which, after all, is one of the reasons for the existence of dog Ob. clubs in the first place.

....Doug Robertshaw--From the President's Corner, COUNCIL FIRES....
PULI PROBLEMS

In the March issue of Puliyotes the results of a questionnaire which was sent to PCSC members were presented. One of the questions asked concerned training and behavioral problems. Thirty three responders indicated they had no difficulties of this type. This is a credit to the Puli and very likely to the owners who have devoted some time, energy, and training know-how to making their Pulis enjoyable, well behaved, and responsive companions. So much for happiness! Now, what about you Pulli people who are not so fortunate. There were fifty of you who had a pot full of Pulli problems. Let's face it, the fun of owning a dog, even a Puli, is greatly diminished when you have behavioral difficulties. It's no fun when your neighbors complain about your barking Puli or when you come home to a stained or "stooled" living room carpet.

Most of your problems can be solved but some effort and determination will be needed. If your Puli is headstrong and stubborn, you must be even more so! You must decide that you really want to put an end to the objectionable aspects of living with a Puli which you have heretofore accepted as unavoidable. Then, you must be willing to make things unpleasant for your dog, at least for a while, in order to make him understand that you, and not he, is the boss (after all, he is making life unpleasant for you!) If you want results, corrections are the most expedient, if not the only way. Finally, you should understand that corrections will not have a harmful affect upon your Puli provided that you give the correction properly, avoiding anger, and that you employ adequate praise when he "does it right". Pulis are particularly sensitive and you should always let them know that you love them.

You have probably heard this before, but it is worth repeating. Obedience training will solve the majority of your behavioral problems. It is best to avoid them in the first place by puppy training, but once you have an obstinate dog, obedience training is the best answer. Not every dog needs formal obedience training; most can benefit from it; and remember, you, as handler, will learn more than your dog. One is always reluctant to give information to owners with little training experience on how to solve specific problems. Very likely your dog has more than one problem so that when you try to solve one you are confronted with another which upsets your method of correcting the first. For example if you try to stop your dog from chewing by tying or taping a piece of the chewed material in the dogs mouth, and he bites you in the process, you may be inclined to think that this technique won't work. Well, it will, but first you have to cure the biting. When approaching any behavioral problem it is helpful to begin with a dog that has a basic respect for its handler, and a handler who has some knowledge of training techniques. So much for the lecture; now for some specifics.

The most prevalent problem among Puli owners is barking according to the PCSC survey. All dogs bark. Pulis, because of their herding instinct and its style, as well as their above average intelligence and consequent need and ability to communicate, probably bark more than most. It's natural and to some extent desirable, but enough is enough! After your Puli has announced the arriving stranger, or had his say, you want him to be quiet. There are two instances which although
treated in a somewhat similar manner, require differing levels of effort. One is the
dog that barks in your presence, and the other is the one that barks when you are
away. Let's take the easy one first.

If we agree that we don't want a dog that never barks, and it is possible even
with a Puli, then it is necessary to let the dog know when you want him to stop.
A voice request or command is called for. There is a difference between the request
and the command which must be understood since it is the basis for all effective
training. An instruction or request given to the dog is something which you are
asking the dog to do. You may have to repeat yourself to get results, and in the
end, the dog may never do what you are asking. A command, on the other hand, is
given only once. If it is not obeyed, then the dog should be corrected, for only
in this way will he learn that he has no choice about what to do. You may feel
that there is something almost oppressively final about the command. You don't
want a robot! The fact is that the command actually produces an air of freedom
for both you and your dog. You are free from the unhappiness of a dog who will not
obey, and your Puli is free from uncertainty. He knows when you really mean what
you say. And believe this: your dog always knows the difference between a request
and a command, provided you use separate and distinctively different words for them.

Now, back to the barking. If you only wish to request, say something like,
"That's enough Ancsa." Then hope you get results. But if you wish to use a com­
mand, say the dog's name and a single word, such as, "Ancsa, no!", or "Ancsa, quiet!"
Be firm, but don't yell. Your dog will soon get the message. If he does not obey
instantly and completely then you are ready for a correction. Do not hesitate here.
There is nothing worse than a tentative or belated correction. The most mild form
of correction, and the one most easily given is the "out". This is done by saying
the word "out" firmly and at a volume carefully calculated to bend his ears back,
i.e. OUT!!! The neighbors may find this more objectionable than the barking, but if
all goes well you will not have to resort to this often.

If your Puli does not respond with instant, golden silence then a more severe
correction is required. You say that you have never struck your Puli? Well, then
both you and he are in for something new! Don't run over and start whailing on him.
There is a proper way to give this correction. Advance toward the dog immediately,
but at your normal pace, reach down without grabbing, and take hold of him, then
whail on him! People vary widely in their feelings about correcting their dogs.
Most under correct rather than over correct. It is unfair to your dog to give him
a nagging correction. The correction should be given in a business like manner with
as little emotion as possible. The severity of the spanking will depend on whether
you get results. Make the first one short, sharp, and sweet. If your Puli persists
then you will have to use more persuasion. Your dog may be very stubborn, but don't
let him get in the last word, be it a bark, whine, growl, or whisper.

You may tan his posterior, or take a hold of his muzzle and hit his chops. The
fact that you have slowly and firmly taken a hold of the dog before striking him
will prevent him from becoming hand shy. An even better way of avoiding this bother­
son problem is to use an object to strike the dog. A rolled up newspaper may work
(but it won't hurt), however, a leather strap or belt used on the rump will get
faster results. The use of a strap may repulse you, but remember, a Puli has a lot of protection back there. Furthermore, the strap is less likely to injure the animal.

I have passed over a few potential difficulties in coming to this point. These will be touched on next month when we cover the "barking-when-away problem". M.R.

* * * * *

**OBEDIENCE GLOSSARY**

(Or How To Find Out Who's Who)

From Under The DogWood Tree

**OFFICIALS**

**JUDGE**.........A wilted business suit and tie on a hot, muggy, summer afternoon.

**EXHIBITOR**.....A frustrated expression, usually found six feet south of north-bound dog.

**AKC REPRESENTATIVE**.A nonchalant expression trying not to stand out in a crowd.

**TRAINING INSTRUCTOR**.....A disgusted expression, usually found standing with his or her back to the ring.

**GATE STEWARD**.An exasperated voice, frantically calling out numbers with little or no hope of response.

**CHIEF STEWARD**.A marathon runner found sprinting from ring to ring carrying nails, hammer or cardboard tray of spilled coffee.

**RING STEWARD**..A broad back, usually found in a bent position over a heap of white planks.

**VETERINARIAN**..A distinguished looking gentleman with black bag, usually found relaxing in the shade of a green tent.

**CLEAN-UP MAN**.Usually found with shovel and sawdust, picking up accidents, and always one footstep too late.

**TRIAL CHAIRMAN**.Fills in for clean-up man when he quits.

**PUBLIC ADDRESS ANNOUNCER**......A loud booming voice directly behind a line of dogs during stay exercises.

**EQUIPMENT**

**BROAD JUMP**.....Four boards spread far enough apart for a dog to walk through without touching.

**HIGH JUMP**......Two pipes and assorted planks, usually found with dogs running around them.

**BAR JUMP**......A stairway bannister painted black and white, usually hung across two pipes at convenient height for dog to run under without stooping.

**LEAD**.........A six foot strap, usually of leather or fabric, found most often tangled around dog's legs.

**COLLAR**........Metal or nylon, found around dog's neck and of sufficient length to bang against dog's legs during heeling exercises.

**SCREW DRIVER**.An instrument found useful in removing assorted tags from collars.

**PLIERS**.........Sometimes used in lieu of screwdriver.

**STOPWATCH**........An unusual timepiece used on stay exercises which, according to exhibitors, is guaranteed to run slow.
SLEDGE HAMMER.....Very heavy weapon, used to separate high jump planks.
TAPE MEASURE.......A rolled up thin band of metal, which when stretched out flat
refuses to remain so.
PENCIL.............A writing instrument which, when placed against judge's score
sheet, creates smoke.
ARMBAND............A circular piece of cardboard, too small to fit a man's arm, too
large to remain on a woman's arm, and never, never picked up
until last possible moment.
CATALOG..............A book, usually accompanied by a gate steward, containing in-
formation which is virtually impossible to find when needed.
JUDGE'S TABLE.......A piece of furniture covering an area of 2' by 6', used to hold
assorted odds and ends requiring area of 3' by 7'.
RING BARRIER.......Usually of rope or wood, serving as plaything for spectators
children.
DUMBELL...............A wooden toy always thrown by the exhibitor and usually retrieved
by the judge.
UMBRELLA............Found only near judge's table. Guaranteed to malfunction ex-
cept on shady days.
SCENT ARTICLES.......Assorted dumbells spread out by steward to show dog proper
place to practice the Utility Long Stand.
DIRECTED RETRIEVE. Three gloves which are dropped in designated spots by the ste-
ward and, a few minutes later, picked up by the steward.

--Taken from Under The DogWood Tree and from
Cabrillo Kennel Club Bullentin.

*BARKING PULIK: Solving the problem of barking when no one is home takes time
and patience. How much, depends on the dog's temperament and how long he has been
at it. The only way to get your Pul'i to stop this unpleasant act is by getting
him to connect the act up with something unpleasant happening to him. For in-
stance, leave him alone in the yard and when he proceeds to bark, you or a neigh-
bor sneak up and dump a pail of water on him from over the fence. Something sim-
ilar will also work. Your only limited by your imagination. But you must be
consistent, and it may have to be done a few times.

He will start thinking of getting doused with water every time he barks when
you are away. Be sure to disappear after the water is tossed and listen for
barking. If he is quiet go into the yard and give him lots of praise.

This also applies if he is locked in the house. Although you can't use a buc-
et of water, you can use a squirt gun or some other form of correction. You can
have someone (it had better be someone the dog knows well) hide in the house and
after you leave he can appear from nowhere and give the correction. After a few
experiences like this your Pul'i will never be sure when he is alone, and he won't
bark.

A constant barking dog is usually a bored dog. So be sure to take your dog
out for his exercise every day. A change of scenery can do wonders for a dog
locked up all the time.

** ** **
WORKING PULI
by Mary Jane Richert

THE FIGURE EIGHT: I have not been in Novice for over three years but now that I have a puppy to go in Novice I am back watching the Novice rings again. It is almost like going back to a whole new world.

In observing the Novice classes the competition is much harder than three years ago. But even though the performances are improved, I think that most dogs do the Figure Eight badly. You so often hear people say that they got a lower score for the Heel on Leash exercise than for the Off Leash exercise while maintaining that their dog did much better heeling on leash. What they forget is the Figure Eight is included in the score for Heel on Leash and this is probably where they lost most of their points.

Many people just starting Novice work think that all their dog has to do on the Figure Eight is make two circles at whatever pace he chooses. The sole purpose of the Figure Eight is to see if a dog changes his pace from slow when he is on the inside of the circle to fast when he is on the outside of the circle. (The handler is supposed to maintain a constant pace at all times.)

Most people do not know how to get their dog to change his pace, particularly from slow to fast. I have found that the best way is to jerk (not pull) the dog up as you come out of the circle in which the dog is on the inside and moving slower than you are. If the dog doesn’t start moving faster as he comes out of the circle he will never catch up. I have yet to see a dog catch up once he is behind. This is because the dog must speed up again as he enters the next circle since he is then on the outside.

X Dog must speed up here
O Dog must slow down here

At first the dog will hold back from this jerk but if you are consistent he will understand what you want and start to speed up on his own. Now remember the jerk is in between the circles, and not after you have started into the circle in which the dog is on the outside.

Then the dog has to learn to turn as you start around the post. Most tend to take this turn wide at first but just jerk him back into you and he will soon learn to make the turn correctly.
The inside turn is easier to get a dog to do. Their main fault here is that the dog usually bumps the handler because he doesn't turn fast enough. Sometimes the handler is at fault for not leaving enough room for the dog. Many handlers seem to think they have to get as close to the post on the inside circle as they do on the outside circle, which leaves their dogs about six inches to make their turns. Leave your dog plenty of room and if he still bumps you, bump him back. He soon will get tired of this and his crowding will end. Some dogs don't want to get near that stranger standing there and if they are going to touch somebody they rather it be you.

If your dog learns to execute a Figure Eight correctly I guarantee your Heel on Leash score will improve noticeable. Also you will probably get comments from the judges because they see so few Figure Eights properly done. This one little exercise takes lots and lots of practice to do it perfectly. But there is no reason why your Puli can't do it. Lets show the judges now beautifully a Puli can do a Figure Eight. I hate to see a Puli doing a Figure Eight like he is a St. Bernard. They can move out so make them do it!

PULI PROBLEMS

Last month the problem of a barking Puli was discussed in some detail, and corrections for this were given. There is one difficulty which may present itself when you attempt to give a correction for barking. The first thing you are liable to run into is that your pooch may run from you as you approach him. After all, he knows that he has been bad and who wants to stick around for a swat? There is almost nothing more frustrating than having your dog run away from you. If he does so you can't call him to you because then when you correct him he'll think that you were punishing him for coming. On the other hand if you run after him you're going to have a chase on your hands. I've never heard of anyone out running a Puli, and an obstacle race through the house can be both hazardous and expensive. To avoid these problems you should use a choke chain and a longe line. The longe line is a 15 or 20 foot length of light rope or line which is attached to the choke chain by means of a swivel snap. The choke chain, of course, goes around the dogs neck. The line should be sufficiently strong to take the lunge of a bolting Puli. Now when he runs you can step on the line and then pull him into you. This may sound easy but that line can be very elusive--like a slithering snake. Your better off stepping on it than trying to grab it with your hands because you can get a nasty rope burn if your dog is in high gear.

You may feel that the use of the longe line will be somewhat cumbersome, especially for the dog, but you will find that both you and he will adjust to it rapidly, and remember--you have a problem to solve. The longe line will teach your dog the futility of running from you, and later on when corrections are infrequent you won't have to use it. If you ever go in for serious training you will find that the longe line is a valuable tool even when the dog is training for advanced exercises.

The choke chain itself is useful tool for canine training, but it may cause some of you to be a little squeamish. It shouldn't! It is virtually impossible for a dog to hurt himself by pulling or lunging against a choke chain, or by being corrected by a handler jerking on the chain. I have never heard of this happening.

We didn't get into what to do if your Puli barks when you are away, but Mary Jane is going to start off with that one next month and then go on to deal with other pesky Pulis. (M. R.)
COURTESY IN THE PARK: My pet peeve is people who let their dogs exercise off leash in the park with no regard for others who are there. After work each day I pack my three PuliS in the car and meet my friend with her two Shelties at the park where we work them through their obedience routine. We keep the dogs that we are not working on leash or in the car.

Inevitably someone comes along with a dog off leash. The first thing you know their Fido barges right into the middle of our obedience routine causing bedlam. I can understand the dog; it's the owner I don't! They usually stand about twenty feet away and tell the dog to come at least ten times. Now after the first time they call it is obvious that the dog does not mind them; but they continue to stand there and yell. Men are more guilty of this than women because they hate to admit that their dog won't mind them.

I usually ask them in a nice way, through clinched teeth, to come and get their dog. They sheepishly come and put the dog on the leash....that is if they can catch them. Sometimes we have to help! Then off they go as if nothing has happened while we try to get our dogs' minds back on what they were doing. We continue to practice and lo and behold here they come back on their way home and, you guessed it, the dog comes barging in again. The owner starts calling again as if the dog has learned to come in the last fifteen minutes. The whole procedure, including the round-up, is repeated again. This happened with one dog four times in one evening--the record.

We also meet the people who let their dog break up our routine and then proceed to tell us how smart and well behaved their dear Fido is, while Fido runs around and acts like a normal, uncontrolled dog.

The moral of this story is: Please continue to exercise your dogs, but keep your eyes open for other dogs; spot them before your dog does; and put him on leash until you are by yourself again. I might add that the same goes when you come upon other distractions such as kids playing a ball game or a family having a picnic. If your dog won't come when he is called, you had better keep him on leash at all times. There is always the chance of him running into the street and being hit by a car, and be killed or he might meet his match in a dog fight, which could mean vet bills.

All this adds up to exercising a little kindness, courtesy, and understanding of the other fellow when exercising your dog. It will be greatly appreciated.

FROM CHIPS MAGAZINE: There's one big trouble in earning the designation of being a good sport. You have to lose to prove it.

HOLES: Another problem you may have is your Puli digging holes in the yard. I know of one fool proof way to cure this bad habit. I used it on two of my dogs and recommended it to many friends with no failures when done consistently and with determination. When you find a hole dug, no matter how long it has been there, get the garden hose and with your dog watching, fill the hole with water. Get your dog and put his nose in the water and hold it there for about 30 seconds. I promise you he won't drown, although he may think he is. Be sure to have old clothes and shoes on as it can get a little MUDDY. It has never taken more than 3 times, sometimes only once, and the dog wants no more holes in the yard. If after one of these sessions you go out in the yard and there are no more holes, make a big deal out of it and give him lots of praise.
WORKING PULI

by Mary Jane Richert

If your primary interest at dog shows is conformation you may have occasionally wondered what it is like around the obedience ring. Well perhaps most important, you come in contact with a lot of nice people, a large mixture of different breeds, and a great many well behaved dogs. You get a bird's eye view of the differences in all breeds of dogs. Some you love; some you like; some make you laugh; some make you cry; and some you wouldn't own on a bet; according to your own personality. Everybody loves their own breed of dog, and so it should be, but you find yourself also admiring other breeds, and so this should be too.

There are the hard core obedience nuts (like myself) who continue to show dogs long after attaining Utility Degrees. These people and dogs become very good friends and really look forward to seeing each other at the shows. The sportsmanship is amazing, and results from the fact they have all beaten each other at one time or another. The dogs are all beautiful workers and a joy to watch. You can't predict a winner until the scores are announced.

The obedience nuts are easy to spot. They and their dogs are always the most relaxed individuals on the grounds. There is nothing that ever happens in the ring that surprises them. Most of them had been there. They are always more than willing to help the novice find his way around and answer all questions put to them. The novice people are usually pacing around having their own war of nerves. I think the new rule prohibiting practicing your dogs on the show grounds is a good one. I have seen novice handlers practice their dogs to death and by the time their poor dogs got into the ring they were in a state of mass confusion. Their handlers' nerves had taken a toll and the animals weren't quite sure what they were supposed to do.

There is always the small percentage of dogs that have not been trained properly or are not ready to show. These are the dogs who usually create havoc around the obedience rings. They usually go visit the next ring when they are supposed to be doing a recall or break the sits and downs to visit the dogs next to them. It is because of these dogs that you must train your dog under all situations. He must learn to keep his cool while other dogs are creating caos.

The number of dogs showing in breed and obedience at the same time is increasing steadily. The old saying, "you can't do both breed and obedience showing at the same time", is going down the drain. Nobody will ever convince me that my Puli's are so dumb they can't tell the difference between a show lead and a choke collar. Zelda got her CD and Championship at the same time. The hardest part was getting back and forth between rings. Never once did she get the rings mixed up and she always stood beautifully in the breed ring.

It takes about 5 minutes practice with the show lead before you start your obedience work each day. Use the command "gait" or "trot" instead of "heel" and soon you won't even need a command. The dog soon takes it in stride as another exercise. There is also the break in the entry fee by doing both at the same show. You can finish your CD for half price since at most shows the second entry on the same dog is less than half price.

The next time you are at a show take time out to visit the brains of dogdom. If you are in obedience take time out and visit the beauty of dogdom. If you have a Puli that has both beauty and brains, and are showing off these assets at the same time then you really have a true representative of a Puli.

3-26
AN OPEN LETTER TO ANN LANDERS

With much interest we read your column appearing in the Parkersburg (W. Va.) News on Tuesday, February 14, 1967 captioned "Education Going to the Dogs Diplomas, Tassels and All" and featuring the following letter:

DEAR ANN LANDERS: I thought I had heard everything when all those nuts wrote in to tell you they sang at their own weddings and "everyone just loved it." Today I ran across some more evidence that people are getting buggier by the minute. I see by the South Portland, Cape Elizabeth Journal that commencement exercises were held for dogs. The place was packed with proud "Parents". Down the aisle pranced a poodle, a collie, a Doberman, and so on—all wearing the traditional mortar board with hanging tassels. These dogs had completed their obedience classes and were presented with ribbon-tied diplomas. Their masters were as puffed up as if a son or daughter had made Phi Beta Kappa. I am enclosing the newspaper story, complete with picture to prove that I am not hung over from New Year's. Thank you -- STEADY READER

Your reply to this correspondent (you will surely recall) was as copied here:

DEAR STEADY: To those who insist that education is going to the dogs, what better proof do you need? Thanks for my laugh for the day.

The very last sentence of your reply is our reason for writing this letter, for those of us who have an interest in dogs, especially their obedience training, are always pleased when hearing about people who derive pleasure from the obedience training of dogs.

That you might know that you are not alone in this aforementioned pleasure (laugh, I believe, was the word you used) we would like to offer just a few of the many, many people, or groups of people, who derive pleasure from obedience trained dogs as examples for your consideration.

1. In every community where there is a STEADY READER or even an Ann Landers, there are also men and women, boys and girls, who a generation ago would have been useless dregs in society, but now because of an obedience trained dog live almost normal lives. These BLIND people have become executives of corporations, members of Congress, housewives because they have the sight of an obedience trained dog—these folks will tell you that their laugh is not for the day, but rather a moment by moment experience of sheer pleasure for a lifetime because someone obedience trained their 'eyes' and in many instances began with a 'Graduation' as described in your column.

2. In every community where there is a STEADY READER or even an Ann Landers, there are living young men, returned to their families from the conflict in VIET NAM, alive because of an obedience trained dog and those that remain there are daily delivered from certain death by a dog, many of which began their training at a 'Graduation'. Why don't you ask the 200 men of 'A' Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Cavalry (Air Mobile) Division (U.S.) about a German Shepherd named 'Tiger'. He delivered them all from a complete ambush—not a one would ever have returned home. These men and hundreds of others will tell you that they owe their lives (however long they may live) to an obedience trained dog; and their laugh also is not for a day, but every day of their lives in thankful pleasure that someone obedience
trained a dog.

3. Just a few months ago the Philadelphia subways and subway stations were constant scenes of nighttime attack and assault by brutal individuals and gangs until it became almost suicidal for those shift workers and others who found it necessary to be working at night (caring for the sick, maintaining the water, electric and gas supply, the telephones, etc.) and traveling by subway. Now obedience trained dogs in the service of a police officer have made these subways safe at night. These people also derive much pleasure from the fact that someone obedience trained a dog, oftentimes beginning with a 'Graduation'.

4. Ask the policemen in a thousand towns and cities who maintain law and order at night, keeping the peace while STEADY READERS, and Ann Landers and all of the rest of us sleep -- ask them about their obedience trained dogs, many of which began with a 'Graduation' and they will tell you that night patrol has been made much safer because of obedience trained dogs, who give them much pleasure night after night after night.

5. Psychiatrists are using dogs, most of which must be obedience trained, in therapy for our many mentally ill children. These children that have been so restored to useful, healthy lives will always derive much pleasure from the fact that someone obedience trained a dog.

6. Mayors from cities having desperate and menacing situations because of loose and stray dogs running in packs have found that obedience trainers can do more to correct the situation than all the legislation, regulations, and enforcements combined. You might begin with Grosse Pointe, Michigan to verify the pleasure that even city officials derive from obedience training, which emphasizes that owners must always control their dog.

These are only a few of the many examples of obedience training and the pleasure a lot of people derive therefrom. It would be futile to explain that a great many dogs begin their obedience training with 'sub-teen' children, who are most pleased at the accomplishment of having trained a dog to a passing score and 'Graduation'--and sometimes their parents do come to see how well the child and his dog have done, and the parents are proud. And these kids get a big thrill from the little mortar boards with tassels they put on their dogs regardless of how buggy it may seem to STEADY READER or how many days laughter it may provide for you. It kind of thrills us to see the results of these foolish beginnings, but then aren't we all entitled to a few silly idiosyncrasies? Even writers and readers.

Stanley N. Vaughan, Jr. Editor
FORWARD - News Bulletin of the
Parkersburg Obedience Training Club
(reprinted with permission from the Club)

ADDENDA.....and how about asking Mrs. Castle to tell you about 'TURK' of the Kanine Korps in Viet Nam whose dedication exceeded even the call of duty? She'll tell you about her husband, Turk's handler, who lay in a hospital bed in Walter Reed, recognizing no one, not even his wife. She'll tell you how she got special permission to bring Turk to his bedside--and she'll tell you how her husband recognized Turk and rallied. Don't you think she had a little prayer of thanksgiving--tears and laughter intermingled--for the trained dog that had 'Graduated' to a bond forged by obedience and love to a complete entity of man and dog?....and re-
verting to a lighter vein... an AP dispatch from San Francisco on March 10th records a teletype message to all S.F. police stations re items stolen from the Gold Seal Beverage Co. That concluded 'also stolen one German Shepherd watchdog'... I wonder if he got his diploma. The item was captioned 'WATCHING WHAT?'... as far as this editor is concerned, she wouldn't even be surprised to hear of a Puli who moved the tassel on his hat to the other side after receiving his diploma... and 'How does that grab you', Ann Landers?

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JAKE REVISITED

by Al Carter

Television star John Bromfield, acting as Master of Ceremonies at Chicago's famous Sportsman's Vacation and Boat Show, was pleading, 'Millage Becker, where are you?... Millage Becker, where are you?'

Where was Millage Becker? Busy rounding up his sheep -- where else? Just as his famous herding demonstration was to take place, the sheep had seen an open door and had bolted out of the arena into the exhibition area, followed closely by the sheep dogs and Millage Becker... Unseen by the hundreds of spectators in the main arena, the best show was the speed in which the dogs rounded up the sheep and sent them back into the main arena. Unaware of what had happened backstage, the spectators enjoyed the act-- an act which took place without further difficulty.

This was a return engagement to Chicago's International Amphitheatre in mid-February of Millage Becker's herding act featuring 'Jake', the Puli. In show business, the unexpected can happen at any time-- and usually does. In an earlier show the sheep, in an attempt to escape, scooted up the stairs into the audience and the Becker dogs again exhibited their skill in getting all the the sheep-- the four-legged ones-- back on to the arena floor. At one performance, Jake inadvertently jumped onto the ram's back as per plan but facing in the wrong direction. Naturally Jake wanted to see where they were going instead of seeing where they had been, so without getting off the ram's back, Jake maneuvered around so she would be facing in the right direction. (Yes, I said 'SHE'.)

After a few exhibitions the sheep in the act sometimes learn the routine and the dog's ability to herd can't be demonstrated too well. At the Amphitheatre performance the concrete floor was slippery and the sheep were nervous because of the insecure footing. This obstacle had its advantages, however, as Vi (the Mrs.) said after seeing a performance, 'The act was good because the sheep were skittish.'

As after their previous engagement in Chicago, Vi and I again visited with Mr. and Mrs. Becker for a short while. Vi asked what had happened to Fuzzy, their second Puli (Whiskers was the first). It seems that while the Beckers lived in Rupert, Idaho, two of Fuzzy's two-month old puppies were deliberately run over by a neighbor's automobile. Brooding over her loss, Fuzzy watched many cars go by but ignored them. The next day, when this neighbor drove by again, Fuzzy saw the car and wanted to destroy it. In her fury she broke the chain holding her and fearlessly charged right into the side of the car as if she was going to chew it up. The impact was too much for her, and Fuzzy was no more. One of the remaining puppies was given to a long-time friend of the Becker's. The other 'cutie' of course, was Jake... the star of the show.
MILLAGE BECKER AND SHEEP DOGS

From the official program of the 1967 48th annual Santa Barbara National Horse Show: "The sheep dog demonstration is put on by Millage Becker, formerly of Idaho and now at Cameron, Mo. He has spent practically his entire life in various branches of the sheep business in Idaho. Five years was spent during his youth on a large Basque sheep ranch in Idaho where English was seldom spoken. His inability to speak Basque and the many months spent in remote wilderness areas with only his sheep dogs for companions helped to create a special understanding between him and sheep dogs. Becker has performed with his dogs throughout the country from the Mexican border to Alaska, from the California State Fair to the Florida State Fair, including Chicago, Denver, a TV show and an 86 minute movie entitled "Don't Cry Wolf". Since specializing in sheep dogs he has made a special search of Scotland for the best of breeding stock. Rock and Jen were imported from Scotland. Sam was sold as a puppy to a cattle ranch in Utah and was bought back a year later."

Since the time of the Horse Show came during our vacation, Mike and I drove up to Santa Barbara to see the Beckers and the sheep herding demonstration. In brief, the Puli scenes remain the same, though the rest of the act has varying changes—After Sam has opened the tail gate of the truck and let the sheep out, Jen and Rock took over the herding duties. One of the big gates of the arena opens and Jake catapults in and jumps on the rams' back, as the announcer cries "the dog-catcher is after Jake?...a shot rings out—and Jake tumbles to the floor, to lie motionless...until such a time as the voice on the mike says, "He's gone. Jake, you can get up now."...which the little Puli promptly does!"

Everything went according to schedule the night we were there—the night before there was considerable excitement when the sheep got away and in the bandstand—the musicians hit the ground, much to the delight of the crowd (and the reporters). Jen, the only dog not afraid of the ram, was keeping herself between the ram and the Puli. It had happened that the ram had gone for the Puli, and Jen was going to see to it that it wouldn't happen again!

After the show we had a brief visit with Millage and Ethel Becker and their son—home after 13 months with the Marines in Viet Nam. He was leaving for Missouri the next morning to get married and then going to N. Carolina...he had 15 months left to serve. We wish them well, this clear-eyed young American and his bride!

The next day we went back to the Showgrounds for a longer visit with the Beckers. Millage lived near Pocatello in the Twin Falls country of Idaho. It was there that he met and married Ethel. Her folks still live in Idaho; Millage's father lives in Hemet. He told us about an Indian in Denver who had been over in Russia during World War II and had gotten a Puli. "Chief" was a familiar figure at the stockyards in Denver...the old Indian was going to an old soldier's home and wanted to put his Puli with someone who would care for it...but there was a blizzard and neither the Puli nor his master were heard of afterwards.

"Jake" reminded me so much of Sandy Ohrenberger's "Tasha", very sweet and friendly as well as intelligent, welcoming the attention and the praise we gave her. Recognizing the fact that Jake (as well as Whiskers and Fuzzy who preceded her) had a great potential, Millage had for months on end tried to get in touch with people who used Pulis for herding, only to find that every lead came to a dead end. He could not find anyone who could advise him on how to train a Puli for herding. At home in Cameron, Jake does not do any of the field work.
Doesn't it seem like an incredible waste of the Puli's natural instincts? So, the Beckers—and any other owners who have sheep and a Puli—every possible way to bring out this unique herding instinct will be explored and every lead to someone who has successfully achieved this goal will be welcomed.

The herding of sheep in the U.S. by Pulis has been generally only through the set pattern of obedience lessons. This is not the Puli way—nor is it bringing out or even recognizing the compulsive herding instinct of a Puli which sets him apart from other herding dogs. — Margaret Curran.

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"THE HUNGARIAN SHEEPDOGS AND THEIR FOREIGN RELATIVES"

by Anghi Csaba Geyza

...on page 94 (The Puli is....) Mostly used for herding, but is also quite useful as a watchdog. Works well around the sheep, pigs and horses. Although the horses, especially mares with young colts, have no respect for the Puli.....But with the sheep, as well as even against wild bulls the Puli is unreplaceable. His work depends mainly on brain-work and speed, rather than on raw strength, since with his small body he is unable to express extreme strength.

...Interesting is the remark by Otto Herman, when he claims that according to the Hungarian shepherds "the Puli learns to drive (herd) by himself"—one only has to help its development along, — special 'teaching' is not necessary....I had great opportunity to observe the Puli's work, especially with the sheep, when as the official recorder of the National Studbook of Sheep, I had to travel all over the country (Hungary) visiting the numerous sheep farms.

I have seen occasions when the Puli has separated with a master skill the accidentally combined ram and ewe herds or when at the handsignal of the shepherd, it had cut out a certain small numbered group from the herd; or when it drove a further-away-feeding group of sheep into a certain stall which was pointed out to him by the shepherd. From hear-say, I can report that a Puli is able to separate a herd consisting of several hundred head into two equal groups.

These are actually trials of ability and skill—but the Puli's originality and in certain cases, fearlessness, has also been reported (these achievements in many instances nearing a miracle). According to the account given by Ittebei Kis Miklos, two Pulis have been able to control within a short time an escaped bull, —with the technique and skill that could certainly not be taught to any dog. One got hold of the bull's nose - the other 'hung' on its scrotum in such a manner, that, in effect, they anchored the one ton monster.

...Often the Puli is used by the shepherd to keep an unwilling ewe or foster-ewe in place to allow its lamb to nurse. This is not at all an easy job as the Puli is not allowed to scare the lamb away, yet it has to keep the ewe in one place. During this task the Puli can't bark, nor can he be rough. It's done by confining lamb, ewe, Puli in a small area and when the ewe is driven by fear of the Puli into a corner, the hungry lamb moves right up to her to nurse. A shepherd who has a Puli trained for this work has a much easier task in raising the young.

...translated for Pulikenote from "A Magyar Pasztorkutyak es a Kuloldi es a Kulfoldi Rokenfajtak" - 1936 - by Klara Benis.
CANADIAN SHEEPDOG TRIALS

Mrs. Barbara Dominski writes: "Our Canadian Sheepdog Trials are next month but I have been told that if Bodri rides a sheep or grips, she will be immediately disqualified and I know for sure she will ride a stray. I cannot see breaking her of this without breaking Bodri's inherited herding ability. Plus the fact that the sheep used are Scotia half-breds and they are fast and break easily and with Bodri being so young, she does not yet display experience and is still not completely under control when far out. This will only come with time and age. I am hoping to get my husband to agree to let us host next year's trials and then I could give a demonstration with our own sheep and if Bodri rides it won't matter. In any case, she is not, as far as I can find out, eligible to be listed in the North American Sheep Dog Society, which is primarily a list of working Border Collies. Unfortunately, people seem to think that a Puli will rip up the sheep, but Bodri is very gentle and has a very soft mouth."

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RELAY TEAM: For those of you who have never seen a relay team in action, it goes something like this. A team consists of four dogs and handlers. One after the other, each dog is required to traverse a course consisting of four hurdles at the end of which is a low platform. On the platform, there are several dumb-bells. Each handler has placed his scent on one of the dumb-bells, and there are additional dumb-bells with no scent. Each dog must retrieve the one with his handler's scent and return over the four hurdles to the starting line.

Two teams compete at a time, with a victory scored by the team winning two out of three heats. This all sounds straightforward enough. However, the dogs usually think up some variations of their own, and that's when the fun really starts. The dogs can sense when they are in a close race, and they respond to the cheering of the crowd. You might be surprised to discover that your dog is quite a ham when he gets in a relay race.

TOP DOG RELAYS: It will be awhile before the Puli Relay Team of Top Dog is forgotten. Bundi, rather than do typical relays, gave a herding demonstration. At first she prevented the opposing team's poodle from returning over its hurdles. Finally, Bundi felt enough time had elapsed so she herded the poodle over the jumps and returned him to his owner. Needless to say, the Puli team did not win the race, but they did provide a little "comic relief." -- Julie Ruecker.

DID YOU KNOW? ....that a female dog is preferred for Seeing Eye Training? Because they are more devoted and because there are only minor changes from spaying. All females must be spayed and all males altered--this is the law...so says Dr. Erich Renner of the Eye Dog Foundation, Beaumont, Calif. training center. Dr. Renner came here from Germany ten years ago and has continued his work.

TEMPERMENT: This excerpt is from the Philadelphia, Pa. Dog Training Club column appearing in the February issue of Pure-Dred Dogs. "Isn't it exciting to see so many breed winners going into obedience? Particularly the rare breeds can benefit much from being seen where their personality is evident. A charming little champion Puli, in Novice B at Philadelphia, for example, although he disqualified himself, must have won many friends for the breed by his performance. He was doing beautifully on the heel free until an about turn brought him face to face with three young boys sitting quietly at ringside. His tail waved slightly, he hesita-
ted, turned, and watched his mistress proceeding stoically through the heeling pattern, apparently concluded she wasn't about to leave in a hurry, and happily waggled toward the little boys. Hopefully, Judge Frank Thrall stopped the handler and suggested she start out again with an extra loud 'Heel', but it was too late. By this time the Puli was crawling through the ring barriers and up on the boys' laps, to the delight of onlookers.

THE LEAD ROOM: This story from Dick Koelher is amazing, and particularly significant for Puli owners. Several years ago a group at Columbia University performed a test to examine communication between dog and man. They built a lead room, with a window and door, but which could be completely closed off from the outside world. They selected a man who had taught his dog five tricks perhaps similar to those taught in obedience. The dog would perform these very faithfully.

The man and dog were placed in the room, and the man put the dog thru his paces. Then the man left his dog behind in the room, and repeated the performance giving the commands thru the open window. Again, the dog performed without a flaw. Then the window was closed and the tricks ordered by the man using a microphone and PA system. Again, perfect!

Now the wires from the microphone were secretly cut and the man asked to repeat the instructions a fourth time. The dog responded as before, to the surprise of those watching on the TV monitor. Then the man was told what had happened, and asked to put the dog thru his routine again. He protested, saying that the dog could not possibly follow his commands since he was sealed in a lead-walled room with no possible means of communication. However, he finally gave the commands, and this time the dog only did two tricks, and appeared to be confused. The investigators concluded that the man had lost confidence in his ability to communicate with the dog, and the result was subpar performance.

The Puli is especially sensitive to your moods and thoughts. And certainly, the average Puli would have no difficulty performing in the lead room, so the next time your 'shaggy' is acting strangely, perhaps not working as well as usual, consider your own attitude and feelings first. Your Pull may be responding to your feelings rather than your verbal or signalled commands. -- Mike Ruecker.

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WHAT IS A "C.D."?

by Sandy Ohrenberger

(Ed. Note: Since this was written the AKC has made some changes, which follow Sandy's three articles.)

The letters C.D. when used after the name of a dog signify that the dog has met the requirements and is officially recorded as a "Companion Dog" by the AKC. Acquisition of this degree can be compared to a child graduating from grade school. Now, let's find out how a dog obtains these two big important letters! Assuming that you have attended a novice obedience class and done a sufficient job of training during and after the class, you are now ready to enter a licensed Obedience Trial to compete for your degree. When you enter the ring to be tested and scored you are given 200 points -- a perfect score. The score you earn at the Show is determined by how many points are taken away from this perfect score for mistakes.
The first exercise is the Heel On Leash. The main objective of this exercise is to determine how well the dog works with the handler. Working as a team is very important in this test. The Judge will give the following orders for you to carry out one at a time—forward, halt, right turn, left turn, about turn, slow, normal, fast, and figure eight. The sequence and number of times the Judge gives these orders is up to him, but the basic pattern should be the same for all dogs in that ring. Small point losses will be given for such things as crooked sits and lagging.

The next test is the Stand For Examination. In this exercise you will be asked to stand your dog and leave him by going to the end of the leash. The Judge will then approach the dog and touch the dog's head, body, and hind-quarters. When he has finished, he will have you return to the heel position. During this test, the dog should stand and stay where you left him and show no shyness or resentment at being approached by the Judge.

Next comes the Heel Free. This is performed and scored like the heel on leash with two exceptions. The leash is taken off, and the figure eight is not repeated.

In the Recall you will leave your dog at one end of the ring and walk to the opposite end. Upon orders from the Judge, you will call your dog to you. The goal in this exercise is for your dog to stay where you left him, and then to come promptly to you when you are asked to call him. A minor point loss in this test would be a crooked sit.

The Long Sit for 1 minute and the Long Down for 3 minutes are performed as a group exercise consisting of 6 to 15 dogs. In the long sit, the Judge will have you sit your dog, and then leave it by going to the other side of the ring. When the time is up, you will be asked to return to your dog. The long down is done in the same manner only your dog is in the down position.

If you receive more than 50% of the total points in each of the above exercises, and 170 or more total score under three different Judges at three Licenses Obedience Trials, you have your C.D. degree. This article covers, in general, what is expected of a Novice dog. However, before you enter competition make sure you read and understand the rules governing Obedience Trials.

**THE C.D.X. DEGREE**

The next step up from Novice is Open training which leads to a C.D.X. or Companion Dog Excellent degree. A common comparison of attaining this degree is graduating from high school. The scoring, testing, and AKC requirements are the same as they were for Novice. The exercises, however, are different.

The Heel Free is the first exercise, and is performed in the same manner as in Novice. The figure eight is added at this time, and all exercises are done off leash.

The next exercise is the Drop On Recall. During this test, you leave your dog and go to the other end of the ring. Upon command from the Judge you call your dog, drop him either by voice or hand signal when the Judge tells you, then call your dog the rest of the way to you.

The Retrieve On Flat required you to throw your dumbbell, and on command the dog must bring it back to you.
Next is the **Retrieve Over High Jump**. This is executed the same as the retrieve on flat with the exception that the dog must jump the high jump both going after and returning with the dumbbell.

The **Broad Jump** follows. In this exercise you leave your dog facing the jump, and on command he must jump it. After jumping, the dog comes promptly to a sit in front of you.

Lastly, the **Long Sit** and **Long Down** are performed as group exercises. The sit for 3 minutes, and the Down for 5 minutes, are done with the handlers away from the ring and out of sight.

If you receive more than 50% of the total points in each of the above exercises, and 170 or more total score under three different Judges at three Licensed Obedience Trials, you are entitled to use the letters C.D.X. after your dog's name.

**THE U.D. DEGREE**

After you have completed your C.D.X. degree, you are ready to train and show for your Utility Dog or U.D. degree. The common comparison of a U.D. degree is to graduate from college. Because I have not trained or shown in this class, this will be a very general and brief account. (Sandy and Tasha were the first Pull team to receive a U.D. in this country.) As mentioned in the Novice and Open articles, you must receive more than 50% of the total points in each of the required exercises, and 170 or more total score under three different Judges at three Licensed Obedience Trials.

**Scent Discrimination** is done in three parts. The handler brings five wood, five metal, and five leather articles to the ring. The Judge then selects one wood, one metal, and one leather article and puts them on the table. The remaining twelve articles are then placed about six inches apart in the ring. The handler then selects one of the three articles from the table, and places his scent on it. The Judge puts this article with the other twelve in the ring. On command the dog must retrieve the article from the pile with his master's scent on it. This exercise is repeated until all three articles have been used.

Next is the **Seek Back**. While doing the heel free exercise, the Judge will tell you to drop a glove. The dog, either by sight or scent, must find and retrieve the glove on command.

In the **Signal Exercise** no spoken commands are given. The dog works only on hand signals. The dog must heel as in the heel free, stand and stay at one end of the ring while the handler walks to the other end, then drop, sit, come and finish all on hand signals.

In **Directed Jumping** the dog and handler are at one end of the ring with a bar jump halfway down the ring on one side, and a high jump opposite it on the other side of the ring. On command the dog must go straight toward the opposite end of the ring, between the jumps, and sit when the handler tells him to. At this point, the Judge specifies which jump is to be taken first. When this is done, the same procedure is used for the other jump.

The **Group Examination** required the dogs to stand and stay, with the handlers at the side of the ring, while the Judge goes over the dogs with his hands. After at least three minutes and all the dogs have been examined, you return to your dog.
MR. JOHN BROWNELL

These are highlights from the keynote speech of John Brownell at the 7th Biennial Convention of the So. Calif. Obedience Council...proposed rule changes under consideration by the AKC.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO KEEP OBEDIENCE ASSOCIATED WITH DOG SHOWS! They need each other. "We believe that each can educate the other," said Mr. Brownell, "and we think that's very important."

(Prefacing his remarks on the proposed regulations, Mr. Brownell said there is some very easy scoring going on around the country. The maintenance of high standards lies strictly with the judges--next, the clubs and trainers. Much less would be left to the judges than in any other phase of the sport...decisions would be made only on fine points. So, it is important that the standards and the meanings of these degrees be maintained. "This sport is not going to be any better or any cleaner than each one of you is willing to make it.")

PROPOSED REGULATIONS: (1967)
...no dogs less than 6 mos. old.
...Novice A to be for the REAL novice who is training his FIRST dog...the dog to be owner-handled, who has never before trained a dog.
...Open A...any CD that has not won his CDX...no judges or licensed handlers.
...Long sits and Downs...will qualify if there is a total of 6 dogs in Novice A and B.
...Only qualifying dogs will be eligible for high-scoring places in trial.
...to limit the total hours of judging in 1 day to 8 hours (including breed and 1 hour rest).
...eliminate all practice rings for sharpening up on the show grounds (should be trained before coming to the show).
...cannot guide dogs by the collar between exercises.

EMPHASIS ON NATURALNESS IN HANDLING:
...judges are to measure and record the dogs jumping less than 36".
...the Broad Jump to be cut to 1' lower.
...the Scent Discrimination to be limited to 2 articles, 1 of leather and 1 of metal--all handled by judge and steward.
...the old Seek Back to be deleted--the exercise substituted to be the Direct Retrieve.
...in Directive Jumping (square bar...to 2½")...just ONE command when sent.
...for Tracking, the tracker must wear his own shoes, and if not leather soled then leather or canvas uppers.
...Points for misbehavior to be deducted from the exercise when it occurs.
...Judging to be in Catalog order UNLESS authorized by the judge in advance... and then only for the dog that is in another ring and his handler.

NEW OBEDIENCE RULES
by Mike Ruecker

A new set of obedience regulations have been approved by the AKC. The most important changes are given briefly below. These rules go into effect in January of 1969. Get ready for them.
1. In the statement of the purpose of obedience work, the importance of having the dog demonstrate a willingness and enjoyment of his work has been re-emphasized. It will not be easy for judges to reflect this in a dog's score, but it is certainly something they should be watching for.

2. The Novice A class is now restricted to owner handled dogs for handlers who have never trained a dog to a CD.

3. There shall be no drilling or training of dogs on the grounds or premises. You are free to move about the grounds with your dog at heel and to give the dog such signals and commands as are necessary for proper control, but do your training at home! This new rule should uncover any weaknesses in your dog's training. If you can eliminate these, your Puli will be much more reliable.

4. In the Open Class, the dog may no longer be put on leash between exercises. Nor may he be controlled or guided by the collar between exercises. The rule has also been tightened up a bit by not allowing the dog to be physically controlled at any time. If you want to get your dog straight before the exercise you'll have to use a command or signal, or heel him out and return to the starting spot.

5. The Stand for Examination in the Novice routine will be done off leash. This is excellent preparation for the group stand in Utility and should improve your dog's confidence and steadiness. As a help to your dog, the judge may only use one hand to go over him.

6. In the Long Down exercise for both Novice and Open, the dog must be down without touching them or their collars. Nothing is said about the use of signals or commands, and it is assumed that either or both may be given. Presumably a double command is also allowable.

7. The regulations regarding the dumbell were not changed. A white painted dumbell is still allowed.

The Utility routine has been changed, modifying three exercises. Each of these is discussed below.

8. In the Scent Discrimination exercise, the five wooden articles have been eliminated. Therefore there will be two scent exercises rather than three, using a total of ten articles with nine articles being placed at one time. The eight articles which are not touched by the handler will be scented by the judge or steward prior to the time they are placed. On the command from the judge to "send your dog", the handler will turn and face the articles, giving a simultaneous command or signal to retrieve. This is a little harder for the dog since it will be more difficult for him to start out in the proper direction. It is suggested that you put your dog back on the lounge line the first few times you try this.

9. The Seek Back exercise has been replaced by the Directed Retrieve exercise. The dog shall be required to retrieve the designated glove from three gloves which are spread out across the end of the ring. The dog may be given a heel command and turned to face the designated article. The handler then gives the dog the line to the designated glove and the command to retrieve. The remainder of the exercise is as the retrieve on flat. Only one of the gloves is retrieved during the exercise. The gloves are short, predominantly white, work gloves.

10. In the Broad Jump exercise, the handler is restricted to making a right angle turn only while the dog is in the air over the jump. If your Puli tends to swing around too far, get him on a lounge line and work him so that he will come straight to you.

11. One unfortunate addition to the regulations is that the judge must measure each dog in Open or Utility to verify that the dog is jumping the correct height. It is unfortunate that the judge can no longer take the handlers word on the correct height of the jumps. While it is possible that a handler may be in error as to the dogs correct height or jumping height, it is more likely that the judge will make an error in measuring the dogs height under ring condition. Obed-
ience competition has always been blessed by the good sportsmanship of its parti-
cipants, and it is somewhat of a slap in the face to impose this restriction. A
survey of obedience judges conducted by Chips Magazine showed that the vast major-
ity of judges saw no need for this rule and were against it because of the added
time that it will take. Well, anyway, we are stuck with it for now, so be ready.

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LET'S KEEP THE PULI A WORKING DOG

by Judy Mischka

Let me please remind owners that the Puli is a Working breed. It belongs to
the illustrious group of twenty-nine breeds developed to help man by performing
various functions effectively. The Puli's particular function is to herd sheep,
and prime requirements for this chore are soundness and temperament—a very special
sort of soundness and temperament.

A Saint Bernard can be perfectly sound for a Saint Bernard, but could he herd
sheep? A sheepdog must be a tight-knit, agile animal. He is a galloping dog, able
to take the punishment to his structure that starting, stopping, leaping and turn-
ing demand. He must have power without coarseness; he must stand and move true for
efficiency. If he were conditioned to it, a Puli should be able to herd without
crippling himself or just plain quitting because of the strain of inefficient
locomotion.

A Bull Terrier can have perfect temperament for a Bull Terrier, but could he
herd sheep? The temperament of the Puli is one of the most marvelous things about
him, and his sheepdog heritage is still valuable. A sheepdog must be "biddable,"
responsive to his handler's directions, docile and sensible enough to care for
himself and his charges. The Puli must be trustworthy and responsible, and he is
an honest dog. He must also be free of vices which would make him an unsuitable
worker or companion. He could not herd sheep by hiding under a bed, nor could he
get the job done if he were more interested in snapping at his co-worker, be it
man or dog. He is sensibly suspicious of new things and people, but he is neither
senselessly afraid nor easily antagonized.

I do not imagine that the shepherds of Hungary bred this dog to get a floor
length coat, dark eyes or a tight tail. These are qualities that have been added.
Soundness, temperament and true Puli type are the three challenges to breeders.
None should be sacrificed completely for another; compromise, yes, but let's not
forget the heritage of the Puli. He is not a Toy nor a Sporting dog—he is a
Working Dog.

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A NEW MEMBER of the obedience establishment, Amigo de Ancsa undoubtedly regis-
tered a first the other night while training in the front yard. He successfully
negotiated a difficult figure-8 around two cats who were taking a breather in the
middle of a playful cat fight. The cats made great posts, they didn't budge. The
dog? He was scared!

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TASHA TUTORS: Outwork your dog during training. Work with your dog while
exhibiting.
Since the earliest days of civilization, the Puli has been known as a working and watch dog. He has inherited a natural talent for herding and guarding. A Puli who has never ever worked with a flock, will by instinct know what to do. This applies even if his parents were kept as house dogs. One may, therefore, be tempted to ask why a Puli needs training.

Instruction and training are necessary in order that the dog will carry out exactly his master's wishes - and no more. An untrained dog will work instinctively which may not be as his master requires.

In the first stage of instruction, the dog must get a basic training. This means obedience training such that he will only act after his master orders him to do so! It is very important to teach the dog to refuse food from strangers, or to touch food that he finds in the field. This training prevents many accidents. The dog should be given his food from the very first day from only a few persons in the house besides his master. I would advise against the method whereby the master only feeds his dog, since I have heard of some cases where due to the absence of the master, dogs have died from hunger and disease of the kidneys, because they would not touch food prepared by someone else.

Every dog has his own personality and character, so that even widely experienced experts can be surprised at times. The trainer has to take into account his dog's character. He must develop the good points, and suppress the unwanted ones. Pulis have been known to be trained to ride behind their master on his horse, and to return to this position after they have herded the flock. This is only one of many examples of how well a dog may be trained.

If we have a young dog as well as a trained one, the young one is able to learn from the trained one. This, of course, will be after the young dog has completed the basic training.

Many shepherds are very pleased to find that Pulis will do their job instinctively, only to realize after some time that the dogs are working in their own natural way, and not as the shepherd would wish them to. It is therefore essential to properly train Pulis.

Do not shout at your dog on every occasion, even when justified. Always talk firmly, in your normal voice leaving no doubt that you want your orders carried out. Whenever you give an order, it must be obeyed so that the dog will not let you down in time of need.

--Reprinted from the Puli News, Israel; courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Csengeri.--

TASHA TUTORS: The "chain collar", which is allowed by the AKC at Licensed shows ("spike" and "pinch collars" are forbidden), is the most widely used and most effective collar for obedience training. There is a right way and a wrong way to put this type of collar on your dog. Correct Way: With your dog sitting beside your left leg, slip the collar over his head so that the running end comes across the back of the neck. The collar, when used in this manner, will automatically
release every time it is tightened. If the collar is used incorrectly, it will fail to release itself when it is tightened, and will continue to 'choke' the dog, accomplishing nothing but making the dog miserable.

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BRIEF FORMULA FOR STOCK DOG TRAINING

1. At feeding time. Always whistle to your dog, using the same tone that you intend to use as a 'come-in' call. A. When our litters of puppies are three to four weeks old, we start feeding them, and we make a smacking noise with our lips when putting them up to the feed pan for the first few times, then later we whistle softly if directly over them. In this way they learn to associate the 'come-in' call with the reward of food.

2. Teach your puppy to be tied, at any age from 6 to 8 weeks or older. A. Use either a good leather collar or a 'clip-chain' choke collar. B. Use a light chain with a good swivel-snap at the collar end. Never use a twine or rope, or anything that the pup can chew and make his escape, or you will not only lose your pup or dog, but you will have started a BAD HABIT. C. Tie him where he can make a complete circle around the stake, but be sure that there is nothing that he might jump over and hang himself. D. Set a pan of water at the outer edge of the circle where he can reach it but be less liable to spill it, then go away and let him battle it out. Before you leave, if he runs to the end of the chain and hits it hard, give him the command 'whoa' or a sharp whistle tone, just as he is forced to stop by reaching the end of the chain. E. I usually leave them tied at least all day. If summer, be sure they have shade. After they have quieted down, place their dog house in such a place that he can get into it but not go being it. If he howls or barks at intervals throughout the first day of being tied, just let him get it out of his system, and find out to his own satisfaction, that he is really tied to stay tied. When evening comes just before dark, give him a good big meal, then put him in his nest box, saying, 'get in there'. If he insists on bawling that night, go out as often as necessary, and whack him with a roll of newspaper or a little switch, and command him to 'get in here, and be quiet', and put him in each time until he will go in when told. When you think he understands say "Stay" or "Stay in there" and see that he stays, at least until you get back in the house or out of sight. If you DO THIS THE VERY FIRST NIGHT then you are not apt to have a habitual night Barker and neighborhood nuisance. F. STOP bad habits before they start.

3. Teach your puppy to lead. A. When pup has become accustomed to being tied and has discovered the limitations of his chain, then is a good time to start leading him. B. Dogs are usually led on YOUR LEFT, and you will have your right hand free for other things. C. If your pup "pulls" either back or in front of you, a sharp jerk on the leash, will correct that. Praise him when he walks nicely at your side or slightly ahead of you, but NEVER let him form the habit of "pulling" you. YOU WILL NEVER GAIN CONTROL if he leads on a tight leash.

4. Teaching to 'Whoa' or 'Down'. (This is perhaps the most important step in the making of a good stock dog.) Drill him daily, and often, and at unexpected times, through his entire training period for best results. A. Take hold of the pups front legs above the knees and pull them down and forward, and push down on the hips, giving the command 'Whoa' or 'Down' as you prefer. When he is flat on the ground, stroke him, but try to make him stay in that position at least for a few seconds, then longer as he learns what you want. B. Later, you may try running the leash under your feet then pull down on the leash with one hand, while using the other hand (open and palm down) to indicate the 'Down' sign. C. Eventually, you may choose to hold up one or both hands, as the signal to stop, at the
same time giving the verbal command "Whoa" or "Down" or the whistle tone directly over your dog. D. Much of this training is a matter of progressive steps. Start with No. 1 and teach each one thoroughly, before going on to the next. DON'T get yourself or your pup confused with too many commands. Be sure you use exactly the same command for the same act, all the time. Avoid commands that sound alike, such as GO, NO or WHOA. It is not the word, but the sound that your dog understands.

--by Mr. E. Emmnuel, "The Shepherd Dog Man" reprinted by special permission from National Stock Dog Magazine.--

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PULI PROBLEM #1: BARKING So you have a barking problem? Here are some suggestions. Anne Kennedy has a paper bag filled with empty cans which she rattles at her barking Pulis. I've tried a squirt gun with some success, but the children usually keep it empty. For a serious barking problem, especially if it occurs while you are away from home, you may have to resort to more severe measures as well as a little smart thinking. Place your dog on a line and leave the house as you usually do. (If necessary, drive off in the car if this cues your dog to start barking.) Don't go far. When the dog starts barking, return quickly and spank the dog soundly (with a leather belt if necessary.) (Ed. Note: never use your hand or a lead; the dog should never associate either the touch of your hand or the leash with punishment.) Many a child's bottom has received this kind of treatment for comparable bad manners. It won't hurt the dog either. It doesn't matter if the dog stops barking before you return; spank him/her anyway. Then leave again and repeat as necessary. If the dog does not bark for a period of time, return and praise the dog.

This should be continued several times a day until the dog learns not to bark. If you have more than one dog and you're not sure which one was barking, spank them both. (Ed. Note: "Both"?? What if you have a house full, like some of our members?) Never lose your temper, and always keep a line on the dog so that they do not learn to run from you.

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MUCH EMPHASIS is being placed on the benefits of co-ordinating obedience training with breed showing. Ray McGinnis, for many years a pro in both fields, is among its foremost exponents. He believes that thorough training in both are indispensable. (But he would rather take a non-trained dog into the breed ring than a half-trained one.) You must have an obedience dog but he must have animation--spirit, the will to win--. The problems, as we know, are mainly those of grooming and scheduling and the fact that often obedience seems to take the edge off a dog before he is shown in breed. His advice?--WATCH THE PROS--see what they're doing before they go into the ring...you can lose on grooming to a pro. Whether you breed or buy, the advice of this expert is to do so for both conformation and temperament and don't separate the two for any reason.

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TASHA TUTORS: Your timing in issuing PRAISE or CORRECTION in training your dog is all important.
A CACTUS TAIL: A PULITALE

Lillian Humphrey learned a new trick for teaching a dog to stand (to be used only after the dog knows what it is all about). Tisza was more inclined to sit than to stand so Sandy Ohrenbergar suggested placing a cactus under Tisza's seat. If she stood, well and good and lots of praise, but if she decided to sit--oh boy! And sat she did, looking just as happy as ever. Later Lillian had a handful of stickers from retrieving the cactus from Tisza's hind-quarters. But Tisza learned her lesson well--she stood. But she got her revenge--she refused the recall!--told by Julie Ruecker

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BITS AND PIECES: ...If you think too much emphasis is put on training, just think what could have happened in our recent flood.---In Africa, U.S.A. in Soledad Canyon, the rains had leveled 50% of the compound. If the animals had not remembered their training there would have been chaos, said trainer Hafner. Many swam the length of their chains with handlers to higher ground. Some of the 'Wild Strain' were put to sleep at the last second. In the massive clean-up program that followed, the elephants helped by moving trees and other debris. A traffic accident on the freeway to a truck full of guard dogs scattered them all over. That one was killed, the rest were "marched back in unison to their kennels," according to one radio reporter.---"A Puli can handle 2 to 300 cows or 4 to 500 sheep," said Elizabeth Csengeri from the speakers' rostrum. "One Puli?" came a voice from the audience. "ONE PULI, OF COURSE," said the very positive, very delightful Miss Csengeri.

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CHILD PROTECTION: A child murdered--how many times have we read these words and raged in our powerlessness. We give our children little protection from the madmen who lurk in our cities, who walk our streets. We worry more about protecting our gardens, safeguarding the garbage and making our streets free from wandering dogs. Yet we do nothing to safeguard our children. There are few--if any--people who would try to take or harm a child protected by a dog. Yet a dog by law must be on a leash or locked in a yard; but children can not be bothered to hang on to a leash. And, if a child is running or riding a bike, the leash can become a weapon to entangle the child.

Our yards and garbage (plus the wandering dog himself) must be protected, but couldn't there be a special tag for a dog having a certain amount of obedience training to be loose if accompanied by a child or an adult? It would prevent the nuisance of the dog's running free, and it would give the child back one of the greatest protections we can offer--a dog.

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Once upon a time there was a Puli who trembled and shook when entering the ring marked Breed. The Judges shook their heads with pity and sighed "A lovely bitch, but oh so skittish." With that they dismissed her, cowering by my side.

Then into Obedience she gaited--her tail up and a gleam in her eye. She greeted the Judge with a gay little bark and stood solid as a rock while he examined her. She showed daring as she gaited about the ring, and the Judge sighed, "Well, at least she must be terrific in breed," as half points went down on her score.
TASHA TUTORS: Every crooked sit subtracts a half point to a point off my total score. Don't let me form this bad habit in my early obedience training.

Don't feel sorry if you have to punish your dog to make him mind. He'll probably love you more for it. So says Dr. Elton Green of Akron, president-elect of the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association.

"Just watch a dog or other small animal pet. The member of the household who disciplines the animal when he does something wrong will get much more affection from it than another member of the family who doesn't. Dogs actually love to be disciplined," said Dr. Green, a small animal specialist.

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Section Four

Breeding
PULI BREEDING

by Leslie J. Benis

I deem it a pleasure and an honor to be asked by our Editor to start the "breeder's column". PULIKEYNOTES opened a wide road for a wonderful exchange of experiences among "Puli people", and now, through show results and open letters from many breeders in this country and overseas, we can keep our eyes on our breed as it becomes more and more popular every day.

This increased popularity demands an even more thorough, careful and conscientious work from every breeder. To keep our Pulis in perfection has to be the goal for all of us! Through this column we will have a chance to express our opinions and exchange experiences by which everyone can benefit.

I don't claim to be the greatest authority on breeding. I am, however, familiar with the Puli's life in his natural habitat. I hope that perhaps some of my observations can be of interest. Naturally in his "old country" a Puli developed and lived under entirely different circumstances than here in the U.S. Still, our goal should be to try to keep him as similar to his herding ancestors as possible—both by behavior and looks. The further he gets from his natural environment the more he'll change in behavior or appearance, and sooner or later he'll lose some of his famous intelligence. I am not trying to say that whoever has a Puli should have a herd of sheep and a 100 acre backyard, (though I guess it would help!) but a chance for a good daily exercise is very important to prevent them from gaining that unnecessary weight and becoming lazy and lethargic.

Another important rule to keep in mind is the breeding of Pulis strictly according to the standards! Our standards here in the U.S. are perhaps a little bit "loose" and generalized, but basically they agree with the Hungarian or International Puli standards. I think they are good standards; we should follow them! It would be disastrous to try to breed bigger, shiny-haired, "flashy-looking" dogs to satisfy the public demand, thus trying to change the standard to fit the dog, rather than breeding the dogs to fit the standard.

The rules of modern breeding have been developed through long years of scientific studies. They can be safely applied to the Puli as well as any other breed.

POINTS OF VIEW

by Leslie J. Benis

Our Keynotes this month presents comments from Edward C. Kampe of the Anka Kennels of Towanda, Pa. I highly respect his opinions for he is one of the very few Puli breeders who has Puli not just because he loves them, but because he needs them. His dogs are working in their natural field of herding. His observations are very important since they are taken from the standpoint of an experienced breeder who knows what to look for in a Puli—not just as a show prospect, but as an actual working dog. This is the point of view expressed by Mr. Kampe:

"Mr. Benis, when writing his articles, hoped they would start an exchange of comments and they should. Mr. Benis and I have exchanged letters before and we have disagreed before. But any man who takes the time and effort required to write the articles deserves our thanks. Puli people should be grateful that there
are people who will work to preserve the breed for the sake of the breed and not for personal glory.

I did say "preserve"—and that is what I mean. The breed as such hardly needs any improving. IF WE CAN ONLY PRESERVE THE GOOD THAT IS IN OUR GOOD DOGS AND CAN PASS THAT ON TO FUTURE OFFSPRING, WE WILL PRODUCE PUPS THAT ARE EXCELLENT.

This sounds relatively simple, but as a matter of fact, it is quite the opposite. It involves the science of genetics. The old breeders, and not just of dogs, bred the best to the best and they did all right; but it was slow progress. The science of genetics is relatively new and complicated.

We can, however, state one thing. QUALITY OF OFFSPRING IS NOT DETERMINED BY THE BLOOD OF THE PARENTS, BUT BY THE GENES WHICH ARE PASSED ON. Blood is developed in the fetus and there is no direct connection between the mother's blood and the fluid of the fetus. All that is inherited is passed on in the genes.

The genes are contained in the chromosomes which are found in the cell. In each cell of the dog there are 39 pairs of chromosomes—78 in all. In the process of renewal the cell splits and so do the chromosomes, and each new cell again contains 39 pair. But in the reproductive cell this is not true. When the reproductive cell splits, the new cell will have only one of each pair. The sperm-cell will have 39 chromosomes and the egg-cell will have 39 chromosomes.

Things are not quite as simple as quoted above, but this will suffice to point out that Mr. Benis was mistaken when he said it was false to suppose that 50% of the inheritance comes from the mother and 50% from the father. That is exactly what happens. Furthermore, the genes in those chromosomes do not change except by mutation and therefore the same genes will be passed on to the next generation and the next, ad infinitum.

But then, why is it that the offspring differ from the parents and each other? This is a good question and the answer can be found in the study of genetics. Any serious breeder should know something about genetics, for with the help of such knowledge better dogs will be bred sooner. A breeder could save years in accomplishing what he sets out to do.

Mr. Benis also raised the question of inbreeding, linebreeding and out-breeding. A discussion of these various forms of breeding would take much more space than we have here—but one thing is sure: inbreeding is the shortest route to success and also the surest, PROVIDED A MAN KNOWS WHAT HE IS DOING. Just mating daughter to father is not inbreeding; it most likely is not even breeding; it's merely the mating of two related animals.

Outbreeding is the breeding of two unrelated animals of the same species. The question is only whether or not a breeder can find two animals that are not related. If one tried to outbreed for 20 generations, using dogs that are not related to each other, one would require something like 2 million dogs to accomplish this. It stands to reason that any two Puli, now living and bred in this country, had a common ancestor, however far back, and if that is true, then the outbreeding is actually line breeding. This might sound far-fetched—but one must remember that the genes never change.

Mr. Benis is trying to interest breeders in expressing their opinions. This
is good for the breed. I believe that if there is a recipe for good pups, it would surely be KNOWLEDGE--knowledge OF BREEDING, knowledge OF DOGS, knowledge OF PULI.''

....Edward C. Kampe

As the editor of this column, I am happy to see that the first attempt to make Puli breeders interested enough to take the time and effort to voice their opinions, was a success.

We cannot bury our heads in the sand and pretend that we do not know or do not care about what goes on around the globe in dog breeding. If we call our dogs "Puli" they should resemble their native ancestors, no matter whether they are on the North Pole, Europe, New York, or California. With the fast growth of popularity, the day is near when some of our top winning Pulis will show up at international dog shows. Wouldn't it be an embarrassing experience if they would not even be allowed in the ring because they are different in more than one way? It has happened to other breeds before.

No individual breeder has the right to breed out different variations of the Puli to please his own ideas. My emphasis is that it is very important not to change the TYPE of the Puli; and the only way to assure the preservation of this true Puli type and the uniformity of the breed is to conform to the accepted AKC Standards in all respects as closely as possible.

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PULI BREEDING

by Leslie J. Benis

Not long ago I received a long-distance phone call from a prospective dog owner--hopefully a "Puli owner"--who wanted a top winning show and obedience Puli. I said it was very unlikely that such a Puli would be for sale. Then he asked me if I had any high quality puppies for sale or did I know anybody who has one right now. He did not have a dog, never had any, but thought if he bought one he might as well buy a dog he could show in breed as well as in the obedience ring.

"Why do you want to buy a Puli?" I asked. He had heard that the Puli is supposed to be the most intelligent of all the dogs, that was why he was looking for one. Then he bombarded me with questions that ranged all the way from "What is the difference between a dog owner and breeder?" to "Could you explain to me what is selective breeding?"

Thinking back on this telephone conversation, I cannot help being amused, yet the obvious sincerity of the questioner gives food for thought and creates an awareness of the need for information.

A dog owner takes the first step in becoming a breeder when he grows out of the "puppy happy" stage--not when his bitch whelps the first time. I call the "puppy happy" because many of the dog owners start producing puppies because they like them around. Without giving too much consideration either to the bitch or sire--sometimes without even the knowledge of the standards of the breed--they just close them together and a few weeks later they are expecting some outstanding puppies. Obviously, this can lead to great disappointment.
If you really prefer the best, do not be in a hurry to buy. Go out to dog shows and look at the dogs. Get acquainted with other Puli owners. See for yourself what kind of a dog you can expect at maturity. When you find what you want, buy a young puppy from the litter of the dam you like. Pulis from past litters are a good yardstick by which to measure.

**QUESTION:** WHERE IS THE EXACT PLACE TO MEASURE BODY HEIGHT:

**ANSWER:** Stand your dog in a natural position. Place a straight piece of plywood vertically behind the front leg so it will touch the leg from the back. In line with this straight line, on the top of the body you will find two little bones rising from the line of the back. Project the height of these points to the plywood with the help of a book or a 90 degree triangle, mark it on the plywood and measure the height of this point from the ground.

With this measuring system you already have two reference points. One is the height of your dog. The other one is the location of these little high points (dorsal vertebrae), which usually gives a very good indication of the front bone structure. If the angle between the bones is more than 90 degrees, you will find this point behind the line of the back of the front legs. You will find this in most of the dogs that have a low front or knees on the front legs that are pointing out.

**QUESTION:** WHAT TO DO WITH THE PULI'S HAIR COMING OVER THE EYES WHILE IN OBEDIENCE TRAINING?

**ANSWER:** The umbrella over the eyes of the Puli is a natural sunshade and does not bother him whatsoever. If you keep it clipped or pinned back you might end up with eye troubles. That hair is not a solid curtain. Try to comb your own hair to the front of your eyes. Nobody will see your eyes, but you still can see everybody perfectly.

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**PULI GAIT**

by Anne Kennedy

Much has been said and written about the size, color, temperament, coat etc. of the Puli but too little about his gait--Why? Is it because too few of us know how the Puli should really move?...We all hear remarks at ringside such as, "What a lovely pacing gait." To me this is all well and good at some other ring, but certainly not at the Puli ring. Judges have even been quoted as saying that they put up this or that Puli because of his far reaching gait--If this is true no wonder we exhibitors are confused. (At least I am.)

Although we have no mention of gait in our standard I think the 1961 edition of the AKC Complete Dog Book has a very clear description in their breed history of the Puli--I quote from page 192: "HE IS KEEN AND QUICK, AND MOVES WITH A GAIT AS SPRINGY, ALMOST, AS A BOUNCING BALL, THIS TRAIT, A HAND ME DOWN, PERHAPS, FROM THOSE DOGS OF LONG AGO WHOSE DAZZLING FOOTWORK WAS THE ADMIRATION OF THE SHEPHERD BOY WITH HIS SHEEP."--It would be interesting to get some opinions from some of you other Puli fanciers.

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ED. NOTE: It is always a pleasure to find someone in this country who was familiar with the Puli in the Hungary of years ago. So, the legion of outstanding qualities attributed to the Puli are found to be based on fact. Such a person is Dr. Desiderious Fenyes of Baldwin Park, Calif. His degree is a Ph.D. in Zoology, Anthropology and Ethnology. He was Curator of the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, in charge of the Mammal and Bird Collections, and later Director of the Nozrad County Museum in Balarszarnet. Besides his profession, he was a farmer, breeder and sportsman. On their estate in Hungary he and his wife bred many dogs of several breeds but usually exhibited "hors-concours". A Puli from their kennels was awarded the Cup of the Minister of Agriculture for the best individual of the several Hungarian herding breeds at the National show. Dr. Fenyes was an all-breed judge authorized by the Union Canine Internationale, Bruxells, as well as a special judge for several breeds. He judged at practically every show in Hungary from about 1930 to 1944 when with his wife he fled Hungary because of the Russian occupation and Communism. I'm sure you will be interested in his observations about the Puli. We hope to bring you more information in the future.

THE PULI
(The World's Oldest Little Sheepdog)
by Dr. Desiderius Fenyes

You cannot teach him to talk like a parakeet or mynah who does not understand the meaning of the words, but he listens and finds out what you think. You do not need to tell him what you want; he knows, and does it automatically to please you.

There are quite a few more or less intelligent pure-breds and mongrels among man's best friends, but there is certainly no dog as intelligent as the little Puli. This superlative intelligence is the result of natural rather than artificial selection, for only the fittest are spared to survive and breed. Since many centuries, no Puli has committed the same mistake twice. Merciless diminution takes place then and there for good. At least in prewar Hungary, the sons of shepherds married the daughters of shepherds for uncounted generations. Old-time shepherds knew sheep and dogs from tradition and experience. They were a clan of weather-beaten, lone, taciturn men who spoke very little even to their dogs. Just to toss the head or point the staff or crook meant a command which was instantly obeyed. Quick reaction and rapid movement are inherent characteristics of the Puli. According to ancestral tradition, the shepherd asks or gives a good sheep for a Puli puppy from good stock.

The traditional vocation of the Puli is to take care of a flock of sheep (or geese), a herd of swine or cattle, or a stud of horses in the pasture. His type and temperament, conformation, mental and mechanical functions correspond to such a task. Besides, he is naturally a passionate mouser both in the field and at home, as well as an always alert watchdog.

The Puli is square, rather cobby, by no means leggy. He is very fast for his size, with a perfect balance of mechanism and nervous control that enables him to change or reverse direction instantly at full speed. He stands well up on his toes, both fore and aft. His hindquarters are very strong to furnish maximum propulsive power. (It is worthwhile to bear in mind that the greater the dis-
tance between hip and hock, the greater the propelling power.) His back is level, his chest deep but not broad, fairly well sprung. His skull is slightly rounded, with a slight but definite stop. His muzzle is straight, tapering, but not snipy. A scissors bite should be preferred to level, any degree of undershot jaw should absolutely disqualify. The nose is always black, even on white dogs. The eyes are well spaced, of medium size, round and very dark brown, almost black, brilliant, expressing temperament, intelligence and fidelity. The neck is fairly long, muscular and flexible, so as the head is carried high and easily turned about. The coat is long and very profuse, rather harsh, but sometimes slightly curly, weather-resisting, with a dense undercoat. Superficially, it is not unlike the fleece of Scotch Blackface sheep. Typically more abundant and heavy on the hindquarters and tail than about the shoulders and chest, but again, the fall on the head is very long. His walk and trot, either collected or extended, is straightforward and low, perfectly rhythmical, like the motion and tick of a pendulum. His every gait is a striking expression of the great propulsive power from the hips through the hocks. Workmanlike, spirited, always alert, and extremely active, but not nervous, he is a unique little dog.

If you have ever met one before, and happen to see a strange little shaggy thing with brilliant dark eyes almost hidden by the long hair, jet black nose, and a berry-red tongue, the alternative is that it is either the devil or a genuine Puli!!!

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ABOUT PULI BREEDING IN HUNGARY

by Dr. Imre Bordacs

We have always known that the Puli is a valuable breed. One is again reminded of it as one observes the great amount of interest toward the breed in many foreign countries. Puli Clubs are forming all over the world and bulletins and periodicals are available dealing with questions about and problems of the Puli and Puli breeding. On their pages even the most "controversial" problems are openly discussed.

I have been active in Puli breeding for about 15 years. This is quite a long time, so many things could have been achieved during these years. We should certainly be dealing with at least the 7th or 8th generations of the breed. Yet, unfortunately, the names of some of the most popular studs of the 50's are still appearing on most of the pedigrees. Could we have reached a point where it is impossible to find the much needed fresh blood?

The only positive result of the past several years is the completion and reprinting of the detailed standard, complete with illustrations. Not so long ago even this one achievement was in a certain danger, by a suggestion (or rather, a demand) from another country to change the standard by again providing four classifications for the Puli—namely, that we should again have "dwarf", "small", "medium", and "large or police" Puli.

I believe everyone who is concerned with the present and future of the breed agrees that such a scale of variation could and shouldn't be allowed.

We can conclude that our work for the near future should be to locate some
of the good studs which are available all over the country--(many of these have never been brought to the city to be shown and are easily forgotten)--to assure a constant flow of fresh blood. We should also prevent any attempts which could cause the break-up of the breed into several "sub-groups"....

The Puli is a native to our land. The world expects us to maintain and provide the highest quality in each successive generation. Justly so! Let us work together all we can for this goal.

*...These classifications were in effect from 1935 to 1960.

--from "A Kutya", Vo. XXXX, July 1966
(official bulletin of Hung. K.C.)
translated by Klara Benis.

***

AN IMPORTANT REMINDER TO THE NOVICE

by Klara Benis

I was shocked to hear from several new puppy owners that when they bought their pups they were advised to breed their new bitch the first time she comes in heat! "Let nature take its course", they were told....

No more should a 9 month old puppy have a litter than should a 13 year old girl have a child. A Puli is never fully matured before the age of 1 1/2 to 2 years. NO RESPONSIBLE BREEDER WILL EVER THINK OF USING A BITCH BEFORE SHE IS AT LEAST 18 MONTHS OLD. Anyone who mates a bitch younger than this shows lack of consideration for the breed and for the individual animal. An early breeding will stop or delay development; her system will direct vital elements to the pups through the milk and will drain all that energy from the mother. This, consequently, will lower the dam's resistance to illness. In most instances, the pups, too, will suffer--as naturally, an undeveloped mother is unable to supply adequate nourishment to her pups.

There is always a possibility of an "accidental mating", but this is most often due to ignorance or lack of precautions. Perhaps it will be helpful to remember the following:

Pills, such as "No-Mate" tablets, or Powder, such as "Heat-X", etc., will eliminate some of the odors and will be of some help in keeping those neighbor dogs away, but they DO NOT PREVENT A BITCH FROM MATING OR CONCEIVING.

Those little "Breeches" one can buy at pet shops are great help in keeping the carpeting free of spots...but, again, they WILL NOT PREVENT MATING.

Tall fences, too, are inadequate for the purpose, as some males are known to clear 6 foot fences with ease.

There is ONLY ONE SURE WAY...and that is to keep the bitch locked up in the house or in a COVERED dog run, all through the heat cycle--which can be as long as 25 days in some instances. (There is only a 3-8 day period during which the bitch is able to conceive, but the time when they reach this period varies with
individual bitches, so the only way to be safe is to confine them for the whole 21 -25 days.) When they are taken outdoors for their daily exercise they should be under constant watch, as once a male dog reaches them, it can be only a question of seconds before they mate.

However, if such an accidental mating does take place, **DO NOT TRY TO SEPARATE THEM BY FORCE.** (I have heard of people turning the hose on them or trying to pull them apart.) By this, both dogs could be greatly damaged. If your bitch has been the 'victim' of such a mating, consult your veterinarian. There is a harmless medication available to stop pregnancy. Such intervention would be far less harmful than to allow a 9 or 11 month old puppy bitch to whelp a litter.

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**CAPSULE INFORMATION FROM THE BREEDERS CONFERENCE:**

...polygenic inheritance shows up in behavior patterns, jaw malformations, and locomotion (of which hip displasia is one)...don't do too much inbreeding--it makes bad genes crop out, it doesn't create new ones...do NOT breed a dog with an under-shot jaw....we CAN have malformations that are not genetic.

--Dr. Hutt on Animal Genetics

...The nutrients are proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, (water) ...too much of any one nutrient affects others...proteins (egg, meat, milk, soy-bean) are used for tissue building, carbohydrates and fats for energy...vitamins have 2 major classes: fat soluble (A, D, E, K) and water soluble (all the B vitamins). A dog can synthesize and make his own Vitamin C...the minerals calcium and phosphorus are well documented (if not enough Vit. D in the diet, dog can have problems). Continuing study is being given to other minerals...Calories are the measurement of energy (kilograms). Caloric needs are affected by the work a dog does, by his temperament and environment and by his basic metabolism rate.

--Dr. Kalmus on Animal Nutrition

...(You have only to hear some of the statistics of the AKC to realize how incredibly vast and complex this organization is...I'll print them for you from time to time...Ed.) Effective July 1st, 1967, there will be an increase in certain fees--litter registrations will be $3, the transfer from a registered dog will be $2. However, individual registration of a single dog, which has been $2 since 1921, will remain the same...Be sure to read every word on your application before sending it in for registration--the principle registration problems come from CARELESSNESS....Rules prohibit having any dog on the show grounds that is not entered in the show.

--Mr. Brownell, AKC Services

...more about the Breeders Conference later--and Dr. Riser on hip displasia, which was the concluding lecture of the day....The GAINES DOG RESEARCH CENTER, sponsor of this Seminar, has contributed an invaluable service to dog breeders and dog owners--more, perhaps, than even they fully realize. The response to their invitation to attend the one-day meeting was overwhelming! I hope it will serve as a stimulus for future seminars of this kind every year here on the West Coast.

Congratulations on a fine productive day for dog breeders--and a sincere thank you from all the Puli owners that attended!
SELECTION FOR BREEDING

by Leslie J. Benis

Some people keep dogs for pets. Even if they take them to dog shows sometimes, they don't want to get involved in breeding. Let's categorize them as DOG OWNERS.

Some people are after quantity breeding and the most they do is to try to find a buyer for the "best" puppy in the litter who might be interested in showing and breeding. But they themselves will not change their breeding stock even if it's needed—probably because they love them so much, or because they just don't want to admit the faults of their dogs. These people could be called DOG PRODUCERS.

The third, and most important, is the group of conscientious breeders whose most important goal is to better the breed. They are ready for sacrifices to achieve this. But to be able to do conscientious breeding we have to have a thorough knowledge of the breed—far more than we can find in our breed standards—and we have to have a breeding program.

This article is intended to try to help everybody in the choosing of the "ideal" specimen for breeding purposes. There are four major steps which we can follow:

1. Selection by WORKING CAPABILITY
2. Selection by GENERAL IMPRESSION
3. Selection by ANCESTRY
4. Selection by OFFSPRING

I put the working capability in the first place because we can't be reminded enough that the Puli is a WORKING BREED. Although very few of our Pulis are herding sheep today, the different surroundings and different "jobs" they attend to should not necessarily have a changing effect on them, especially not structurally. If a Puli is given different duties to carry out, we work with them often, and they will stay within the limits of the standard, even mentally.

I would like to point out the importance of the size concerning the working ability. The Puli is a small, delicately boned, quick-moving dog, and is not supposed to be big and heavy under any circumstances. It is often referred to how a Puli can stop the run-away herd by jumping on the back of the leader-sheep and riding it until the flock will slow down. Could you imagine some of our 45-50 lb. Pulis jumping on the back of a sheep? Surly, the sheep would collapse. Many people will say, "Why such importance on the size? There is the Komondor, the Old English—they are big, too..." These people forget one fact—while these big dogs are used to hold the flock down, with force; the Puli's duty is to herd them in the right direction and to bring back the runaways.

Temperament is another very important factor in working. Try to choose the most energetic, most intelligent dog. The shy, slow-moving or phlegmatic dog is not Puli-like and should not be used as breeding stock. (The characteristic "wariness" should not be confused with shyness!)
Unfortunately, we don’t have herding field-trials, where the Puli’s intelligence and capability could really show. But obedience trials, and even the way they fulfill commands given them at home, can give us very good indications of the usefulness and willingness of the dogs we want to take into our breeding program.

2. Selection by GENERAL IMPRESSION: My personal preference would have been to leave the discussion of this means of selection until last. But because many questions from the next two steps involving Ancestry and Offspring will be related to this one, and because this is the most common way of selecting, it is, perhaps, just as well to discuss it as the second phase of selection.

I will try to avoid getting involved too much in the breed standards. I assume that all of our readers know more or less about the requirements. Although in our AKC standards we do not have disqualifying faults, in careful breeding we have to be more selective.

Probably the first indication of characteristic qualities in a newly born puppy are in the coat texture and pigmentation. On the first day or two, after they are completely dry, it is easy to separate the straight coated puppies from the curly ones. Usually the pups which have a curly coat will later develop a heavier coat with good under-coat. This coat will not necessarily stay curly as the puppy grows up, but experience shows that this puppy is more likely to develop a heavy unique "Puli coat" than those born with a straight coat.

The pigmentation of a dog is quite evident at a very early age. The paws, nose, flews and eyelids should be black or dark gray, and the nails black. Flesh color on the nose or paws, and white or cream-colored nails are indications of bad pigmentation.

As the puppy starts to develop we can judge the proportion of body and angulation of the legs. A Hungarian shepherd’s expression is "the good Puli has straight front legs like a shotgun barrel". Looking from the rear, hind legs are vertical and parallel. Usually when a pup has nice straight legs and even gait, we have good hopes that when brought up properly he will keep these good qualities.

These above mentioned points are generally true in the case of most breeds. It is, however, a lesser known fact that the Puli’s body should be square. Unfortunately our breed standard doesn’t mention it, but the length of the body should be the same as the height. This quality is usually quite evident already in the early puppyage; so, when judging the proportions of a Puli, this point should definitely be taken into consideration. Another important factor is the head. Its proportions, the length of muzzle, the presence of a clearly defined stop, the shape, setting, and size of ears, and the distance from each other and shape of the eyes, can all be determined at a very early age.

Unfortunately there is one thing we cannot judge in a puppy, while in a grown dog it’s the first thing to look for, and that is the bite. Whether a dog will have an under or over-shot bite, instead of the perfect scissors, one cannot determine until his full development. However, bad bite being a hereditary fault, one can lessen the risk by examining the parents, grandparents and as many dogs from the same family as possible.

The most common mistake that even more experienced breeders often make is to select for future breeding the heaviest, largest boned puppy out of a litter. May
I repeat it again, the Puli is a light-boned and very active dog and it is unlike-
ly that a heavy, big-boned specimen will produce ideal light-weight offspring. On
our shows we see more and more dogs scraping the upper limits of the size stan-
ard. But regardless of the size standards, it is false to suppose that bones
larger in dimensions are necessarily better in quality. Often, due to unnatural
over-feeding of calcium, pups develop larger, heavier bones which instead of being
more valuable have actually lost some of their flexiblility. With a breed like
ours, where speed and the ability to jump is so important, this would be quite a
drawback.

Selection strictly by the appearance of a single dog might give us a good
show specimen, but unfortunately, it doesn't guarantee a perfect breeding stock.
In order to have both, one has to combine all four methods of selection.

3. Selection by ANCESTRY: Every dog, unless he is a product of inbreeding
or linebreeding, has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents and
so on. The puppy will inherit most from his parents, somewhat less from his grand-
parents, and as we go farther along the line of ancestors the strength of influ-
ence will be less and less. It is, of course, false to suppose that 50% of all
inherited characteristics comes from one parent and the other 50% from the other,
or that 25-25% comes from each of the grandparents. In that case, all pups from
the same litter would look exactly alike. Anyone who has ever bred any dogs will
be able to testify that nothing is farther from the truth. There is a possibility
of inheriting the same amount from the sire and the dam, but it very seldom happens.

All of those characteristics which were present repeatedly along the line of
ancestors will more readily be inherited. Unfortunately this is true about bad
characteristics too. This is why we have to be very thorough in the examination
and judgement of ancestors of the pair we plan to breed to each other.

Luckily enough, dogs grow up fast, so we can observe several generations in
a short period of time. It is also a good practice to take the time and effort to
see the litter brothers and sisters of the "to be selected" dog. What good is an
outstanding dog for breeding purposes if all or many of his littermates are of in-
fierior quality? Only after we have examined all these close and far relatives and
found them to be more or less of the same appearance, of good temperament and free
of all serious faults, can we be of any certainty to have a uniform looking litter
of the desired quality.

To strengthen certain characteristics in a dog, breeders often turn to in-
breeding or linebreeding. Which is, when they breed back to some relative of the
dog. This method is very helpful in producing excellent working or show specimens;
but it is also the most dangerous way of breeding. It must be realized that along
with strengthening the desired characteristics which are apparent, we may also
strengthen and bring to the surface the hidden undesired ones.

Careful inbreeding requires time-consuming studies and ample knowledge of the
science of genetics. To inbreed out of necessity or negligence is a sure way of
ruining the reputation of a breed. Inbreeding is a complete study in itself. I
mention it here because in selecting the ideal specimen we have to be aware of its
advantages and disadvantages.

4. Selection by OFFSPRING: The true value of a selected stud dog or brood
bitch can only be finally determined by the careful examination of the offspring
they produce.
In the case of the bitch: After the puppies of the first litter are old enough to be judged, we can determine whether they are desirable or not. If the pups are not up to the expectations, next time we have to try another sire, preferable one which is known to have produced excellent offspring with other bitches. But if after trying two or three different sires she is still producing undesirable quality in any respect, she should be taken out of breeding.

In the case of the male: We have to be even more careful, since he can produce as much as 100 times more offspring than a bitch. Because of this important factor, most of the experts working in the field of inheritance worked out the method of selection by offspring in much more detail concerning the sire. According to different scientific studies only 10% of all the males can be considered ideal stud dogs. But using this 10% right can be the greatest help in improving the breed. After the male has been tried with 5-6 bitches and produced unquestionable puppies, he can be considered a good stud dog, and bitch owners should be referred to these. Of course, it would be a mistake to judge the sire only by offspring which are known through shows and personal contacts. To get a reliable picture we have to take into consideration all puppies produced by the same sire.

Each of these aforementioned four methods represents a part in a filter system. Although the order of importance may be debatable, each performs a specific function in filtering out the undesirable characteristics.

I hope I did not discourage anybody from breeding by making it sound or look too complicated. I believe a little study of these problems and a willingness to know more about the history and ancestors of our dogs than just reading the names and numbers from the pedigrees will help our breed considerably and will encourage Puli-people to start some kind of a breeding program on paper, well before it gets to mating time.

To conclude this article, I would like to remind the readers that these opinions are my own, and these are the qualifications I look for to bring out the type of specimen that I consider "ideal". This is a breeders' column and, as I have stated in the beginning, I hoped it would bring about an exchange of breeders' views on a friendly basis. I know there are many breeders that do not agree with me or with each other. But whether we agree or not, I am convinced that by expressing our thoughts in this column, we can all benefit from the different experiences and ideas of one another and learn, in so doing, more about this breed we all love so much.

* * * * *

TAKE A TIP FROM THE EXPERTS if you want to know when to breed a bitch. Dr. Stuart Friedmann, the official Komondor vet, uses "Tes-Tape"—the same tape that is used for a diabetic test for people. Although it is used in the urine for diabetes, for bitches it is used in the vagina. The day a bitch starts ovulating the tape turns green and will stay that color all the time she is ovulating. Since most bitches are not on time, this is not only a practical way to be exact in breeding but it does not tie up the stud.

THE MOST CRUCIAL PERIOD OF A PUPPY'S LIFE: Dr. Frank Miller, nationally syndicated columnist of the "Wonderful World of Dogs", and a frequent visitor to the Ernie Ford TV show, said in a recent broadcast "Seven weeks is the ideal age for
a puppy to come into a new home". Six weeks is a little too soon. According to this expert, the crucial period in a puppy's life is the 7 to 12 week period, for it is then that the basic fundamentals are learned.

Dogs still head the list of pets about which the most letters come in to Dr. Miller. Cats are second, parakeets third, and fourth are TURTLES!

** ** ** **

LOOKING AT THE PULI

by Leslie J. Benis

In the next few articles in the Breeders' column, I would like to discuss in more detail the "LOOKS" of the Puli. Let's start with the HEAD. The most eye-catching characteristic is that a fully developed Puli's head should be round, looking from any direction. The muzzle, short, approx. 30% of the length of the head—but 50% at the very maximum. A dog which has a muzzle longer than 50% of the head, no matter how heavy a coat he has, will never give the true impression of a Puli.

The stop (between the muzzle and the forehead) is curved and well defined.

Ears are wide, rounded, "W" shaped, with not too much meat on them. Heavy, long ears give a Spaniel-like appearance to a Puli, while the too light, easily moving ears are Fox Terrier-like.

The eyes should be dark—coffee brown, slightly slanted. Horizontally placed eyes are not ideal. Eyelids are tight. Many veterinarians agree that the lemon-yellow, white or two different colored eyes on a dog are signs of other internal or inherited irregularities.

Since the bite of a dog is very strongly inherited, serious consideration should be given to it. There are some breeds where the bite is not considered too important, but in any working breed it is of major importance. In all dogs the teeth should be nice, even, closely spaced in both upper and lower jaws. The illustrations on the following page will make the different types of bites more easily understood. (All drawing show the mouth in slightly open position.)

1. is the ideal scissor bite, where the lower front teeth are touching the upper front teeth from the back. (At the upper one third of the upper front teeth.)
2. shows an even bite, which is not as perfect as the scissor, but also acceptable.
3. is overshot, and
4. is undershot.
5. teeth are leaning too far forward. (The angle between the upper and lower teeth should not be less than 135 degrees.)

THE LAST THREE ARE CONSIDERED SERIOUS FAULTS. SUCH DOGS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR BREEDING OR SHOWING.

The form and setting of ears are well inherited. They should be closely watched by breeders.
1. shows the ideal ear setting. (Head gives the desired round impression. Line of ears slightly over the eyes.)
2. ears are set too high, and
3. ears are set too low.
4. ears are too light.
5. ears are too heavy and long (gives the "Spaniel-like look").
6. ears are too small and light, move upward (gives the "Fox-terrier-like look").

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BITES
(Shown in slightly open position)
THE LEGS ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE CHARACTERISTIC PULI IMAGE. When the legs are perfect in every way, we can be almost sure that the dog has a well-balanced, even gait. Different malformations of the legs can cause smaller or more noticeable shortcomings in walking and movement. In this article I would like to illustrate the forelegs.

THE IDEAL FORELEGS ARE STRAIGHT, LOOKING FROM ANY DIRECTION. ---See figure 1 and "A:"-- Looking from the side, the direction of the paws is 45° to the center line of the legbone. The drawings are in order of the seriousness of the fault, from a breeding standpoint.

1. Ideal
2. is an indication of too narrow a chest.
3. is an indication of too broad a chest.
4. out at elbow
5. fiddle front,
6. knuckled over legs. It can develop from malnutrition at puppy age, or allowing the dog to jump often before maturity. But more commonly it is inheritance.
7. toes pointing out.
8. toes pointing in. (6 and 7 are definitely inherited faults, and badly influence the gaiting.)
B. splay foot (dog leans backward).
C. cat foot (dog leans forward). (B and C are typical signs of poor balance.)
Figures 2 and 3, also B and C, can be hidden by stacking a dog at a dog show, but in breeding we should not hide these faults from ourselves.
E. hare foot
E. paper foot (or Bear Paw). Neither E or F should be used for breeding, because the seriousness of this fault takes too long and too much hard work to breed out.

Paws are generally strong, round and closed. In front view, the center line of the paws goes through the center line of the vertical legbone.

SIDE VIEW OF FORELEGS
FRONT VIEW OF FORELEGS

(1.)

(2.)

(3.)

(4.)

(5.)

(6.)
THE HINDQUARTERS ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF ANY WORKING DOG. This is the part which moves the whole body, keeps it in good balance or can be the cause of an unnatural movement. From good rear movement comes soundness and power. It is almost impossible to find a dog perfectly constructed in other parts of the body if the rear is malformed. For example, if the rear legs are leaning forward, it is natural that the forelegs will have to keep the body in balance; consequently they cannot be vertical. If the fore and rear legs are not in the right angulation the spine and the neck must be deformed too...and so on, a whole chain reaction. Illustrations following show the different possible faults, in order of their seriousness.

1. and A show the ideal rear legs, the ideal stand. In rear view, the line drawn parallel to the legbones goes through the center line of the paws. It is vertical. (Paws pointing straight forward). In side view, the center line of the paw is close to horizontal and the heel is on the ground. (Not in the air, as it is illustrated in the rest of the side-views).
2. too broad in the rear (Paws are too close).
3. too narrow in the rear (Paws are too far).
4. bowlegged (Elbows are pointing out).
5. cowhocked (Elbows are pointing in).
6. toeing out (Paws are pointing out).
7. toeing in (Paws are pointing in).
8. over-angulated (Leaning backward).
9. straight stifled (Leaning forward).
10. pelvic bone too far back (Practically no angulation of stifles).
11. pelvic bone too far forward (Hock too long).
12. bear paw (Paws too short, cannot have enough power).

I would also like to mention here that congenital hip dysplasia is another factor which often reflects in a dog's rear movement, although it is not easily noticed unless it is a severe case. Hip dysplasia in itself is a very serious and complicated problem. However, we will try to get a reliable summary together for one of the forthcoming breeders' columns.
REAR VIEW OF HIND LEGS
SIDE VIEW OF HIND LEGS

(A)  

(B)  

(C)  

(D)  

(E)  

(F)  

10
THE TAIL CARRIAGE OF THE PULI

(1.)

(2.)

(3.)

(4.)

(5.)

(6.)
THE TAIL CARRIAGE OF THE PULI: Probably the most dominating and noticeable feature on the Puli is his tail. When the Puli tail, the umbrella-like coat formation on the head, and the unmatched coat texture are considered, the uniqueness of the breed emerges. The Puli tail is described as a "barometer" of his current feelings or mood. For example, if it is tightly curled over the back, the dog is alert and ready for action. Aside from forecasting moods, the tail is often an indication of a degree of excellence.

1. The ideal tail set. It is curled over the back, and is flat against the body.
2. The tightly curled "cork-screw" tail is also very good. The tail should be in position over the back most of the time, not just when the dog is overly excited.
3. The "sickle-tail" and
4. The "flag-tail" are faulty. If the dog has no other faults, these two tails should not cause discrimination.
5. Straight tail.
6. Too short or "bob-tail".
7. Or tail hanging all the time, should not be considered the highest quality.

Also the condition and length of feathering on the tail is very important. Short coat on the tail is just as bad as on any other part of the body. In summary, if your Puli fits this saying, his tail carriage is excellent. "ONE CAN'T TELL WHICH END IS WHICH".
THE POSITION AND LENGTH OF THE NECK: It is important to remember not to stack the dog, when judging the neck. Avoid any unnatural position. Take time and watch the dog, when he is completely relaxed.

1. The ideal angulation of the neck.
2. The neck is too low.
3. The neck is too high. The extremely low or high neck is usually the result of some other existing structural fault; for example, too short or too long in body.
The length of the neck is somewhat easier to judge, as it should not change when the dog is either relaxed or alert.

A. The ideal length of neck.
B. The neck is too short.
C. The neck is too long.

Pay attention to the length of coat, while judging either the angle or the length of the neck. If the dog has lost some coat on his head and neck but the rest of the body is heavily covered, you might not get a true picture. The most dependable way to judge your Puli's structural build is when he is dripping wet.
LOOKING AT THE PULI
by Leslie J. Benis

Unfortunately, many people pay more attention to details than to the important overall body proportions of their dogs. Today, many judges are making serious efforts to get a true picture of the dog by getting under the heavy coat to see what the basic proportions of a dog really are.

THE PROPORTIONS OF THE BODY

1. The Ideal Square Body
The Puli body should be quadratic, or as close to it as possible.

2. The Too Short Body
Because of the heavy coat on the chest and hindquarters, a Puli that looks perfectly square might actually be too short.
The only way to determine whether a puli is square is to measure the dog. The points where the correct measurements should be taken are indicated on the drawings by small circles. Slight variations should not be considered serious faults, especially in females. But dogs with too long a body cannot look like good Pulik, and they should not be considered so regardless of their other qualities.

Under the Hungarian standard, it is considered a serious fault if the dogs length is over 110% of his height in males, or over 112% in females. Dogs with a body length over 125% of their height are disqualified from shows and breeding.

Puppies should not be judged before they are fully matured, for they do not develop in even phases. In their "teen age" months they may look very different from what they will look like when fully grown.

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--Leslie F. Benis

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LOOKING AT THE PULI

By Leslie J. Benis

This is the concluding article in the "Looking at the Puli" series. I would like to summarize and illustrate the important parts of the structure of the Puli. The following are the most dominant characteristics of the Puli (though not the only ones).

1. Short muzzle--1/3 of the length of the head. Definite stop.
2. Scissor bite; lower teeth touching the upper from the back. (Level bite also acceptable but not desired.)
3. Angle of shoulder and upper leg-bone, measuring point for body length.
4. Straight front-legs.
5. Hard, tight, round paws.
6. Top of shoulder bone, measuring point for height.
7. Tail carriage: flat over back is excellent, tight curly is good. (Flag, Sicle, Straight and Hanging are not desired.)
8. Hip joint. (Should be X-rayed before breeding.)
9. Angulation of rear legs, rear movement, key to soundness.
10. Paws on hind-legs are horizontal, heels almost on the ground. Powerful but light springy movement.

THE PULI

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--Leslie J. Benis

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LET'S SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT! ...from "The Complete Dog Book", an official publication of the American Kennel Club, the 1956 edition, page 379:

"Color - Solid colors. Black, shade of gray, or white."

This is the standard "Approved September 15, 1936".

The 1964 edition, page 415:

"Color - Solid colors, black, rusty-black, various shades of gray, and white. The black usually appears whethered and rusty or slightly gray. The intermixture of hair of different colors is acceptable and is usually present in the grays, but must be uniform throughout the coat so that the overall appearance of a solid color is maintained. Nose, flews, and eyelids are black."

This is our present standard, "Approved April 12, 1960".

* * * * *

THE PULI COAT AND AKC STANDARD

by Barbara Pohlmann

In recent months I have become increasingly alarmed at the number of breeders, both novice and experienced, who are willfully ignoring the American Puli Standard as it pertains to coat color and texture. When questioned on this subject, they insist that there is a wide variance in the requirements of the Hungarian and American Standards, and that I am upholding and defending the Hungarian Standard only. I ask that you the reader, read both standards as they are printed here, word for word, without any deviation or revision. And please remember as you review the standards, that the second of the five objectives of the Puli Club of Southern California is "to urge members and breeders to accept the standard of the breed as approved by the American Kennel Club as the only standard of excellence by which Puli shall be judged."

Hungarian Standard

Skin and Coat: Its skin is slate grey colored, thus it contains much pigment. Regardless of coat color, the skin has a uniformly deep pigmentation. The skin's free surfaces (nose, flews, eyelids) are black. The roof of the mouth is uniformly dark or variegated with deep pigmented spots on dark base. The tongue is bright red. The nails and pads are black or slate grey. On the chest you can tolerate a lack of pigment (white spot) of not more than five centimeters in diameter. A few scattered white hairs in the pad may also be tolerated. Any other markings are undesirable.

Its coat consists of rougher upper hair and finer undercoat. The proportions of these determines the quality of the coat. Much upper hair and sparse undercoat results in an open coat. Too much undercoat and not enough of the upper hair creates excessive matting and felting. The correct proportions of these two kinds of hair creates the desired narrow felted form. This corded form consists of uniform, but tightly wavy hair. This type of hair readily forms long cords which are less inclined to become matted.

The length of the coat: The coat is longest on the rump, loin and thigh (8 to 18 cm); shortest on the head and paws (4 to 6 cm). But there are also some
individuals where the coat may even reach the ground.

After bringing forth offspring, in work, due to illness, or insufficient foraging, the Puli may lose part or, in exceptional cases, all of its coat. Partial loss of coat generally occurs on the fore part of the trunk and chest, the forelimbs and the stomach. It is difficult to make an accurate judgement of such an example.

A combed coat is undesirable, as is a completely neglected one.

The Puli may be found in different colors. Presently acceptable are: black (rusty black), various shades of grey, and white.

Faults: Long muzzle, steep carriage of the neck, long body, which is not square, horizontal rump. Loose tail carriage, straight or open coat (lack of undercoat), excessive matting and felting as a result of too much undercoat. Light brown eyes. With males a height between 34 to 37 cm or 47 to 50 cm; with bitches a height of 31 to 34 cm or 44 to 47 cm.

Disqualifications: Large degree of overshot or any degree of undershot bite. Erect ears. Straight tail carriage, bob-tail, parti-color or large marks. Short straight, open coat. Lack of pigmentation. Chocolate brown color, showing in the pigment of the skin also. Males under 34 cm or over 50 cm. Bitches under 31 cm or over 47 cm.

American Standard

Coat: Characteristic of the breed is the dense weather-resisting double coat, long and of medium texture, is never silky. It may be straight, wavy, or slightly curly, the more curly coat appearing to be somewhat shorter. The undercoat is soft, wooly, and dense. The coat mats easily, the hair tending to cling together in bunches, giving a somewhat corded appearance even when groomed. The hair is profuse on the head, ears, face, stifles and tail, and the feet are well haired between the toes. Usually shown combed, but may also be shown uncombed with the coat hanging in tight, even cords.

Color: Solid colors, black, various shades of gray, and white. The black usually appears weathered and rusty or slightly gray. The intermixture of hair of different colors is acceptable and is usually present in the grays, but must be uniform throughout the coat so that the over-all appearance of a solid color is maintained. Noses, flews, and eyelids are black.

Serious Faults: Overshot or undershot. Lack of undercoat, short or sparse coat. White markings such as white paws or spot on chest. Flesh color on nose, flews, or eyelids. Coat with areas of two or more colors at the skin.

I would like to call to your attention the fact that the colors brown, beige, and apricot are not even mentioned in the AKC Standard, and are therefore unthinkable. Creating a new color is worse than the problem we have had in past years with Parti-colored Puli.

To purposefully breed dogs for a silky top coat and no undercoat, "because they are easier to keep groomed" is to me the greatest sin of all. These breeders had better consider a Laso Apso or Tibetan Terrier and allow the Puli to remain the way nature has for thousands of years.
I do not object to a combed out or brushed Puli. If the groomer is careful and consistent and has great patience, he can maintain a true Puli coat. Over-brushing and the use of the wrong grooming tools can tear out the undercoat and the poor animal for all of his owner's good intentions and hard work will have a short, sparse coat, completely void of undercoat.

In conclusion, the number one objective of the Puli Club of Southern California is "To encourage and promote the breeding of pure-bred Puli and to do all possible to bring their natural qualities to perfection."

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THE FIRST NATIONAL PULI FANCIERS' CONVENTION

Like Dr. Brunse, I take great pleasure in welcoming you to the First National Puli Fanciers' Convention. By now, you are already familiar with the program and the distinguished speakers we have assembled here. However, you might be interested in how this convention came into being.

The steady advancement in popularity of the Puli in the United States has far exceeded the available technical information on the breed. In the 32 years since the Puli was accepted by the AKC, a number of breed clubs were formed. However, these stressed primarily shows and social activities. Although some information was available, it seldom received wide dissemination.

Because of the lack of accurate, widely-accepted information, the novice breeder was severely handicapped. And even worse, the serious breeder of quality dogs must face both the competition, and the subsequent consequences of the "puppy factories", run by the opportunists who rush into the breed on the smell of easy money. How difficult to explain to the owner of the fifty- or one-hundred-dollar puppy from a prolific female and a cheap stud, that the animal has a congenital fault (or worse still, dysplasia.) These fly-by-nights seldom last long, but they seriously damage the breed in the eyes of the neophyte.

Perhaps worst of all, many Puli are sold into homes and families which should never have the breed. When the soft black puppy becomes a tangled mat (or worse yet, is clipped) because the owner was not informed of the need for proper grooming, or this people-loving dog is cooped up alone all day in a tiny apartment, is it any wonder that some owners become unhappy?

The Puli Club of Southern California, for many years, has made available the most advanced technical information on the Puli breed to its members thru the media of our meetings and monthly publication Pulikynotes. Now we are pleased to offer the First National Puli Fanciers' Convention as a first step in making this information widely available. I am happy to announce that both the talks and the question and answer sessions today are being transcribed. The transcripts will be reproduced and mailed out to all of the addendees, so that you may review them at your convenience.

This program by no means is intended to cover all aspects of Puli breeding. Yet, if only most of those present develop an interest in studying basic genetics and individual characteristics before planning their next mating, we will have accomplished our objectives. Rather than just mating a "lovely bitch" to a "big male", you can feel you are contributing to placing the future of the Puli on a solid foundation.---Les Benis, Convention Chairman.
"THE PULI - COMING AND GOING"

by Robert Kennedy

When your editor suggested that Keynotes have a column on movement it cer­tainly struck a responsive chord with me, as I have always felt that our Club should put out more information on this subject.

Among Puli People there is probably no facet of dogs which is so little under­stood, in fact so misunderstood, as movement. Several times in recent years I can recall faults in movement being misinterpreted as virtues by enthusiastic ex­hibitors. So as to not lose ourselves in misinterpretations of dog terminology we will make this first installment a glossary of common dog terms which are re­lated to motion and can be referred to as the series continues.

Achilles Tendon: A combination of tendon and muscle (gastrocnemius) extending from the femur along the back of the gaskin or lower thigh to the os calcis which is the major hock bone; its function is to straighten the hock and deliver power to the stride of the back leg.

Angulation: The angles formed by the lines and planes of the various parts of the dogs body with themselves and the ground; specifically applied to the front and back leg assemblies.

Back: That part of the back line composed of the 5 vertebrae between the withers and the loin; the 9th to 13th vertebrae inclusive. Often loosely or in­correctly used to include other parts of the back line.

Back Line: The top line or profile of the dog from neck to base of tail, in­cluding withers, back, loin and croup.

Ball and Socket: Joints that have a ball or know articulating in a socket.

Center of Gravity: That point in a dogs body upon which all acting forces are equal; if the dog could be suspended on it, he would be in perfect balance. It is located on the horizontal center line, near the back edge of the forehead and not in the center of the dog's body. Also it is the point in the front, rear or other assembly of bones where opposing forces are equal.

Clipping: The striking of the front legs by the back feet when the dog gaits. To avoid this the dog usually crabs or runs with his body at an angle to the line of progress.

Cow-Hocks: Hocks pointing inward toward one another and out of a straight line from hip to paw; typical of cows.

Crabbing: The act of a dog moving side or crab-like with its body at an angle to the line of progress. The back feet thus step past the front feet without clip­ping them.

Down in Pasterns: Showing an angle forward or to the side which is abnormal; sometimes faulty bone assembly but usually due to weakness of the supporting ten­dons and muscles.
Elbows Out: Elbows turning out from the body or normal line established by the breeds pattern; sometimes not manifest until the dog gaits. "Out at elbows." "moving out at elbows".

Gait: Any one of the various types of coordinated leg actions when the dog is moving; movement in the proper or designated manner.

Hocks-Well-Let-Down: A term which is synonymous with "hocks close to the ground"; this produces a relatively short distance between the hock joint and the ground, a short cannon bone, which reduces the leverage tax on the Achilles tendon and lessens fatigue.

Kinetic Balance: The state of forces being in balance when in motion; angulation and conformation that give balance to the dog when he is moving. It is a phase of dynamic balance.

Lateral Displacement: The force set up by the center of gravity moving from right to left and back when the dog is in motion, due to power being applied alternately on opposite sides of the body and the fact that the center of gravity is located in the front half rather than center of the body.

Laid-Back Shoulder: A shoulder blade inclined backward from the joint to the top at an efficient angle for the dog's work or action; 45 degrees being the most efficient angle.

Low Center of Gravity Front: A forehand in which the body has been let down closer to the ground between front leg assemblies in which the length rather than actual size of all bones has been reduced without affecting dynamic balance. The Scottie and Dachshund are examples.

Momentum Arc: The arc over which the center of gravity travels when lifted and then carried forward by momentum.

Out-at-Elbows: Elbows protruding from the body or natural line from shoulder joint to foot when viewed from the front; may show only in movement.

Padding: Picking the front feet higher than normally would be necessary in the forward stride while gaiting.

Pastern: The assembly of small bones at the juncture of forearm with the metatarsals or shank bones; sometimes used to designate all bones between forearm and foot.

Pounding: The front feet striking the ground before the arc of momentum has expended itself and receiving the shock of both gravity and momentum.

Roach-Back: Excessive convex curve of back line from the eighth rib to and sometimes over the croup; may show only as an excess in the loin section.

Rocking Horse: A dog that moves with too much rise and fall to the withers; bobbing across the field like a rocking horse.

Single Tracking: When gaiting, the act of inclining the entire front and back leg inward so that the pads fall under, or nearly so, the vertical center of gravity in the body; the pad marks of all four feet approach a single center line.
Static Balance: The balance of an assembly when it is not in motion; one of two phases of dynamic balance.

Stifle Joint: The joint between the upper and second thigh or gaskin in the back leg.

Straight Shoulders: Shoulder blades not laid back to an efficient working angle with the ground.

Suspension: The period when all legs are off the ground in the gait.

Sway-Back: A concave curve of any part or all of the back line.

Terrier Front: Any front assembly with a normal shoulder blade and a short humerus or upper arm that permits the elbow to move freely above the brisket line.

Thigh: The section of the back leg extending from the pelvis to the stifle joint and containing the femur. On dogs this is sometimes called the first thigh, and the section between the stifle and hock is called the second thigh instead of the gaskin, which the dictionary defines as the name for that section of the leg in quadrupeds.

Trot: A two-time movement made up of diagonal supports only; right front and left rear or left front and right rear.

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PULI - COMING AND GOING - Part 2
by Robert Kennedy

The subject of movement!
The subject of the Puli!
This is an explosive combination.

Movement is an extremely complex subject about which we Puli People have been casual far too long. The knowledge of many on the subject begins and ends with the term "typical Puli movement." It is almost considered heresy to look into the subject any further. After all, you know that your dog has "typical Puli movement" and I know that my dog has "typical Puli movement" so if these other people and the judges don't know—we can't be bothered by their ignorance, can we?

"The Puli in Motion" could also be called the "Doberman in Motion", the "Samoyed in Motion", the "Boxer in Motion" or even more accurately "THE BASIC DOG IN MOTION." If you don't think the Puli is basic dog, compare him structurally to most of the other breeds of dogs, particularly working and sporting breeds. (Please note that the skeletal illustration which accompanies this article is a Doberman Pinscher.)

The mechanical functions and physical laws which govern basic movement in "basic dog" apply indiscriminately. The muscle which activates the upper thigh in the St. Bernard performs the same function in the Puli. The law of gravity exacts the same forces on the Doberman as it does the Puli.
The blend of the factors of power and speed is generally the determining factor in the variations in typical movement among breeds. Certainly in sight hounds the emphasis would be on speed whereas freighting dogs would require strength and power. The Puli in order to perform its function, would require agility and endurance.

The purpose of movement in the dog is to not only transport the body from one point to another but to do so in the most productive and least fatiguing manner. In order to achieve this efficiency the body should be propelled in a straight line by sources of power which are applied in straight lines.

Please note illustration: Locomotion is accomplished by contracting and extending the rear assembly. After being contracted, the rear assembly is extended and power is transmitted through the point in contact with the ground (which is of course the pad) through the hock, the lower thigh, upper thigh into the croup and the spinal column. The rear assembly is the source of almost all propulsion in movement as it is constructed to propel, while the front assembly is constructed to carry and/or catch weight.

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Locomotion is achieved by creating imbalances of weight in conjunction with the thrust and propulsion caused by muscles contracting to activate levers (bones). These two elements are blended in different proportions according to the gait. It would seem that the element of imbalance is more prevalent in the slower gaits and yields to thrust as speed increases. This contributes to the fact that the slower gaits are less fatiguing.

All movement is often described as controlled falling and although this term applies to all gaits, it would seem to apply to an even greater degree to the walk. "Falling" is well described by the term we previously used, that is "the creation of imbalances." "Controlled" could be termed "channeling in a desired direction," whether that direction be forward, backward or sideways. Therefore controlled falling could be described as directing or channeling imbalances.

The principals of walking, whether it be dogs or humans, are much the same. It may be more easily described and understood if we discuss the human walk. Let us assume that you are in a standing position, balanced, with your feet directly below your hip sockets, and are to take your first step forward with your left foot. The thrust then provided by the right leg creates an imbalance of the body weight (center of gravity would be a more precise term here, but this will be discussed in a later chapter) in a forward direction. It is then that the left leg moves forward to catch the falling body. As momentum moves the body weight forward the left leg then assumes the role which was performed by the right leg which is now moving forward.

If you were to go around asking people, "What is walking?" the most frequent answer would be that it is placing one foot forward and placing the other foot in front of that one. This may seem reasonable as a superficial explanation until you realize that the placing of the foot forward is the end of the sequence just mentioned rather than the beginning.

Since man uses his hindlegs to perform the functions of both of the highly specialized sets of forelegs and hindlegs of the dog, it is interesting to note that when man's leg is ahead of his body it performs the function of the forelegs, to catch the weight, absorb shock and carry weight. Thus when man's leg is behind his body it performs the functions of the dog's hindlegs which is primarily to apply thrust.

The walk is the least tiresome of any gait since it is supported by two or three legs at all times and utilizes imbalance to a greater degree, thus reducing the physical effort required to create propulsion. This multiple support is illustrated in the accompanying diagrams.

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THE WALK—In the nine diagrams, the Fox Terrier demonstrates the complete sequence of a full stride of the walk. The left front starts the action. Positions 1 and 2 show the right diagonal; 3, right diagonal and left front; 4, the left lateral; 5 and 6, the left diagonal; 7, the left diagonal and right front; 8, the right lateral; and 9 takes us back to the start.

(The picture is reprinted from The Dog in Action, by McDowell Lyon)

THE PULI COMING AND GOING

by Robert Kennedy

The TROT is similar to the pace in that it is also a two time gait having an intermediate speed between that of the walk and the gallop. The big difference of course is that the trot is a diagonal gait, that is the left front and right rear moving in unison as do the right front and left rear. The pace is, as we mentioned last month, a gait in which the laterals move in unison.

The front foot always moves a bit, almost imperceptibly, in advance of the diagonal back foot in order to aid continuous support and to absorb the first impact of shock by the front pad. Each leg works equally in the trot so it therefore places a high priority on balanced soundness. Of what benefit would three outstanding legs be if the one unsound leg caused an imbalance which would cause one or more of the others to break down?

Recently I was approached with the proposition that the trot was really an artificial show ring gait, without purpose, and impractical. The reasoning for this was that when you see a dog on the street he is usually either walking or galloping. To this I can only say that dogs roaming the street are not performing under working conditions. In fact the sheepdogs which I have happened to observe...
in the field from time to time are almost always lying down. Would I be justified in assuming from this that a sheepdog need not be able to move at all?

No, the trot is not an artificial gait which is useful only in the show ring. It is perhaps the most widely used and most productive of all gaits. In fact it is the natural foraging gait of most wild animals. For the little increase in expenditure of energy, the trot covers much more ground then the walk, and when you consider that the trot is about 75% as productive as the gallop in terms of mileage, it must be concluded that it is much less tiring.

An example occurs to me here which may illustrate the value of an intermediate gait such as the trot. When I was in high school I was a member of the track team as a middle distance runner, mile and half mile. (Can you imagine that?) We ran a lot of laps in order to build endurance. One day a friend and I were doing several quarter mile laps, as required, and were talking all the while we were moving.

(The picture is reprinted with permission from The Dog in Action, by McDowell Lyon)

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After some time we came to the realization that we had gone twice the required distance. Normally this would have exhausted us and we were not nearly run out. We continued to run more and finally quit out of boredom rather than exhaustion. You can be sure we were not running at a real fast gait, but we had inadvertently discovered a gait which expended little energy while covering a reasonable amount of ground. We were expending a minimum amount of energy in obtaining a maximum result in imbalance and momentum. It has occurred to me lately that it is very probable that the gait which we found so beneficial for us, was the equivalent of the trot for the four legged animals. Some wild animals in good physical condition and structurally sound can travel from 10 to 25 miles per hour (depending on their size) in a relatively fatigue free gait for miles and miles.

The fact that the trot does have continuous diagonal support contributes to better balance and is of particular advantage over uneven terrain. In regard to the trot in the show ring, it is the gait which best illustrates the harmony of the physical structure. It presents the smooth effortless movement of the correctly structured animal. It is also the trot which highlights the faults of the improperly structured or out of condition animal. There are better gaits for the faulty animal than the trot, but the name of the game is selective breeding, to breed out the faults, not compensate for them.

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THE PULI COMING AND GOING

by Robert Kennedy

The pace is a lateral gait in which the two legs on the same side move together. As the right front leg and right rear leg move forward together, the left front and rear legs move backward together. On the next stride, of course, the right legs move backward while the left legs move to the forward position. Please note that illustrations #1 and #2 depict a dog in a pacing gait, the laterals moving together. For comparison illustrations 3 and 4 show the trot, in which the diagonals move together.

Pacing dogs are seldom seen in the show ring today. Even a breed such as the Old English Sheepdog, whose standard calls for the pacing gait, rarely has an entry which conforms to this gait. After a recent Old English Specialty, with over 150 entries, I asked a group of Old English people how many pacers there were, and they could not think of one.

It is easy to understand why in this gait there would be a great deal of lateral displacement of the body weight, since, as the right legs hit the ground the weight would be shifted to that side then in the following stride the weight would be shifted to the left side. This constant shifting back and forth is a very tiring procedure and quite probably the main reason pacers are not looked upon favorably.

While this gait would seem to have considerable drawbacks as a functional working gait, it is interesting to note that dogs that are quite young, elderly, tired, or out of condition often resort to the pace. It must be assumed that it is a restful change for the animal which is not at full strength. Another time that the pace would be worthwhile would be to animals who are structurally out of balance. Take, for example, the specimen with little lay-back of shoulder, over angulation in the rear or a combination of both. In the intricate meshing of the diagonals of the trotting gait, the specimen would encounter interference due to overstriding in the rear and inability to stride properly in front. This interference would result in the very uncomfortable clipping of the front feet by the overstriding rear. To avoid this he could resort to crabbing, which would relieve the clipping of the diagonals since they would not be moving in the same line, but crabbing is inefficient since the body moves at an angle to the line of progress.

The dog which has the aforementioned faults but resorts to the pace would have no interference of the feet and legs, there would be no clipping and no necessity to crab or side-wind.

There is something to be said for all gaits and each has a reason and purpose.

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The idea for this series was first hatched when Mike (your friendly editor) asked me for any background information I could give him about his own Pulis, as he was about to breed one of his bitches and therefore wanted to know as much as possible what he could expect or hope for in her litter. Now as I start, I'm wondering how much is influenced by environmental as well as hereditary factors.

Your Pull puppy must be properly cared for if he is to develop into the best mature dog his heredity will permit. There is no longer any excuse for Distemper or Hepatitus as shots are available for both. Lepto, although still being researched and still taking it's toll in spite of shots, can be fought with shots, clean quarters, and clean water at all times. Puppies need sunshine, exercise, and sleep much more so than adult dogs. They need a balanced diet, vitamins, and much love. Given all of the above a puppy should develop as his heritage predicts. We should remember that every point in our standard is influenced by genes. Going over the standard lets try to figure out which ones might also be influenced by improper care.

HEAD - Our standard says the skull is slightly domed and not too broad; stop clearly defined but not abrupt, neither dished or downfaced, with a strong muzzle of medium length ending in a nose of good size. I guess I should say here and now (I am not attempting to quote the standard verbatim so please don't think that I'm misquoting it.) I don't see how the shape of the head, length of muzzle, etc., can be influenced by anything but his make-up of genes. I do know that in some breeds they try to avoid giving the pups a lot of hard bones, or letting a pup carry a ball around in his mouth all the time or allowing him to retrieve very heavy objects. This can cause an overdevelopment of the jaw muscles which in turn can give the dog a cheeky appearance.

EARS & EYES - It is obvious that environmental conditions cannot change the shape or color of eyes or the set of ears. Some lines do carry the tendency for a lighter eye but this is or seems to be more prevalent in the greys. Of course weight, either over or under, may tend to change the appearance of eyes but when the dog is at his weight this would clear up.

NECK & SHOULDERS - The length of neck is of course hereditary, but how often have you stood at ringside and thought a dog was short in neck only to find out later that a heavy coat around the neck and a heavy apron only gave this appearance. As for shoulders, you must remember that the shoulder blade is not anchored to the spine with bones or joints, but is held there by muscle. The size and shape of the bones are hereditary but proper musculature can have its effect on the forequarters all the way down to the elbow. Angulation would be hereditary, but the muscle that holds the shoulder blade in place would be the result of physical conditioning.

LEGS & FEET - They come into the same category for them, size and shape would be hereditary but conditioning is very important. They can be altered due to illness or improper care. The symptoms of rickets will appear here first in soft bones. You can also have a complete breakdown of the feet and pasterns due to strenuous and consistent exercise on the wrong surface, such as a spongy type
ground or concrete. A flat, splayed foot could be the result. This also applies, I would imagine, to the hock joint. The same would apply for the hindquarters that go for the forequarters. If you have a well bent stifle you should have free driving action, and naturally a straight stifle should give you a stilted gait. But as I said, angulation, here too, would be hereditary.

COAT - Texture of course would be hereditary and length to some extent, but of course environment would certainly play an important part for you won't find a healthy coat unless you have a healthy Puli. Using a comb too freely on the coat will cause it to have split ends the same as on a human head. Heredity of course determines any markings and the color. Environment can make the coat have a red-dish or rusty look. Climate can of course make a better and richer coat if the hereditary factor for good coat is present, but if this factor is not present nothing will make any difference. Color of nose, flews and eyelids are strictly hereditary. Our standard mentions a serious fault as two or more areas of colors at the skin. This of course is hereditary but I'm mentioning it here as a comment on the standard. It is quite evident that if a dog is two or more colors at the skin you would be able to tell it without checking at the skin, at least on a combed coat. Could this have been taken from the Hungarian standard at the time the standard was changed? I can see why you would have to check at the skin on a corded dog for the patches of color could be in various cords and not show unless you did check.

HEIGHT - Aside from mutations, I cannot believe that diet will make a Puli grow to a greater size than that determined by his hereditary factors. Only that part of the food which is needed from proper feeding is used; the rest is passed from the body as waste. I think this is evident in that overfeeding simply makes a Puli fat, not bigger. I feel that instead of helping him grow bigger than he was intended it will simply do him harm by ruining an otherwise good topline or causing too heavy a body for the size of his leg bones thus causing them to be misshapened. Why then does the size of our Pulis keep getting bigger? My answer has got to be: breeding practices. I know that you read that each generation of humans is getting bigger and bigger, but stop and think of your own generation. Weren't you properly fed? The same goes for the size of fruit and vegetables now; it is a matter of selective breeding. Check into other breeds and you will see that this is not only happening in Pulis, but in almost every breed. How many times have you seen or heard about standard changes in other breeds regarding size. It is almost always, maybe even always, a raise in the size limits. Check the columns of other breeds in the magazines.

Sooner or later the question of size turns up in every column. The size of the Puli should be controlled by the Puli Standard. I personally feel our standard is pretty explicit on size, but there are a lot of different interpretations as to the sentence "...MALES ABOUT 17 INCHES, AND SHOULD NOT EXCEED 19 INCHES. FEMALES ABOUT 16 INCHES, AND SHOULD NOT EXCEED 18 INCHES." Perhaps some clarification may be timely. I feel the comma tells the story. My interpretation is that Males should be about 17 inches, and as close to 17 inches as possible. (The same for females and 16 inches.) Then it goes on to explain that you are given a leeway but not over 19 inches. My dictionary shows me that a comma is a mark of punctuation used to indicate a slight separation of sentence elements. Punctuation is using standardized marks, as the period, comma, colon, semicolon, etc., (in written matter) to clarify meaning. Thus my interpretation is that the Puli should be about 17 inches, but we do have the 2 inch upper spread to try to keep the Puli about 17 inches. I think this is more easily understood when you remember that
before the standard change in 1960 the size was Males 17 inches, Females slightly smaller. This actually gave you no leeway either way. Thus I feel the about covers you on the lower limit while the 19 inches covers you on the upper limit. This will be argued, I'm sure, as long as it reads as it does, but in my own estimation it couldn't be clearer. One thing that everyone must admit is that as a Puli gets larger he loses type.

BITE - It is a hereditary factor of course but environment can play havoc with a bite. I have seen several bites that were scissors and then as many as four of the lower teeth suddenly protrude beyond the upper teeth. This occurred because the owners allowed the dogs to play tug of war with socks. I have seen many cases of two lower teeth being out of line, but not knowing the circumstances I hesitate to say what happened. In both instances the jaw line was good, it was just the teeth that were out of line. I have heard of people saying that the bad bite on their Puli was caused by the way the puppy played with tug of war when young. I don't agree with this explanation because I do not feel that even tug of war can pull the lower jaw significantly beyond the upper jaw. I question the explanation particularly because of the dogs background of bad bites.

TAIL - The set of course is hereditary and in most cases I have seen the set will determine the carriage, but of course a broken tail and in some cases loose tails can be determined by environment.

It goes without saying that there are more things that should be in the above but I'm sure you know what they are by the above examples. I'm also sure many things will be disputed and possibly rightly so, but don't keep it to yourself or just tell your neighbor. If you have any specific information on hereditary versus environmental factors, I'd like to hear about it regardless of whether or not it supports the foregoing discussion. Also, don't forget, I'm trying to obtain as much information as possible on the backgrounds on any Pulis. Please send any information you have on pedigrees, faults and strong points of dogs in them, and of their offspring.

* * * * *
It is often easy to lose sight of the fact that the primary obligation of each PCSC member is to the Puli as a breed. Quoting from the club constitution: "The object(s) of the club shall be......to encourage and promote the breeding of pure-bred Pulik and to do all possible to bring their natural qualities to perfection." The key word here is breeding. It takes a lot of study, a trial and error to breed dogs successfully and to advance toward "perfection". When you get started you may feel you are very alone, for like in most breeds, unless your best friend is also breeding you seldom can find out what problems other breeders are having.

One of the primary ingredients of good breeding is records. The AKC insists, under penalty of suspension, that you record and maintain for a period of five years basic statistics on breeding and exchange of ownership. These records are simply matings and dates, whelping dates, puppies in each litter, to whom they were sold, given, leased or whatever. Since we are required to keep minimal records anyway it seems like a good idea...as conscientious Puli breeders and owners to go a step further by keeping records of each litter in a more complete form. We should start with the date the bitch begins her heat period, the date she first accepted, the number of matings and dates thereof, the date she finished her season. We could then go on to complete these records with the number of pups whelped; their sex and weight; and as much description of each as possible. They could be weighed daily or every other day for two weeks and then weekly until they left the nest. I would like to see the PCSC request that every breeder keep records of the faults of every Puli they own. This could be facilitated by making some sort of form to be filled out for each dog, with a four or five generation pedigree on the back. There could be an anatomical drawing for each Puli with their faults noted. In this way we could keep records of the faults in the litters sired or whelped by our studs and broods. If this information were made readily available then one could easily find out if he should breed his bitch to a particular stud in order to correct one of her faults. We have a great advantage in starting such a program at this time because the "puppy mills" haven't invaded our breed to the extent they have some others.

Take a bad bite for example. Assume that the sire and dam of a certain Puli (Dam A) both have good bites, and that Dam A also has a good bite as does its litter sister, Dam B. Both bitches are bred to Stud X. From these breedings Dam A has a litter of good bites, but Dam B has two bad bites in her litter. The following should explain it: If a fault is shown by a member of a litter bred from parents in which the fault is not apparent, that individual must carry a double dose of the causative gene. This means that the hereditary factor concerned is carried, though in a single dose, by both the sire and dam. Other members of the litter which do not show the failing may either be wholly free from the determining gene or like their parents, carry it in a single dose. Those in the former category can never transmit the fault however they are mated, but those in the latter group must be expected to pass on the gene for the unwanted character to half of
their offspring. From this it will be realized that not all the brothers and sisters of a dog which develops a hereditary fault not shown by its parents must also carry the controlling gene. So you see this explains how two Pulis which, according to their pedigrees are of exactly the same breeding, may give very different results when mated to similarly bred Puli. It also shows why keeping records of breeding results is important in developing a complete picture of a dog's genetic make up and its resulting quality as a sire of dam. It is genetic qualities (or genotype) which is important in breeding, not appearance (or phenotype). Records can give you the eyes to see the genotype which otherwise lays hidden beneath the phenotype.

Also when you hear someone say that they are culling the litters they have when they breed to a stud that shows a fault, here again we will use bad bite for the example, you should remind them that every pup in that litter will be a carrier. If you mate a dog that shows a fault to a bitch that does not show the same fault the entire litter will carry the gene for the fault regardless of whether they show the fault or not. Should one of this litter be mated to a carrier (even though neither one shows the fault) and without records we have no way of knowing, half of their litter inherit a single dose of the fault, while one in four will get a double dose and show the fault, and one in four will not inherit the gene at all.

All too often breeders are interested only in what they see before their eyes. They know little or nothing about background information in even their own Pulis and, unfortunately it is sometimes difficult for them to obtain it. By keeping records it would be possible to proceed with a corrective program for our breed. We should all be able to find out why we are getting long muzzles, light eyes, narrow fronts, bad rears, and loose tails. It is impossible for any one of us to do this alone. But we can do it through a cooperating club effort.

With properly kept records, having them interpreted by hereditary biologist, then breeding along the lines that are indicated, in no time at all a fault could be almost, if not completely eliminated. It will take time sure, but first we must each admit we have certain hereditary faults in our kennel, we must be made to realize they are not something to be concealed or played down. Remember the perfect dog has yet to be whelped. No matter how great a dog is, he has his faults, so look how great he would be without one or two of them. We must all work together for our one common interest, the Puli. If we really have the Puli at heart it must be all Pulis, not just our own.

The point I am trying to make is that a records program must have wide support throughout the club in order to be effective. I feel strongly about it and believe that the maintenance of accurate records on all breeding, records on the qualities and faults of our litters, dams, and sires; and the free exchange of information should be promoted by the club. This idea will not appeal to everyone, I'm sure, but a voluntary records program could be initiated. This would allow enthusiastic supporters to become involved in a records program. Of course, the information exchange would take place only between those members who were participating in the program. Hopefully such a voluntary program would ultimately gain wide support throughout the club. Why don't we try it? We have nothing to lose, and our breed has everything to gain.
When Dr. Bordacs came to this country several years ago to judge our first Sweepstakes, Klara Benis and I cornered him for an evening before he went back to Hungary to have him give us as much information as he could on the Puli's that are in the backgrounds of those we have imported. Dr. Bordacs has the most fantastic memory of every Puli he has had ever had his hands on. To give you some insight into the background of your Puli the following compilation, which resulted from our conversation, is given. I shall use both name and OMKT numbers as many people may not have the numbers on their pedigree. These numbers each have a "PL." preceding them that has been omitted. As you will notice, no particular order has been maintained. Some of you Puli owners that have or have had pedigrees for the original lines in this country will also find some familiar names:

#2076 FOLDEAKI PAJTAS L. CSIBESZ - small strong type Puli, excellent stud.
#1858 ABASARI MACKO - small male, excellent head, little long in body.
#1124 CIGANY - little large. Litter mate to 1249.
#1249 CH. VENGAZEMBER KORMOS - large strong dog. Good disposition.
#1258 HOGYESZI BIRI CIGANY - excellent dark grey bitch.
#1117 PICI - extremely small.
#3236 GYÖZTES MATYASFOLDI LURKO DONGO - type; long in body; shorter tail; litter mate had a bad bite.
#4050 KISVATTAL ANTAL OCSI - dark grey; short head; long coat; did not throw coat to offspring; ideal type; pups vary in size; several shy pups; but his disposition excellent.
#1828 ISTENHEGYI BETYAR BORZAS - small; long body; excellent coat.
#1312 KONDOROSI BOJTI MACKO - small, excellent tail, light eyes. Born black, turned grey.
#3948 GYALPUSZTAI CSIMPI - large, doggie looking bitch.
#1581 GYÖZTES HERCEGKUTI CILI - ideal; good coat and stance.
#1277 KISCSELLHEGYI ALMOS DANI - large, ugly, coarse.
#1594 JOZSEPVAROSI BETYAR CIGANY - large dog; litter mate to 1594.
#480 OGY. BICSKAS KORMOS - small, type; excellent coat. He established good coats in the line.
#1014 SZIKANCSCI TUNDER PANNI - large coarse bitch.
#1787 GY. CUNKA - good coat; good head; loose tail.
#3801 SARLO - large; light ears.
#1660 PAMACS - very good specimen; excellent coat; he was a biter.
#2177 ISTENHEGYI KOCOS - light tail; large; good head; cow hocked.
#4291 NAGYKOROSI MORCOS - large; white spot on chest.
#1790 ISTENHEGYI DUDA PAJTI - large; good coat; short tail; straight in rear.
#1505 AGI DORKA - good tail; good coat; small size; white spot on chest.
#1522 BAGACI ALL - long body; loose tail.
#41 KONDOROSI PAMACS - long body; light eyes; good tail.
#1267 KONDOROSI RAGYOGO BABER - large.
#1345 AIDA - short tail; good coat.
#1267 KONDORCSI RAGYOGO BABER - large body; good head and tail; loose wavy coat.
As you can tell from most of the above names and numbers, there were things we were especially interested in, tails and coat being two of them. Therefore Dr. Bordacs concentrated harder on these things. Also we questioned him on monorchids because we had heard of cases showing up. Dr. Bordacs said that in all his years of breeding or learning about Pulis he had only heard of one case in Hungary. It was so long ago and it wasn't a widespread problem, so like most of us I guess it didn't make an impact on him. In the cases I know about here in this country it pops up in the oddest places and I have not been able to find anything in common in the backgrounds of the dogs, except in one case. I would be interested to hear from people about this if they have had any cases of monorchidism.
II

OF PEAS AND PUPS

by Dr. James G. McCue, Jr.

(Editors Preface: Some of you will remember Dr. McCue from the 1969 Puli Fancier's Convention where he gave a lecture on genetics and its relation to successful breeding. A knowledge of genetics is of extreme value to planned breeding, and therefore I feel that the material which Dr. McCue presented demands expanded coverage in Pulikykeyotes. Fortunately, Dr. McCue has written a comprehensive series of articles on the subject which appeared in the German Shorthair Pointer News. These articles will be presented in a somewhat condensed form due to the lack of space available in our publication. It has been very difficult to select those parts to be omitted from Dr. McCue's original work, but every attempt has been made to retain the essence of his message and to preserve its clarity. Ed.)

Introduction: The purposeful breeding of dogs is both "Art and Science".... It is art because it requires skill and taste based upon aesthetic principles..... It is science because it demands the application of accumulated knowledge which has been formulated into general laws of Truth or Theory. Through art alone it is possible to reach our goal, if we live long enough, but the path is narrow and tortuous. We will, certainly never live long enough to reach this ideal through science alone. It is only when Art and Science work hand in paw, that the results can approach the ideal of perfection. We can mold by our own efforts, through successive generations, the image and likeness of our dreams. In so far as is possible, we will separate the art from the science and concern ourselves here with the scientific phase.

Genetics: Genetics is that branch of Biology concerned with the Heredity of
of the offspring were wrinkled. Mendel rightly deducted that the wrinkled
characteristic lay dormant in the smooth-round-hybrid-seeds. He called the dormant
wrinkled characteristic the RECESSIVE determiner, and the round characteristic,
which showed through, the DOMINANT determiner.

Without knowledge of just what took place in the plant during reproduction,
he correctly theorized that these determiners, one from the sperm and one from
the egg, were brought together in pairs at fertilization and remained together
during the life of the organism separating only when the time had come to produce
sperms or eggs. The Dominants he represented by capital letters, a practice still
followed by geneticists today. In the case of the round seeds, or the SOMATIC
CELLS (all of the cells of the body except the germ cells) would be represented
as RR, the germ cells as R and R. For the wrinkled cells this would be rr and r
and recessive, and all seeds like them have the same phenotype and genotype. The rr seeds are also
pure, and recessive, and all seeds like them have the same phenotype and genotype.
The hybrids are all Rr. They have the same phenotype, round, but they are not of
the same genotype. Diagramatically the round-wrinkled mating looks like this:

\[ \text{Figure 1} \]

With only one type sperm and one type egg, there can be but one type off-spring
(for a given characteristic). The resulting hybrids are all phenotypically
alike but heterozygoteous. Mendel then permitted the hybrids to self-fertilize,
as is natural with peas, with the above results (figure 2).

The hybrids produced two types of sperm and two types of eggs, R and r, because
the ALLELES (the pair of determiners) are different. Thus there are three possible
ways to unite, RR, Rr and rr. They produce two phenotypes, round and wrinkled, in
a ratio of 3:1. They produce three genotypes, one Homozygous Dominant, RR; two
Heterozygous Dominant, Rr; and one Homozygous Recessive, rr. The ratio is 1:2:1
or 25%-50%-25%.

Here our laws of probability come in again. All of these ratios are probable,
not mandatory. In this case rather than flipping a single coin, we illustrate by
flipping two coins. With MONOHYBRIDS (hybrid for one characteristic) there are
two types of eggs and two types of sperms, thus the two coins. Each coin has an
equal chance to come up heads or tails. The chances of heads for a single toss is
all living things. Its name comes from the word GENES (Greek-birth, life). The genes, which cannot be seen, are minute particles in the nuclei of all cells. It is believed, upon substantial evidence, that it is the chemical action of these genes which determine the reaction of the organism to its environment and these genes (in the chromosome) are passed from parent to offspring in a regular and predictable manner.

Genetics is a Statistical Science as well as a biological one. The laws of heredity are based on probabilities. These probabilities approach certainty as the numbers involved become great enough. Flip a coin four times and you should get two heads and two tails because there are only two ways the coin can fall. Don't stake your life on it but it's a good bet. You may get 3 heads and 1 tail. Four flips are not enough to permit the law of averages to come into play. Flip it 100 times and you may get 46 heads and 54 tails. Flip it 500 times and you will probably come pretty close to 250 heads and 250 tails. The Breeder who starts with moderately good stock and the knowledge of the genetics odds he faces, can, in time, produce finer dogs, than he who starts with good stock and disregards genetic laws.

Mendel: Less than a century ago, an Augustinian monk of Brunn, Austria, reported to the Brunn Society for the Study of Natural Science the results of a simple experiment carried out with common garden peas. At the conclusion of the reading Gregor Johann Mendel sat down and the meeting adjourned. There was no discussion, no questions, no comments of any kind. One of the greatest contributions to man's understanding of the basic laws of nature, had fallen on deaf ears. At the turn of this century, three botanists working independently in Holland, Germany and Austria, simultaneously, rediscovered the Laws of Heredity and drew the attention of biologists the world over to these words of Mendel. Mendel's day had finally come. It sparked a resurgence of interest which has snow-balled to the very brink of the riddle of life itself. Mendel discovered GENES. He did not call them that but referred to them as DETERMINERS. However, the laws he propounded for his determiners follow exactly the laws which govern the genes. Mendel realized that to unravel the laws directing heredity in a complex organism he must concentrate on one factor or characteristic at a time. With consideration Mendel chose simple garden peas for his experiments. He set up plainly discernible and contrasting pairs of characteristics to study; such as, shape of ripe seeds (round or wrinkled) color of seed coat, the position of the flower on the stem, length of stem, and the like, seven pairs in all.

His object was to cross (outcross) one variety with another and observe the Hybrids of such matings through the following generations in an effort to discover how these characteristics were passed from one generation to the next. For example, he crossed peas having smooth, round seeds with peas having wrinkled seeds. It made no difference which of the parents were round or wrinkled, all of the Hybrid "children" were round-seeded. All of the hybrids had round seeds like the round-seeded parent. They were of the same PHENOTYPE (appearance). The next year when the hybrids were self-fertilized (inbred), the harvest yielded round seeds and wrinkled seeds in a ratio of 3:1 respectively. Although all of the hybrids looked the same, they were not of the same GENOTYPE (genetic make-up) because 25%
one in two or 1/2. We will make heads the dominant R. The same odds favor tails, 1/2 r. To determine the chances of getting two heads at the same time (RR) would be 1/2 x 1/2 = 1/4, 1 chance in 4. Two tails, rr, would also require 4 flips on the average. To obtain the "hybrid" Rr, a head R and a tail r, we must add the 1/4 for a head to the 1/4 for a tail, and we come up once in two flips, 1/4 plus 1/4 equals 1/2. Thus when we flip the coin four times we should get 1 RR, 2 Rr and 1 rr; of course it won't work out that way every time but with a significant number of flips there will be a statistically insignificant error. In breeding small numbers, only approximate ratios can be expected. Puppies resulting from inbreeding hybrids, where the ratio should be 3:1, we are pretty safe in assuming that there will be more "round puppies" than "wrinkled puppies". Actually Mendel harvested 5474 round seeds and 1850 wrinkled seeds. To be exact, he would have had to harvest 5550 round seeds if he picked up 1850 wrinkled ones. He was off 76 round seeds out of 5474. (Next month some practical considerations will be presented.)

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"... OF PEAS AND PUPS"

by Dr. James G. McCue, Jr.

(Editors Note: This is the second in a series of articles by Dr. McCue on
genetics and breeding. These articles are technical in part and it may be helpful
to review last month's article to improve your understanding of the material pre­
sented below.)

Introduction: Mendel's choice of peas for his experiment was wise and thought­
ful. For one thing, "round" and "wrinkled" are easily recognizable and highly
contrasting characteristics, and they are controlled by a single pair of genes.
The dog is, of course, a far more complex organism and the characteristics we seek
are, for the most part, not so easily recognized.

This is where the Art comes in. This is where the grading or testing comes
into the picture. In order to help us recognize that which we seek in our dogs,
we must rely on keen observation - complete testing and accurate records. The
records are just as important as the testing, if the improvement is to be breed­
wide rather than just strain-wide.

Controlled breeding methods coupled with complete testing and accurate records
have brought a phenomenal jump in the butter fat production of modern dairy herds,
it has increased litter size and growth rate in pigs; it has added speed and stamina
to race horses; boosted corn yield 1000%. To say that the use of these same genetic
principles could be of no value to the Puli is ignorance. No one would say that .the
dog and the cow had a great deal in common, yet, the Genetic Laws operate exactly
the same in one as in the other. The fact that the Puli is bred for so many more
factors is what makes the testing so difficult; the records so important; and the
breeding so much more complicated. If we test solely for herding proficiency, and
breed only from the results of such tests, eventually, the multi-purpose attributes
of the Puli will disappear. We must test for All that we wish to breed!

Practical Observation: Going no further than Mendel's first and second filial
generations in the peas we can gain much of a practical nature to help (Ap. fig.162)
us. We can see that the units of heredity, the genes, are separate and distinct.
We see that the appearance does not necessarily tell us the genetic make up; that
accurately, like genes beget like potentials. It is not altogether correct to say
that like genes beget likes because, we are then assuming that the genes are
sole determiners of the individual dogs, which they are not. Genes determine the
reaction of the organism to its environment. The peas must have good soil, sun­
light, water, etc., the pups must have proper food, exercise, care, etc. Like
genes will not produce like individuals whether they be plants, people or pups, IF
the environment is not also the same.

We also learn that only pure parents produce pure offspring. Our dogs of
course, are not genetically pure and never will be, but whatever minute contribu­
tion we can make toward that goal of genetic purity will be to the everlasting
advantage of the breed in the generations to come.
The dog has 78 Chromosomes (man has 46, peas 14, fruit fly 8). How many hundreds of Genes are contained in each Chromosome has yet to be answered. No gene has ever been seen; it has been estimated that it would require some 350,000,000 to cover the human hair. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the problem and the remoteness of the complete solution. This however, is no cause of despair. Each breed already has a great many of their genes properly aligned, homozygous. They breed true for hundreds and hundreds of characteristics. (Ed. This is what creates a breed type, such as the Puli.)

It is enough to emphasize that it is not necessary to know the action of every gene the dog possesses before we can use to advantage the general laws of inheritance. The sooner we realize this and make use of these laws the sooner the Puli will approach that distant and never-to-be-reached ideal of perfection. Merely because perfection is unattainable is no reason that we should not come as close to it as possible.

Dominants show themselves singly. Recessives must come in double doses to be recognized. We consider most, but not all, of the characteristics we want in our ideal Puli to be dominant. This has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. Its helpful aspect is that if either sire or dam contribute one dominant gene to the fertilized cell, that characteristic will demonstrate itself in the pups, as it did the peas. That is fine for that individual pup and we must have improved dogs before we can improve the breed.

The disadvantage lies in not being able to tell the genetic make up from the appearance without further breeding. On the other hand, when the Recessive characteristic shows itself, we know the Genotype is Homozygoteous. If we wish to perpetuate it we merely breed to another dog who exhibits the same Recessive Factor and every pup will have it too. If we wish to eliminate it, we eliminate the dog or merely prevent its mating.

We would like to be able to line up our Genotype from appearance for dominants too. This Homozygosis applies to Dominants as well as Recessives (both Alleles are the same) either Dominant or Recessive. Thus, the prepotent sire or dam, which is of such great value to any breed, must be Homozygous for most of the characteristics we seek in our ideal. In this event of course, it would make no difference what bitch he was bred to, all the pups would be superior too. With a poor bitch, the next generation (unless bred back to their father) would produce a hodge-podge; with a decent bitch, the next generation (unless bred back to their father) would, on the average, tend toward the mean of the breed. Ignoring Genetic Fundamentals, this prepotent "blood" is usually permitted to become diluted throughout the breed, although it may raise the level or average of the breed minutely, it could have done so much more. By concentrating these prepotent genes the whole breed can be improved. The prepotent dam, because she is capable of producing so few pups in a life time, compared to a sire, demands even more careful selection of mates.

(To be continued)
"... OF PEAS AND PUPS"

by Dr. James G. McCue, Jr.

INTRODUCTION: At the conclusion of this series a list of the sources of data will be provided. However, if any would care to go into the subject more fully before that time, I would like to suggest several readings of merit: "Practical Dog Breeding & Genetics" by Frankling-Arco Pub., 480 Lex. Ave., NYC, $3.95 (1961). "Planned Breeding" by Brackett - Dog World, 469 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill., $2.00 (1962). "General Genetics" by Srb & Owen - Freeman Co. San Francisco, (1952). "The New Art of Breeding Better Dogs" by Onstott, Howell Books, 575 Lex. Ave., NYC, $4.95.

BIOLOGICAL BRIEFS: We all know that the cell is the basic unit of life. It is from the single cell that the organism developed. It is in the cell that the particles of heredity perform their wonderous works. The average cell, of the dog, if there is such a cell, is about 1/4 the cross section of a human hair. In that cell there are 39 pairs of Chromosomes plus thousands of Genes about which we are going to talk. The genes and chromosomes occupy but a portion of the nucleus and the nucleus itself is but a part of the cell...so we are dealing with some pretty small objects, yet objects whose influence, considering their size, is almost incomprehensible.

If we magnify the "vitals" of the Cell or Nucleus we see that this one contains two Chromosomes with their gene strings attached. Now let us pull the Gene String and lay the "beads" on the table before us. Implant this picture firmly in your mind:

The "Gene String"

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{Sire} & d & e & c & b & a \\
\text{Dam} & d & e & c & b & a \\
\end{array}
\]

Figure 1

One strand comes from the sire and one from the dam. This is a double necklace. Nature in her infinite wisdom planned it that way. Our pups, as indeed we ourselves, are double with respect to our genes and with good cause as we shall see. Actually, a single set is sufficient to create a new individual. If we consider the white beads as recessive, defective genes, we can readily appreciate Natures thoughtfulness in providing us with an extra set. With but a single set, each pup would be defective at each point a white "bead" appears, at: a, b, c, d/d1, and e in Figure 1. With this double arrangement it is necessary that both beads of the pair be white before the defect shows itself, so, in this very short Gene String illustrated there would be but one visible defect at d - d1 instead of five. As has been said, a given gene pair represented by the pair of beads, control a particular function or characteristic (such as the nature of the dogs coat - curly or smooth) with the dominant gene producing the visible effect while the recessive gene lays dormant. Only when the recessive genes are paired, as at d - d1 above...
are we aware of their presence. A familiarity with this simple double strand necklace gives us the key to the arrangement and the basic mechanism of heredity.

Mendel's first law, the Law of Segregation, which we considered in Part 1, told us that characteristics are governed by pairs of genes and that these pairs are separated during the formation of the germ cells, one going into each gamete. The pairs come together again at fertilization, one in the sperm and one in the egg. The gene string of the sperm and that of the egg are then merely single stranded necklaces which double up at fertilization. The reunion of these separated pairs occur in a definite ratio based on mathematical probabilities. This simple dominant-recessive relationship is basic to genetic understanding and is the most useful of the genetic tools to the breeder, therefore, we shall examine it in some detail.

CELL DIVISION: All life starts from a single fertilized cell which divides to become two. The two divide to become four, the four form eight, then 16, 32, 64 and so on. This process is called MITOSIS. It is a characteristic of all growing tissue. It results in the formation of daughter cells identical in chromosomatic and genetic character with each other and with the parent cells from which they developed.

The germ cells divide in a different manner. Actually the manner itself is not nearly so different as the end result...which consists of two separate divisions rather than the single division of Mitosis. This phenomenon is called MEIOSIS and is characteristic of only the germ cells and even then occurs only during a particular phase of the reproductive cycle. It results in the formation of cells containing one-half the number of Chromosomes (and therefore genes) of the parent cells...these cells contain but a single strand of our necklace.

Our pups have 78 Chromosomes (39 pair) and this full compliment is called the Diploid Number. By the process of Meiosis each sex cell ends up with the Haploid Number, 39. When the sperm with 39 meets the egg with 39, the fertilized cell is restored to its full 78 Chromosomes. Of course this intricate process is not the sole property of the germ cells of the dog. In fact the consistency of the procedure makes the laws of heredity equally valid for all creatures which reproduce sexually.

We often hear a dog owner remark that pup is by old Ch. Duke, and its a fact. But did he get the best half of Old Duke? Did he get the better Haploid set of genes or the worst...did he get the upper or lower strand of beads from his dad? Lets assume that this is a short gene string from Old Duke:

```
Ch. Duke
-ooooo
-ooooo
```

Figure 2
At least this portion of Duke shows why he is a champion...NO PAIRED DEFECTIVES. He may have a good Phenotype (appearance) but his Genotype (genetic make-up) isn't worth a damn or a dam either. If one could see Duke and his son side by side or in the field together one might be able to tell if the pup "took after" his sire or not. Of course, it is worse for one to say, "His grandfather was Ch. Duke". The odds are that the grandson received 25% of Dukes germ plasm but he could have received anywhere from one-half to NONE...and even then, was it the better half? It is an understanding of the process of Meiosis, that tells us why this is so.

One of the best selling books on dog breeding insists that we must look at the grandparents to know the pups. There is no question but that it would be nice to see the four grandparents and certainly it could do no harm but we would do far better to know the parents than the grandparents. The only factors which are going to be visible in the grandparents and not visible in the parents and then show up again in the pups are going to be recessives, the White Beads, and we don't want many of those. The fallacy of using the "grandparents only" theory is obvious when one understands the workings of the genetic system. It would be nice, if we could see back five or six generations, it certainly would help in breeding decisions, but it is impossible. How many of the grandparents of your pups have you seen? Of course, we want the pups to have outstanding grandparents because if they do not, the parents of the pups are of little value. The farther back we go, the chances are, the less influence the relatives have. And these relatives will have even less influence if the relatives are not related. In other words, if the pedigree indicates considerable "pedigree outcrossing", few or no names appearing more than once, the comparative influence of each ancestor will be less than if several names appear several times.

This is true because individuals who are closely related tend to have similar genetic patterns since their genes come from common ancestors. This is important to the breeder who is searching for homozygosity and should be remembered: Closely related individuals tend to have similar genetic patterns, because, their genes come from common ancestors. The genes are passed from parents to pups in a pretty regular manner but what variations do occur are Multiplied (rather than just added) as we go back to the more remote ancestors, generally. We continually interject "generally", "the chances are", "probably", "the odds are", and the like, because these factors are not certainties but probabilities. It is possible that a pup might possess, in fact, the better half of his great grandsire. It is not probable.

(to be continued)

MEMBERSHIP EXPLOSION: You may have noticed by reading Welcome New Members each month the many new members that we are acquiring. Judy Mischka reports that we now have 317 members compared with 244 as of the end of March. This represents a 30% increase in nine months which is a healthy growth rate. If the club continues to grow at this rate, by the year 2000 there will be over 1,000,000 PCSC members! Who doesn't believe in the population explosion!
THE PULI

by Dr. Imre Bordacs

The attachment of the Puli to his master is something to behold. It is probably just because of this attachment that the owners and breeders of Pulik are so adamant in their love for this animal. The Puli owners and breeders are a big family whose prize possession is that friend who has for about 7000 to 8000 years borne the name of Puli.

It was this attachment and love which motivated the Puli Club of Southern California to be the first one to organize a Puli convention in the new world, far from the country of its origin. It is my understanding that the convention's aim is to promote the breed and to discuss the scientific breeding practices. The club has been able to attract people of all walks of life and from far regions of the country. It is due to the club's efforts that for this convention someone has been invited from the country of origin, Hungary, to come to speak to you and tell you what is being done in Hungary and Europe for the breed. I would like to take this occasion to thank the Puli Club of Southern California for making it possible for me to come to this convention, and I would like to convey the greetings and best wishes of the members and directors of the Hungarian Dogbreeders Organization (which is the Hungarian Kennel Club) and the Hungarian National Puli Club. They have asked me to personally transmit their heartfelt greetings and their desire that this progress will successfully benefit the American Puli breeders.

It is this meeting which should constitute a cornerstone in the history of American Puli breeding, just as the first Hungarian Cynological Congress gave future direction to conscientious, uniform goals in Puli breeding, thus beginning significant improvements in the breeding of Pulis.

Before we discuss the problems of Puli breeding, we must agree that however large and cohesive the group is, insofar as love and appreciation for the breed, there is a difference between Puli fanciers and Puli breeders. I am sure here in the U.S.A. we will also find individuals whose love and appreciation for their own Puli is so great that they are sure he is the best—the most beautiful and the most intelligent—of all Pulis. His possible faults become dim before their eyes, and they would be willing to even change the standard requirements to fit their individual dog.

True Puli breeders are quite different in this respect. They are by far not as delighted with their own Puli as they are with the task of determining the ideal and striving to approach it with their breeding. This constitutes in breeding, passion, sport and noble competition.

What I am about to tell you is mainly intended for the breeder. However, the Puli fancier will also appreciate knowing how many problems have to be met in order to achieve the breeding of a really excellent bloodline, and with this, an attempt to transform Puli fanciers into enthusiastic but objective breeders.

I am deeply honored by having been given the opportunity to speak before so many experts—Puli breeders, Puli owners and enthusiastic participants—and to tell you about the principles of the past and present which we have followed either by choice or even unintentionally, but which direction we will have to follow consciously in the future in order to serve the best interests of Puli breeding within
the different regions of the world, and to hope to make those breeding practices
uniform throughout the world. We wish to achieve in the shortest possible time,
that this, the most ancient Hungarian breed, the Puli, shall give evidence in
conformation as well as inner traits to the superior intelligence, lovable de-
meanor and unpretentious behavior, thereby popularizing his fame all over the
world, gathering more and more friends among dog fanciers, dog breeders and dog
owners.

The Puli has definitely been a herding sheepdog for many thousands of years.
For this reason, selections have been made for countless years mostly for inner
traits. First consideration was given to his ability to complete his tasks. There-
fore, not too much care or importance was given in the beginning to color, coat
and many other body forms to which we adhere strictly today. (I am afraid in
some cases even too strictly.) One thing, however, is certain: size has always
been important. The ancient Magyars have always insisted on small size in the
Puli. For we find the larger sheepdogs whose task it was to guard the flocks were well
known to them, personified in the magnificent Komodor, a breed distinctively dif-
ferent even in ancient times. With such breeding precepts it is, therefore, quite
understandable that such traits as typical Puli temperament and obliging readiness
to learn will manifest themselves in every case. these qualities, bred into the
Puli for centuries, can be observed even in Pulik who have never known other homes
than city apartments. This we don't have to belabor because it will be noticable
in this breed even in dogs of extreme differences in conformation.

Around the turn of the century and in the first decades of this century, equal
importance was given to the outer appearance. The color is now standardized and
breeding of black, a whole range of gray and white solid colors has evolved. How-
ever, the apperance of (chocolate) brown has always denoted foreign implication.
The present form of ears has also become a requirement and the dogs with raised
ears have been separated from those whose ears lie close. An important step was
taken in the thirties when the Puli standard appeared which determined the size
of the Puli and devided it into five groups. The color remained unchanged and
only the white spot was restricted. This constituted a meaningful advancement at
that time, and, in my opinion, it would have been a really determining advancement
had the breeders with expert knowledge and determination followed up on these
breeding practices and separated their breeding stock into the five size groups.
This however, was not done. The dogs were bred without real programs or restric-
tions. It was unimportant how large the progeny grew. He would in any case fit
one of the five sizes.

Such unrestricted practices were also found outside of Hungary where the
dogs imported before the Second World War were bred without benefit of direction
from the country of origin, without determined goals or flow of fresh bloodlines,
and where breeding, in an environment foreign to the Puli, was often left to the
whims and inclinations of individual breeders.

The result of this is well known to almost all present here. In Hungary this
aimless breeding has been terminated by the breeders themselves. After long dis-
cussions, sometimes reaching far into the night, and after many scientific delib-
erations, the reviewed and revised Puli standard has been published with the help
of the governing bodies of the Hungarian dog associations. This standard, without
doubt, determines the Ideal Puli type. Besides other requirements, it establishes
definitely the height of the Puli at the withers. It was absolutely necessary to
do that so we could start from a fixed point. Since that time some years have
passed and our breeders, adhering to these standards, have achieved a breeding
stock in which 75% represents this type. It is lamentable that the foreign countries, because of the lack of connections and fresh bloodlines, have not kept pace with the Hungarian improvements of Puli breeding, and, in some cases, Puli breeding has taken the path of diversity rather than conformity. In my country this problem has been all but eliminated because of agreements among the breeders to accept the standard and to strive to achieve it. In some breeding groups in other parts of the world where goals have been recognized and efforts have been made to achieve them, and where resistance is made against individuals who merely wish to follow the easy path, we also note the direction of conformity.

This convention has been called to find accord and agreement. What shall we do to promote the similarity and conformation of appearance? The Puli standard shows us the way by prescribing the ideal form of the Puli. Here we must first of all determine "What is the Puli standard?" and then "How shall we follow its direction?"

The Puli standard is a guide, a model, a pattern of the Ideal Puli which the breeders must approach. It should, therefore, not be taken as an exact requirement. Some will feel that from now on all Pulik have to look like the prescribed standard. This is not true though it has given fuel to many heated arguments. The standard is to be used as a guideline for the conscientious breeder in his breeding practices and to the judge when he performs his duty in judging.

After determining the preceding facts, we may now come to the following:

(1) the general appearance, (2) the coat, (3) the color, (4) the movement, (5) the size. Now let us go into these points one by one:

**THE GENERAL APPEARANCE** The Puli's exceptionally lively temperament must be enhanced by a body which is nimble, resilient and muscular. The ideal form for this requirement is known not only to dog breeders but to everyone interested in any kind of animal breeding. Such a body must have elasticity and be able to effect fast movements and turns, and must have a pleasing countenance. Such a body must be well proportioned. The head, well covered with long coat, should be well-rounded, which excludes a long muzzle. Only in such classically and evenly shaped heads can the bite form a scissors position.

The Puli's ears are characteristic. They are of medium length and V shaped. When pulled forward the tip of the ear should reach the inner corner of the eye. The ear must have a medium set because any other set would tend to disfigure the head's outline. For this same reason the ear may not be too light, too gay or too drooping. The movement of the ear on an alert dog is not upward but rather backward. The forehead is well-rounded with a well arched stop line. The eyes are somewhat almond shaped. They are never too deep seated or too protruding.

The neck should be well proportioned and should raise the head clearly above the backline. The withers are perceptible.

One of the most decisive requirements of the Puli is the ideal body. The body should be tight and the length from the point of shoulder to the point of rump should be equal to the height at the withers. This means the Puli's appearance should be square in profile. The intrusion of foreign genetic elements are often revealed by an elongated body. The loins are short and tight. The shoulder blades are moderately angled and lie snug to the sheath. The tail should almost appear as continuation of the body. A droopy tail should not hinder the Puli in his lively movement. The length of the tail reaches to the hocks. The natural positioning
of the tail is such that it will curl to the midline of the back, the coat on it falling to both sides of the rump. It is acceptable if the tail curls over the back and falls to one or the other side. A tail carried in such manner is, however, never as stable. A heavy coat sometimes camouflages an otherwise faulty, loose tailset. When the hindmost tail vertebrae are correctly curved, they will enhance the correct tailset.

The extremities should be proportionately balanced and sinewy. At the same time they should support the body well, enabling the Puli to change direction rapidly. They should be parallel when viewed from the front or rear. The stand is medially broad. The paws are tight and close because only this enables a quick, resilient movement. All parts of the body should be well-covered with proportionately long profuse coat.

THE COAT In former times the shepherds didn't pay too much attention to the coat, and its formation was entrusted to nature. The classical Puli coat developed as a result of environment. This coat would best protect the Puli against the hardships of weather and nature and served best in not restricting the Puli's movement. This is how the felty tassels or cords which protected the Puli from the rigors of winter frost and precipitation evolved. During the summer heat these cords often were shed in parts to allow freer air circulation. The cords, however, were never shed on the head or rump areas. In my opinion, over-emphasis has been given lately to the length and profuseness of the coat, which, although impressive, often hides major faults and short-comings.

What, then, are the possible Puli coat formations? The ideal type is the flat cord which covers the whole body with proportionately uniform ribbon-like tassels which are approximately the width of one half inch. Another type is that which does not form cords or tassels but mats up into uneven bunches, mainly towards the rear of the body. This type of coat is not as desirable because it is hard to keep clean. The surface of the skin is not free to properly ventilate and could be the cause of health problems. A third type of coat, and opposite to the second, is the overly thin round cord. This type of cord is often not a natural formation, and it is probably not indigenous to the breed. It is possible to tear the aforementioned two types of coats into these too narrow cords. But these thin cords are not desirable because they do not fulfill the function of body temperature regulation. In the fourth group we include the completely open, straight coat which lacks all tendency to cord into either round or flat tassels and will not retain the undercoat so necessary for the correct formation of the coat. This coat is usually silky in texture and shiny in appearance and is very likely the result of foreign genetic involvement. As such, it is highly undesirable for breeding purposes.

How does the Puli coat occur in so many different forms and why? The Puli coat consists of a top coat and a woolly undercoat. The relative proportion of these two governs the development of the Puli coat. While an abundance of top coat tends to encourage the cord formation, an overabundance of undercoat tends to encourage matting. Therefore, what constitutes the ideal Puli coat? Perhaps the best way to describe it is the one which needs the least amount of human intervention so that it should not hinder or inconvenience either the Puli or his master with its upkeep. And one which with the least amount of labor can be kept clean. It should not mat excessively, for this will hinder the Puli's free movement as well as be detrimental to his health and cleanliness. But on the other hand, it should not be too open or too narrowly corded so that it interferes with
the dog's heat exchange mechanism, but rather should contribute to his physiological well-being to the fullest. This unique coat formation has been grossly instrumental in the establishment of the good reputation of the Puli to be among the most rugged breeds not easily prone to health or skin problems. This ideal type of coat can be recognized even when cords are lost due to shedding for reasons of temperature variations or work conditions, etc. The remaining short coat appears to be more substantial, wavier and sometimes even curly.

COLOR The color of a Puli is a very important factor. As I mentioned in the beginning, centuries ago the shepherds were more interested in establishing the desirable inner traits than color. The original color of the Puli was probably the dull rusty black. Pulik with a white spot on the chest or white coat on their paws must not have been uncommon. This ancient trait must be responsible for the fact that even today this dull rusty black is the dominant color of the breed and that we sometimes encounter small white markings on the chest or paws or between the pads. In judging the Puli's color, more emphasis should be placed on the pigmentation rather than on the actual color of the coat. What do we mean by that? All hairless parts of the body must be black with the exception of the pads which may also be dark slate gray. The areas of the skin which are covered with coat must always be slate grey. (This includes even the white-coated Puli.) The iris of the eye should always be dark coffee brown. Therefore, the deeper the pigmentation, the more desirable the color.

What are, therefore, the solid colors possible when limiting ourselves to black or slate gray pigmentation? First of all, black. Secondly, the whole range of gray all the way from the deep black through the dull black, rusty black to all the shades of gray to pure white. (Of course, we mean solid color, whatever its shade!) Excluded, therefore, are all shades of brown which occur in conjunction with pigmentation other than with the required black or gray. The often appearing salt and pepper effect caused by the even distribution of white or light gray individual hairs within the coat is not to be considered a fault, and it is a frequently occurring Puli coat characteristic.

I'd like to devote a separate chapter to the question of the white color. The white Puli is accepted and is considered today equal to the black or gray. We must, however, give special attention and strict consideration to the white Puli's pigmentation. The exposed skin areas of the white Puli (nose, eyelids, flews, pads) must be without exception black or at least slate gray, and the markings must be considered as excluding as the white spottiness or parti-coloredness in the black or gray Puli. Therefore, if it is recurrent, it should be considered a major fault, and when these spots have definite outlines, they should be considered disqualifying faults. The authenticity of the white Puli was often questioned. I must state categorically that the white Puli definitely exists. We should, however, not be misled by accepting white individuals which have been bred to this color by the accidental or willful mating of the Puli to the Maltese or small Komondor. An experienced judge or breeder will have no difficulty determining this foreign influence if present. Such foreign influx can be easily determined when looking for traits usually characteristic of the other two breeds. Since we know that white or grayish white Pulik existed in the ancestry of our breed, we should not be surprised when Pulik with many generations of known black ancestors will sometimes throw a well-pigmented pure white Puli.

Now let us examine the question of spottiness. We often encounter the white spot on the chest. We now have to establish a limit to the size which the standard does not yet consider a major fault. According to the standard, the area must
not exceed two inches in diameter. Such a spot goes in conjunction with a non-
pigmented pink skin beneath. Spots on any other parts of the body, as well as
yellow spots in the case of the white Puli are to be considered serious faults,
and, if there is a definite outline to it or it occurs in more than one place, it
is disqualifying. Occasional darker shading in the gray Puli should not be con-
sidered a fault, but the albino Puli is to be excluded from both breeding and ex-
hibiting. Naturally, the different colors are to be bred separately, recorded
separately, and judged separately.

THE MOVEMENT There is something very special about the way a Puli moves. In
his work he is not required to run long distances constantly. The main stress is
on the speed of his reaction and especially the ability to change direction on a
dime. While excitedly waiting for a command, he seldom stands still but is per-
forming almost a dance-like bounce movement. When he takes off he'll gallop full
speed, and only when he finishes the given task does he come back with a leisurely
trot.

The Puli's natural gait is not the long strides such as that of the Kuvasz or
German Shephard. His sudden change of pace and direction is spontaneous or reflex-
like. The joints of his extremities developed in a way to accommodate this quick
move. His shoulders are not as angulated as those of other working dogs; his gait
is not far-reaching. It is more important that the move be quick-stepping, alert
and determined.

SIZE I have purposely left the question of size to the end because at this
time size is of the greatest importance and is the center of attention on the in-
ternational Puli scene. Here arises the question of why it was necessary to com-
bine the five sizes into one. The old standard grouped the Puli into five dif-
ferent size categories. This aided in the possible degeneration of the breed. The
problem was easily recognized by the Puli breeders though many Puli fanciers and
owners have failed to recognize its importance to this day. The Second World War
had disastrous effects on Puli breeding. A great part of the breeding stock per-
ished while others changed hands without registry. Even before the war the fact
of division into five sizes had detrimental results where the general Puli traits
and appearance were concerned. It gave contingency to hide the manifestations due
to possible influx of alien blood. Whatever size the progeny was it would fit
into one of the five size categories. It was a frequent occurrence that a small
Puli threw large progeny or vice versa.

I must explain at this point that according to the international judging
method which is being followed in Hungary, a dog may receive that rating of "Ex-
cellent" when only one fault is present and the dog otherwise is outstanding. How-
ever, if the judging dertificate shows more than one fault, this automatically
excludes the dog from the rating "Excellent". Therefore, by the mere fact that
size was disregarded as a fault, this rule was already broken and ether faults
were handled with more leniency. Under this I mean such faults as go hand in hand
with the extreme changes in size. Such as, an over-sized Puli will often lose the
characteristic agility and stamina while an undersized Puli might become too fragile.

The stabilization of size was therefore an important factor in eliminating
all-around faults. The validity of this decision has been attested to by the ap-
pearance of greatly improved stock at recent international shows held in Hungary.
To the best of our knowledge this lack of control existed in many countries out-
side of Hungary. This, coupled with the fact of diminished influx of fresh blood
from the country of origin and the fact that no help or direction was given by
this body, the direction of breeding was left in the hands of Puli owners and fanciers.

We would be willing to accept these different sized Pulik and the establishment of different standards for these different sized Pulik if governing bodies could be maintained to assure the separate breeding registration and judging of these various size categories. This, however, is only a utopian idea because if we try to do this at this time, it would only tend to confuse the issue and might result in undermining those efforts which have brought about improvement to the breed during the past decades.

Now we get to the often-discussed question, "How do we in Hungary take position on the question of size?" How much is size taken into consideration at dog shows and at breeding stock qualifying inspections? In what way does size influence the value of the individual Puli? The difference between a dog show and a breeding stock inspection exhibit is that while at a dog show the dogs are judged for their appearance and beauty mainly, at the breeding stock inspections more emphasis is placed on their value in breeding. It is true, however, that a dog which has won many honors at dog shows will often be sought after and will be frequently used at stud. At dog shows size will only be decisive if two or more otherwise equally good Pulik compete. At such times it is imperative that the dog which approaches the ideal size most closely will be handed the ribbon. Size, however, is a much more decisive factor at breeding stock exhibits where the selection as to value of stud dogs and brood bitches is determined.

The question now arises as to how we achieve our goals? We must pledge ourselves to strict adherence to the standard's requirements. We must not allow efforts of conscientious breeders to be set back by either Puli owners partial to their own Puli or by such individuals whose only interest in the breed is a monetary remuneration. We must not allow, under any circumstances, that the standard should be adjusted or modified to fit the individual properties of any given Puli. Rather we should strive to approach in the progeny the ideal standard through scientifically programmed breeding. Every conscientious breeder should endeavor to achieve the ideal Puli type by either introduction of new bloodlines or by scientifically applied, careful, extremely selective inbreeding. The most positive approach to the stabilization of size is the use of ideal-sized stud dogs.

Let me present the question, "What would happen if no ideal size was prescribed?" Before long we would be faced with a population of Pulik from the smallest midget-Puli to the largest, almost robust looking, coarse individual, and the Puli population would soon be losing the traits we so dearly cherish in our breed; such as that lovable, affectionate "perpetual motion" quality. Therefore, let's not stop halfway. Let us not be satisfied that we have a Puli and believe that this is the best and most beautiful Puli in the world. Let us breed and improve our stock from generation to generation.

How can this all be achieved? We have to entrust the direction of breeding to technically well-informed breeders and experts who are able to see the truth without emotional involvement and will act to the benefit of the entire breed—not only in their individual interests. The breeding controls must be improved and special attention must be given to the exclusion of serious and disqualifying faults as prescribed by the standard. We must examine not only the individual dogs but their parents as well. We must find the reason why the progeny has become better or worse than its parents. We must be more rigorous in the elimination of inferior breeding stock. We must use always the best, most desirable type...
The stud must always be superior to the brood bitch, as only then can we expect the progeny to be superior to its dam. It would be desirable to hear an expert's opinion on any individual Puli before it is being taken into breeding to assure that more and more breeders be acquainted with the properties which constitute the ideal Puli as described by the standard and what the goals are that they must keep in mind.

With respect to all the aforementioned, I would like to assure all American Puli breeders of the close cooperation we in Hungary wish to offer. We are all working for the same objective, and that is to keep this valuable Hungarian sheepdog true to its unusually good qualities and high reputation, even though in many cases the Puli has been deprived of his original function. Our utmost desire is to maintain the Puli in the coming centuries as that very special being he is.

For this we Hungarians wish to solicit the help and cooperation of all the friends of the Puli and would like to assure all of you that we will extend all help to those who are striving for the advancement and progress of the breed. With this in mind, I would like to close and would like to wish further success to the Puli Club of Southern California and to the Puli breeders of America—that valuable work this convention has set itself to accomplish.

---Address given at First National Puli Fanciers' Convention, June 1968---
(Translator, Oscar Beregi)

FROM THE EDITOR: Noting that on every dog genealogy chart the Puli is either omitted or isolated by dotted lines, not connected to the four ancient dog families, I have often wondered where the enterprising little Puli could have originated, how he fits into the evolutionary scheme of things. Then when I read Dr. Bordac's speech where he alludes to the ancient Puli as 7000 to 8000 years old, I was amazed, thinking in fact that a mistake had been made by the typist—one too many zeroes perhaps. Surely the Puli could not be traced back 6000 years before the birth of Christ! Ancient Egypt emerges about 5000 BC, Babylonia and early India about 4000 BC, the classical age of Greece 3200 BC. Our ancient works of literature in the western tradition, the Bible and Homer's Iliad only date back to 1000 BC and 800 BC. Can the remarkable Puli trace his heritage deeper into history?

While ancient cultures were rising and falling, according to Dr. Palfalvy, the intrepid Puli did roam his way across the vast expanse of time and space. Dr. Palfalvy has followed the footsteps of the Puli, "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks", offering convincing evidence of the Puli's ancient origin. For example, "The word Puli is from the vocabulary of the Sumir-Hungarian and in about 7000 to 8000 years old...it means "precious animal-precious value. This was not a formal name but indicates the Sumir's feeling for the Puli." Such findings indicate that even 7000 to 8000 years ago the Puli existed and was valued by man.

The typist didn't make a mistake! Dr. Palfalvy fascinating studies do much to substantiate the claim of the Puli's ancient origin—Lois Powers.
Section Five

Pulitales
Photograph by Les Benis
It was nearing Christmas time. Tom Craig wanted a good dog, as much for his wife's sake, Linda, as a guardian around the place. Some day, with any luck, he hoped earnestly to become a successful farmer, and a well trained dog should prove to be an asset.

Neither he nor Linda could decide, however, which of the many breeds would be most likely to suit them best, for each had its respective merits. Tom rather fancied having a Border Collie, while Linda dreamed longingly of the well-groomed Kerry Blue Terrier, like that show winner Kate had up in Maine.

Time passed! The Craigs delved into various dog magazines without being able to make up their minds, until one bright day they noticed an advertisement in the American Kennel Gazette offering Puli puppies for sale. Naturally the unusual name aroused their curiosity. What new breed was this? Some foreign discovery, obviously.

In reply to his enquiry, Tom received an illustrated circular describing the Puli's Hungarian background, its remarkable adaptability, cleverness, fidelity, and increasing popularity as a perfect home pet. It also quoted at length the favorable results obtained during sheep-herding trials, when the first imported Pulik were tried out by the United States Department of Agriculture at its experimental station in Maryland before the war. It said that Pulik (the Hungarian plural of the odd name) had been taught as many as seventy-six commands compared to an average of sixteen in most breeds. They were described as of medium size, very alert, long-coated dogs, with a head so profusely covered with hair as to render the eyes indistinguishable.

The advertised puppies were supposed to be of a particularly fine working strain. The Craigs wondered hesitantly whether this was fact or fiction. They could not afford to invest in a whimsical possibility.

It occurred to Tom that the fellow down the road who did odd jobs for him on the farm might further enlighten them on the subject, since his parents had come from Hungary, and it was they who first encouraged Tom to go in for sheep raising. Gladly the old Magyar related all he knew about the famous Pulik of his homeland. What hardy dogs they were, of uncanny intelligence with inherent herding instinct. He wistfully recalled how a stranger had come to the Carpathian hills and had admired a shepherd's dog. "That's not a dog, it's a Pulik!" answered the shepherd.

The fact that Pulik have never been known to stray from the boundaries of their land, or wantonly destroy livestock, impressed both Tom and Linda, so as a Christmas present to each other, they bought a Puli. Neither ever regretted the choice. His coat was jet black, all curly like Astrakan fur, and he paddled about inquisitively, bear cub fashion. They named the newcomer "Nick" because, as Linda remarked, "he arrived in the very nick of time, on Christmas Eve!"
Nick seemed quite at home immediately. From the start there was no doubt of his unusual intelligence which in time developed into something pretty nearly human. They had not believed how wise a Puli could be. House training proved no trouble at all. Tom thoughtfully gave him as old glove to chew which he soon guarded with jealous care. The old stone wall became his special delight, contentedly he would sit here by the hour expectantly watching, but chipmunks and squirrels sought a loftier retreat.

Linda was fond of reading aloud when her husband came in weary on wintry nights. The farmhouse bookshelves contained many canine stories dear to their hearts. Nick would doze off between them on the hearth, relaxed as only a played-out puppy can relax. Reading was always a joy, Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Tales" and "The Just So Stories" were their favorites. It was all very well for Mr. Kipling to write "Never Give Your Heart to a Dog to Tear!" That was just what they were both doing, Linda thought as she fondly gazed at their beloved Puli pup!

It was fun, too, owning an unusual dog few people had ever seen, or even heard of. Tom admitted that such pride verged on conceit! Nick was always the favorite wherever they went. He had a winsome trick of grinning engagingly to attract attention. Even fastidious "Tibbie" the cat regarded him with a friendly eye.

Spring brought the pleasant prospect of a change for Linda. Her sister Nancy asked her for a visit in town and to bring Nick of course! Nancy could hardly wait to see the famous Puli she had heard so much about. So, early one morning Linda, with Nick beside her, set off for the city. The unfamiliar choke collar, the speeding car were strange to Nick. Even the air lost its fragrant sweetness. But nothing really mattered so long as Linda was near, presently he settled down and slept all the way.

Her family greeted them joyously on the porch, and all the excitement centered around the new puppy. Nick rose to the occasion with Puli dignity, and proceeded to explore the surroundings with much interest. He readily was a perfect guest and Nancy was quickly won over. Pleasing! Useful! Loving! Intelligent! Kind! spells P-U-L-I-KI was Linda's merry retort to her sister's praise. Until then, Nancy, much to the family's concern had persistently refused to replace old "Boxer-Joe". She had missed his companionship so very much, and was beginning to realize that, in town or country, life without a dog was cheerless. Even her long daily walks had somehow lost their charm and object. So, thanks to Nick's visit and unmistakable personality, it was not long before another fortunate Puli found a perfect home, and fully lived up to Nancy's expectations. His many show wins added further distinction to his other qualities.

When Nick was seven months old, Tom entered him in a class for obedience training. He was doing so well that Nancy too, had entered her Puli in an obedience class. Such training brings out the best in every dog. It was Tom's greatest satisfaction when Nick won his C.D. or Companion Dog Degree. "Dogs do understand far more than most people give them credit for!" said the judge, as he handed Tom the award.

Five years went by before the Craigs started raising sheep in a big way. At last, Nick could show his kind master what latent talent and shepherding instinct lay dormant in every Puli. A splendid task indeed, and one which our age cannot mechanize! Picturesque oxen teams are largely a sight of the romantic past,
even in Europe; and the proud drayhorse's glory has long been replaced by labor
saving tractors, but even the most modernly equipped farmer still relies on his
herd dog, just as the Hungarian peasants have had their Pulik for eleven hundred
years.

Careful daily schooling put Nick keenly on his mettle. Man and dog worked as
one. To grasp the best method of approach Tom studied the principles set forth by
Dr. R. B. Kelley in his interesting book "Sheep Dogs, Their Breeding, Maintenance,
and Training", which proved of tremendous help. Tom's intense affection and pride
in his Pulik were justified. Nick strictly obeyed every command and seemed to read
his master's mind, so perfect and complete was the understanding between them.

As the flock grew, so did the need of more Pulik. Tom acquired two fine brood
bitches that soon qualified in every way. So sprang the foundation stock of a
great line of American-born working dogs. Year in, year out, Tom was seen const-
antly engrossed with his Pulik, now greatly in demand. The neighboring farmers
marveled at their ability, even the most incredulous had to admit that here was
truly a sheep dog worthy of his name.

Time passed all too quickly, the Craigs looked back on bygone years, to that
especially happy Christmas, when they put their faith and hope in a little black
mite of a Pulik—he had been their own wonderful discovery—Nick! whom they had
loved so dearly. Their grand pal in whose fond memory each felt a sense of deep
gratitude. A gratitude which only kindred spirits can feel towards man's most
faithful and everwilling friend—the working sheep dog, particularly the PULI!

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* * * *

FREE WHEELING SENSATION!!!

by Richard Breckenridge

When a Pulik makes up his mind to go with his master, LOOK OUT! The conveyance
may be controversial, but what a traffic stopper it is to have people rubbernecking
at a PULI ON A MOTORCYCLE!

Miska wanted to go from Simi to Van Nuys with Breck and go he did—the whole
26 miles! Mounted on the tank of the Honda, he hooked his paws over the handle-
bars and proceeded to be the sensation of the day. Hundreds of observers pulled
alongside with questions and remarks...."What is it?"...."not a rag! It's ALIVE!!
"Why it's REAL!!"...."Fantastic!!"...."Is that a Puli? I have one and it MUST be!"
"Did you train him that way??"...."Wonderful!!" The Highway Patrol car slowed up
alongside of us and the officers asked if everything was O.K. The men grinned as
Miska glanced at them and looked disdainfully away as if to say "Sorry, Officer,
we do not need your help!!"

Being the real trooper he is, Miska leaned into the curves, braced himself on
the stops and made no effort to depart his conveyance on the whole wonderful trip.
Hundreds of smiles made him welcome on his ride—and when the ride came to a halt
in the Curran driveway, he dismounted from his perch with a smile of his own and a
tail-wagging thanks. I said, "Don't mention it! The pleasure was all mine!"
...WHO UNDERSTANDS THE HUMAN WORD....

by Ferene Zentai

Michael Czako is a shepherd in Czeglad, Hungary. He has practised his profession for about 35 years. The cooperative farm where he works has 3000 sheep, of which 300 are Michael's responsibility. Or rather, they are the responsibility of Michael and his two Pulis--eight year old Filko and his son, the two year old Rigo. Both of the Pulis are registered and have an impressive pedigree to show their ancestry. Standing on the side of the highway, we fell into conversation with this experienced shepherd.

"The shepherd is not a shepherd without his Puli," he said. "The Puli gives invaluable assistance to his master. He takes the biggest load of work off his shoulders...of course, only the good Puli--because there are some bad ones too...but then, in most cases it isn't the Puli's fault but the man's...Because you see, a Puli has to be taught with a lot of patience until he understands the human word...Just listen!"

He looked at Rigo. The Puli, understanding the movement of the eyes, stood up and was already anxiously watching the shepherd. "Go, Rigo! Bring them here!" At that, Rigo flew over the brook and began to approach the distant herd in a great circle from the left. First, the lines on the left started into movement. Then, as Rigo neared the group, the ones on the right began to move too. Rigo, while running, changed direction and within three minutes the herd was in front of us...and Rigo's reward? An appreciative petting on his head and the kind words "Good little Puli! Good boy, Rigo! You'll really be something if you keep it up like this!"

"Which one of your Pulis do you remember the most?" we asked Michael. "...well, perhaps the Moric," was his reply. "...he was two years old, too, another son of Filko. Once a Greek merchant bought a large number of sheep from the farm and he fell in love with Moric. He wanted him, too...I got 500 Forints for him. It was hard to give him up as he was a wonderful one, that Moric...Since then, he has learned Greek too...The Puli understands the human word in many languages."

Perhaps so. Perhaps this is the key to the extreme intelligence of this faithful partner of the shepherd--The Puli. These men treat them as children, with great respect and even greater love. And they believe--beyond the shadow of a doubt, they believe--that the Puli understands their every word.


** **

NOT A DOG: A man who works with John Tindle told him this story of a friend who took his Puli along on a walk in one of the forests in Germany. It seemed he didn't know there was not only a law against hunters in the forest but also against dogs...because many dogs had gotten lost and gone wild, hunting in packs and terrorizing the entire countryside. A heavy penalty was imposed on anyone caught with a dog. But wouldn't you know? The man and his Puli were caught trespassing. Said the officer to the man, "Don't you know you are forbidden to take a dog into the woods?" The quick-thinking man replied, "But this isn't a dog, it's a PULI!" He didn't pay the penalty...at least, so the story goes!
"PERGO"
A Puli of the Pusztá
by Sandor Palfalvy, M.D.

It was a beautiful, sunny May morning. From the front of our house, I watched the two Lipicai horses who were pawing the ground restlessly and giving Joe a lot of trouble in holding them back. I was waiting for Feher Mishka to come and play with me. Joe was waiting for my dear father to take him to the Naygperkati Ranch. I had always wanted to go to the ranch because my father and mother talked of it so often, but my father's usual explanation was "Just what business would a child have there?" and that was always the last word. Even this morning (and I was about 8 or 10 years old at the time) I could hardly believe it when my father came out of the house and said, "Come on, hop up there. I'll take you along."

I forgot about Mishka and playing in a hurry...and perhaps one of the happiest feeling of my life was born just then. Something so long hoped for had finally become a reality. I sat on the sand-runner proudly, like a prince starting on a tour of his land. There was no talk as the two fiery horses flew with the sand-runner. Behind the sunlit dust cloud, our house and the village slowly disappeared. Then we left the road and proceeded on the horizon-encircled meadow.

The picture is still vividly alive in my mind. Far in the distance some white-washed houses seemed like tiny toy buildings. A few jegenye trees (perhaps similar to our poplar trees) directed their candle-like crowns toward the sky. A few horse-chestnut trees gave color to the endless green of the meadows. It was so still and peaceful. Not even the turning of the wheels or the rhythmic sound of hoofs were noticeable. And it was no wonder! We were traveling on the most luxurious, velvety carpet God ever made. In the distance a white shadow became evident and we took our direction toward it. We couldn't see a living soul, near or far.

All of a sudden this peacefulness was shattered by a clamor that broke to the skies. It came from a little black spot running so fast that within seconds it was making circles around the sand-runner. It was jumping, barking, showing its teeth, here and there snapping at the wheels and jumping up and down in front of the horses. He was obviously trying to tell us that we were unwanted, that we were intruders in his domain. His tremendous shaggy coat was flying around him like thousands of little flags, and he danced around our wagon and horses with such bewitching speed and agility that it seemed as if one of hell's little devils was loose on us. Even the horses slowed down with obvious respect and tried to kick sideways to avoid the possible contact with those very, very white teeth.

I gave my whole attention to this threat and looked around only when the wagon stopped. From the shade of a big tree, a white-haired old man got up. Lifting his hat, he greeted us--"God bless you". The white shadow seen from a distance was there in front of us--it was a peaceful herd of sheep. The angry little threat gave a few more high-pitched sounds. When the old man mumbled something like "coki te" (hold it), he settled down by the tree, looking almost ashamed.

My father shook hands with the man. I stayed on the seat, looking at the little black thing now peacefully sitting by the large tree, shaking his curly tail here and there. I didn't dare get off. I was convinced that the moment I set foot on the ground the little devil would take me to pieces. My father kept
urging me in vain. Finally the old shepherd came to the wagon and assured me that all was well. "Pergo wouldn't hurt anyone. Come on down, little master! He is as peaceful as a day-old lamb!"

Well, I believed it--and again, I didn't. "If he is so peaceful," I said, "why did he want to bite the wheels of the wagon and why did he bark so furiously?"

The old Marton, with that very typically shepherd-like quiet voice said, "Pergo didn't want to bite anyone. He just tried to turn the wagon back. That he barked--well, that is his job." Finally convinced, I got off and settled down well between my father and the old Marton, hoping that they would save me from any danger that might come. They were deep in talk. Over what, I wouldn't know. I had eyes and ears only for Pergo who by now was completely ignoring us. When the discussion was over, out came sheep-cheese and snow-white bread and we started to eat. At this, Pergo decided to come closer. My heart started to beat faster again. But old Marton began talking to him...I still remember the words..."Come here, Pergo, the little master will give you something--but then, behave yourself." Pergo came over to me, his funny little tail constantly shaking. "What comes now?" I thought. The old shepherd motioned to me to give him some of the cheese. Hesitantly, I lifted my hands toward Pergo.

I realized there was no more danger but I still had no thought of petting him...So went our lunch on the puszta with my father, the old shepherd Marton, the driver Joe and Pergo. Then something happened again. Old Marton said to Pergo, "Go, run around." Pergo took off like an arrow. Within seconds he ran around the herd, driving them so close to each other that they could hardly move. Then he came back to the shepherd, sat, and gave a few short yips as if to say "the order is done." As he was sitting there, I had the feeling that he was nothing but a tremendous mop of hair and a red tongue...that's all. Old Marton asked, "Well, little master, are you still afraid of Pergo?" My answer was far from definite. "No...I'm not...but say, Uncle Marton, what kind of a dog is Pergo? I have never seen one like him in the village."

Old Marton looked as if I had jabbed him with a needle. His usually quiet voice snapped. "Pergo is a Puli. A Puli is Puli--not a dog. They should teach you that in school. If they didn't, well, then you shall learn it now from this old man. Never forget it, because a Puli is not a dog, it's Puli. This is as true as the sun is in the sky, little master."

"Pergo is my hands and feet, my eyes and ears. I am 82 years old. I can do no running. I couldn't keep the herd in order. Pergo knows the shepherd's job, perhaps even better than the shepherd himself. Believe me, without a Puli a shepherd is less than half a man. And one more thing, little master--perhaps you will think this is foolish talk, but you can believe it because an old man tells you so. The teacher at the school says that the human is the smartest in the world...well, they can teach that, but with my 82 years I am convinced that isn't true. The Puli has more sense than a man because--and little master, listen to me well for I am a man 82 years old, so the long life speaks from me to be true as I say--Pergo is only 3 years old this summer and for his 3 years understands perfectly everything and has learned everything that I, the man, speak to him in Hungarian. Yet I, an 82 year old man, who is at the end of his bread and who has had Pulis all his life, am still so stupid I could not learn the "Puli language". Believe me, not only is there a Hungarian, German, Italian and French talk in the world,
but there is also a "Puli talk". The Puli, even at the puppy age understands the Hungarian or German talk, but we humans all through our lives couldn't learn the Puli language. That there is such a language every shepherd knows...I am willing to swear to it...but we just aren't smart enough to learn it."

So far was the the old Marton's lecture. He only said once more, "Think about it, and you'll realize that it was no foolishness what I said." Suddenly Pergo had received a halo in my eyes and I looked at this mop of hair and red tongue as if it were a miraculous thing. I believed old Marton's talk, especially since after his last words, Pergo gave a few short barks, as if saying "Amen."

It was about fifty years ago that I first saw Pergo and heard the words of old Marton, but since then I pledged my life to the Puli. Good old Marton and Pergo are long, long gone—but the picture and the words live in my memory as vividly as then...We are sitting on the large shepherd's cape and I am nibbling on the cheese, listening to old Marton's words...."The Puli is Puli, the Puli is no dog, it's a Puli." Even the Puli-talk sings in my ears, the way Pergo said "Amen" after the old shepherd had spoken.

And now, when I myself am slowly at "the end of my bread", I remember this episode of my youth, and as a memory, I myself have to quote the words of the good old man..."Perhaps you'll think it foolish talk what I say—though a life speaks from me..." And now, in my old age, to all of what Uncle Marton said and to which Pergo in Puli words answered "Amen"—I too, in human language can only repeat..."so is as-be it so"...which translated to Latin means "Amen".

(Ed. note: It is always difficult to edit as well as to translate [Klara Benis did the translating] from the original Hungarian and still preserve its beauty and simplicity. The term "little master" is used here as a form of address given to a young son of the landowner. The name "Pergo" is hard to explain. It means something fast, rhythmically falling —like the quick, repeated fire of a machine gun— or the sound of a handful of pearls falling into a dish. So it has a connotation of both sound and motion...and we couldn't think of an English word for it.)

*** * ***

PULITALE: A man we met at a dog show told us that in traveling through the sheep raising plain of Hungary, it was not unusual to see from the train window a mile or two of sheep, one Puli, and no shepherd at all. Also, a veterinarian from Hungary told us that the shepperd usually gives his Puli a piece of bread a day and that's all. Considering the amount of work a Puli can do, Hungarian bread must be mighty powerful!

--From Pat Maxwell
KICSI
The Story of a Puli
by Hayes Blake Hoyt

This is a story that escaped from the Iron Curtain, and because the participants are free and happy, we won't give their names. Dr. X was associated with a hospital in Hungary and part of his duties were to check the health of the employees. He told me:

"On the hospital grounds we had a herd of 25 or 30 sows guarded by one man and his Puli. One day when I stopped there, one of the sows wandered off. The man said to his dog: 'Look, that (here he mentioned a name) is going off again. Get her back!' The Puli did it. It surprised me and I asked the man if the dog knew all the pigs by name. He said 'Yes', and invited me to pick out any one, and he would get his dog to drive that particular sow to us. For about 20 minutes the dog drove to us the ones picked by me, after his master indicated them by name only.

"The faithfulness of the Pulik is proverbial in Hungary. I heard many mothers, among them my own, telling their children when they stuck too close to them, or hindered them in their work, 'Say, you stick to me like a Puli'!"

Therefore Doctor X did not wonder at the devotion between the farm laborer and his Puli, nor the fact that the man claimed he had not taught her—'she just listens to what I say; she can understand me as I understand her.'

Soon a dark cloud settled over the hospital, even the most impersonal of doctors and most devoted of nurses were under suspicion. Could it be that without one spoken word their pity for the beaten, tortured patients could be felt, and construed as criticism of the new Soviet regime? The only safeguard was silence and lack of personal interest, so difficult for those who guard and cherish life.

Just one little beam of light remained, and this was the Puli, Kicsi Munkas (meaning 'little worker' and pronounced Ki Ki), owned by the swineherd. Often the sick children watched her, at first shyly and then gladly as Kicsi ran over to them, gave a shaggy paw, and uttered little barks of invitation to be gay. The adults, more frightened than the children, could not resist a smile at these innocent attempts to be normal.

Then, alas, the swineherd forgot to be silent! "Your dog is so pretty and so kind to the children," said a young nurse. "Much kinder than the humans around us now," he answered in a gruff voice.

Two days later he came to the dispensary to see Dr. X. "Doctor," he began, "I'm in trouble! I must go. I do not fear. All that can hurt me would be the death of my Kicsi. She has been wife and children to me, and they will guess this. Do you understand?"

Dr. X looked at him, a rugged man in dirty clothes with a dark, noble face which did not match his simple speech, and the dog: gray, small, shaggy, with the most glowing, intelligent eyes, now fixed unmoving on her master's face. "But, Eugene, what can I do? I hope -- no, I cannot tell you. How can I keep Kicsi? You know our regulations!"
"Help me, Doctor," said Eugene, "And you will not regret it." Then, while Dr. X stood undecided, he bent and whispered to the dog. "Goodby, Kicsi Munkas; from now on you belong to this man. Serve him, be faithful, be -- be loving. Now -- stay!" His voice broke, he turned abruptly, and left the office.

There sat the little Puli, ears cocked, nose quivering; her eyes followed Eugene through the door, and then she turned and looked at Dr. X. Those gentle, heartbroken eyes met his without flinching; slowly she got up, walked over to him, and laid her head against his knee. What could he do -- that shaggy little creature, so faithful that she accepted him completely on another human's order?

Some day we will tell you of their adventures together, their escape to America, but for now only two episodes may be told.

Dr. X found his little companion, as he put it, "a Hungarian Rhapsody", with all the gaiety and warmth, humor and high intelligence of her country, and something else. He told me: "Proudly each morning, even our first, without being asked she has never failed to fetch my slippers to my bed. She was forever on guard, and yet if I said 'Keep quiet!' she would refuse me if necessary by a gentle tug instead of even a low growl. She learned when not to bark, and also when to bark. In fact, I could not have escaped without her, her vigilance protected the carelessness which comes from fatigue, and her gaiety kept me from despair.

"Then one morning she seemed restless, ill at ease. She would not eat, and shuddered as if with a chill, yet her temperature was normal.

"What is the matter?" I asked, and only her eyes, anxious and pleading, were my answer. She looked just as she did that day in my office when Eugene left her. All that day she was wretched, and that night instead of lying by my cot, she wanted to climb in with me. I felt through her an extra sense of danger and desolation though God knows I thought I could feel no more! I got impatient, 'Get down, Kicsi, nothing is wrong!' I spoke sharply and she subsided with a pitiful heavy sigh by my bed.

"Two weeks later, I ran into a friend from the hospital, and he was attracted by Kicsi. 'So good of you to take her,' he said. 'You know her poor owner was shot with others on Wednesday morning two weeks ago!'

"I looked at my diary. Kicsi had known! How stupid we humans are who must always have words to communicate!"

Well, now they are both in America, and Kicsi is part owner of a mistress and two little boys. Like the latter, she loves ice cream. They go to the Dairy Queen together, and Kicsi sits in line, and when she gets to the counter she puts her paws on it and barks.

One day a little girl neighbor of theirs put a purse over Kicsi's shoulder and said, "This is your pocketbook -- for ice cream. You don't have to ask Billy and Joe any more for money."

"Well," continued Dr. X, "believe it or not, Kicsi would not let us take it off until late that afternoon. It was very heavy, and the strap was too long, but it had to stay around her neck! Since then I've shortened the strap, and she carries it as proud as a peacock. Seems incredible, but its true!"

5-10
"Did she know any English when she left Europe?" I asked.

"No, and now as you can see, she understands too much!" laughed the doctor. I looked down at Kicsi, the gray, noble little dog -- her beautiful eyes glowed through their fringes at me. I patted her. She gave me an amiable little lick.

"You don't need to learn a language, Kicsi, you understand the human heart! And Dr. X, I'm so glad you have her, and she has you and your family."

"Yes," Dr. X replied, "For me it was a great gift, but for Eugene, perhaps it will be an opportunity to send a message from all the people who cannot say with words what they feel."

Once again I patted Kicsi, shaggy, shining symbol of the brave spirit and loving faith there still is everywhere in the world.

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* * * *

THE BREADWINNER

by Dr. Sandor Palfalvy

This happened in the Spring of 1935, at Kispec, (Gyor Megye, Hungary), during one of my visits to the home of Hoseph Kovacs, landowner. After I attended a member of the family who was recuperating from a mild illness, we were chatting with Mr. Kovacs on his front porch, when one of the "hands" came up and said, "A man is here to see you, Mr. Kovacs." "Send him here." he said. After a few minutes a man in his forties, clothed in his "Sunday black", appeared and greeted us with "God bless you." .......but I'd rather record the whole conversation, as it speaks for itself.

Kovacs: "What can I do for you, son?"
Man: "I came from Lovaszpatona, where one of the shepherds said that you are looking for someone to take care of your sheep. I'd like to take the job, if you'd hire me."
Kovacs: "Tell me, son, do you have a Puli?"
Man: "Oh, you. How could I be without one? How could there be a shepherd without a Puli?"
Kovacs: "Well then, how old is your Puli?"
Man: "He passed three years this Fall."
Kovacs: "That settles that. You are hired.....And, say, just what is your name?"
Man: "Andras Sipos, from Kisden."
Kovacs: "Where have you worked before?"
Man: "At Zirc, for many years. Now I have moved back to Kisden as my Father died and my Mother is old and someone has to take care of her."
Kovacs: "All right, son, go out to the "tanya" (farm) and tell Mr. John that I sent you, that you are the new shepherd, then go look the sheep over."
Man: "Thank you, Mr. Kovacs. Then, I'll be on my way. God be with you."

He left happily. I looked at Mr. Kovacs, not understanding, and asked, "How does it happen you hired this man before even asking his name or where he worked
"Believe me, Doctor," said Mr. Kovacs with a smile, "his name and the place where he worked before is important enough. But, the most important question of all was settled first...that is, whether or not he had a Puli and how old his Puli is. Everything else is secondary. His Puli is assurance for me that the herd will be in good hands. The man is not as important as the Puli."

On my way home I wondered, and ever since I have thought over that conversation. I have come to the conclusion that Andras Sipos, Hungarian shepherd, owed his bread, job, and future to his Puli. I don't think that I am mistaken...what do you think?"

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THE FIFTY-FILLER STAMP

by Margaret Curran

It was only the enlargement of a stamp at the bottom of a poster of The Puli in Print Around the World—the 50 filler commemorative stamp of Hungary. But the big man in the plaid wool shirt had been looking at it for a long time. As I came up behind him, he turned and said quietly, "I saw that happen a long time ago."

The light of a memory of his homeland—one that he had stored away for well over thirty years—was in his face. "In Hungary?" I asked, moving toward the picnic benches.

"Yes,...in east Hungary...in the township of Hajduhathaz." He leaned back, resting his elbows on the table. As I watched that mobile face and heard that gentle voice quicken with the excitement of reliving an experience of long ago, I too was vividly caught up in the past. Here is Stephan De Bodnar's story, exactly as he told it to me.

"I was on a field exercise with a Hungarian machine gun company. About a hundred of us were marching that day. It was through grazing land and on one side of the road a man had his herd of cattle feeding."

He paused a moment to explain that the Hungarian cattle were large and white—something like a Brahma, but without a hump. "All of a sudden we heard a rumbling noise like a locomotive and saw a huge bull not three hundred yards away.

"One look was all we needed. There are few things a man on foot dreads as much as a raging bull. We headed for the trees on the other side of the road. The trees weren't very big..." He laughed at the thought as he added, "and by the time they were full of men they were shaking just like we were. We knew they couldn't hold us for long!

"Across the road, the herd and the man didn't even move. It was almost as if they didn't even know we were there. Below us, we could see the bull pawing the dirt and hear the deep-throated rumble that meant he was getting ready to charge.

"Then the man raised his long stick and pointed. From out of nowhere, it seemed, six black Pulis came racing. As they reached the bull they split—three to the left, three to the right. The first two jumped for the bull's nose and hung on. The bull raised his powerful neck and shook his head from side to side until he shook them off. Immediately the next two Pulis jumped for his nose, one from
the left, one from the right. They, too, hung on until they were shaken off. Then the third pair took their place. This relay in pairs, one on each side, kept on and soon the bull was tired.

"Then—and only then—did the man move. He walked, nice and easy, up to the bull. The Puliis gave room. He swung his stick and hit the bull two sharp raps between the horns. The bull, with a toss of his head, moved away.

"There was a quiet kind of dignity about the herdsman as he stood for a moment looking up into the trees. Then he spoke for the first time.

"Now, gentlemen, you may come down.'"

* * * *

PULI FEATURED IN MYSTERY SERIES

Dante, a most remarkable Puli, is the almost constant companion of Col. Kim Locke in the Kim Locke adventure series of books and magazine novels. Dante is quite indispensable, and, according to Kim, is worth more than any two men with whom he has ever worked.

Col. Locke, an intelligence officer with the United States government, has many close calls while fulfilling his perilous assignments. Without the assistance of Dante, who distracts assailants by nipping at their heels, alerts to trouble by a slight gurgling sound in his throat, or signals with his tail when it is safe to proceed down a certain street, Kim Locke might be far less successful as an agent.

In addition to his own prowess, Dante carries lock picking tools secreted in a small compartment in his collar. These enable Kim to open almost any type lock throughout the world.

The following excerpt appeared in the most recent publication, THE GENTLE ASSASSIN, copyright (c) 1965 by Clay Richards, reprinted by permission of the publisher, the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. and the author.

"I turned on the light and looked at my watch. It was three o'clock in the morning. Dante was sitting at my feet and looking up at me as if he knew what the phone call was about. Maybe he did. Dante's a Puli, a Hungarian breed of dog that's supposed to be the smartest in the world. He weighs about thirty-five pounds, most of it black hair and brains. There have been times when I thought he was smarter than any of the people I knew."

Dante's activities have occurred in various geographical areas, however this presents no linguistic problem as he understands several languages in addition to English. The first Kim Locke novel was THE TORTURED PATH published under the by-line of Kendell Foster Crossen, by E. P. Dutton in 1957. Dante made only a brief appearance in that one. In the second, THE BIG DIVE, under the same by-line and also published by Dutton, Dante appeared as a co-star. Another will be published, (1966), entitled THE PAPER TIGER, by Clay Richards, publisher the Bobbs-Merrill Co. This may well present quite a challenge to the ability of both Kim Locke and Dante as the locale will be in Viet Nam.

* * * *
WHAT KIND OF ERRANDS DID THE PULI RUN?

by John Braswell

(In the Feb., 1964, issue of POPULAR DOGS there was an account of the "Across-the-roof-through-the-garden-gate" visit that Mr. John Braswell of New York City had with Mr. Jans of Budapest. One sentence..."His prize Puli ran a good number of errands for him as Mr. Jans showed us around..." so intrigued me that I had to write him. Knowing you would be interested in the observations of one who was fortunate enough to be an eye-witness, I asked him if he would share them with us!

This is his prompt and interesting replay to my question "That kind of errands did the Puli run?"  M.C)

"Before I tell you what little there is to say about the errands, perhaps I should explain (although it is no doubt fairly obvious) that although I'm definitely a Puli fancier and have looked at a good many Pulis, I really know only one. I am not a Puli expert, can't even use Puli as plural without forcing it, and many things that appear quite remarkable to me are no doubt most unremarkable to your readers.

"Perhaps, too, I should explain that I'm not sure that Mr. Jans' name is actually Mr. Jans, since it is usual in Hungary for the family name to be listed first, and it was never clear to me whether in the writing out of his name the order had been switched for my benefit. If I speak of Mr. Jans, then, it is equally possible, and possibly even a certainty, that it should be Mr. Dortmunder.

"Mr. Jans' wife is an invalid, and remained seated in a chair beside her bed while we talked in the sitting room of what was, I think, an essentially two-room house. I had the impression that the Puli fetched things for her. At one point, as a kind of demonstration, Mr. Jans whispered into his Puli's ear and immediately he went to the door, opened it and went out, closing the door after himself. A short time later he scratched at the door, and when he was told to come in, he opened and closed the door again, then presented Mr. Jans with an ear of corn.

"When we were looking at the puppies, they were lifted out of their own small fenced pens into the main yard. As one of the pups ventured too far away on his own, Mr. Jans mentioned it in passing and immediately the older Puli went after him and herded him back to the others. I use the word 'mentioned' because there was no special gesture or tone of command used. I suppose, however, that is not unusual for the Puli since I find my own appears to understand perfectly well what is expected from him from conversation and it seems much more natural to talk to him than to assume the commanding tone that dog-training books insist on.

"As for Mr. Jans' Puli, my final memory of him was that as we got ready to leave, Mr. Jans told him to take us to the gate. He led us down the side-hill steps, through the back yard, under the arbor, around the kennels and small outhouses, stopped at the gate, and watched us continue on down to the main road.

* * * * *
"The Pul is a ridiculous mop of hair that goes about pretending he is a dog. He is a very dangerous opponent because no one can tell which end bites. His claim to fame is the fact that he is known for sheepback riding. Wild Indians are famous for horseback riding and it might be noted that there are other comparisons to be made. Many people claim the Pul was brought to Hungary by the Huns. Other people think the Pulik brought the Huns. At any rate, he is here to stay, and we might as well face it.

"The Pul likes food of all kinds, preferably stolen. He will eat anything but dog medicine or vitamin pills. He prefers things that would kill any other dog, but also relishes things that would kill a horse. He loves mailmen, and about two a day are generally enough for him. He will jump over or into nearly anything unless you ask him to. The sight of him has caused people to give up drinking, and others to start.

"Most people like or dislike Pulik, but no one ignores them. If you buy a Pul you will wonder what you did about self-protection before you owned him. If you are going to buy one, you might practice ducking out of the way by running across race tracks in front of speeding horses, or you could keep a lion cub in the parlor for a few weeks. If you see a Pul running toward you, the best thing to do is go limp so you don't fall so hard.

"Incidentally, the Pul never goes under anything he can go over, which takes in almost everything but skyscrapers. He has a disconcerting habit of racing up to brick walls at 40 miles an hour pretending he does not see them. Just as you are uttering a pathetic little prayer for his life, he makes a lightning like turn and knocks you into a rosebush. He will generally come back to lick your face and bite your nose to show you he holds no hard feelings for your standing in his way.

"Pulik are very much like bears but they are easy to tell apart because a bear will run away from a Pul. A bear was once crossed with a Pul but the offspring ran off to Siberia and became famous as the abominable snow man. The Russians sent expeditions to trap it but the men were badly trampled and all the equipment was eaten up except the vitamin pills.

"Now we have been discussing the ownership of one Pul. Some brave or pitiful souls have dreamed of owning two or more Pulik. When you stop to consider that the Hungarian revolution began under the leadership of only three Pul, one of which was old and sick and the other two just puppies, well, there's your answer.

"I vowed I would try to say something nice about the Pul and in view of the fact that my two are reading over my shoulder, I will admit that if you are the type that wants to laugh your life away and have a dog look at you as though you were God, buy a Pul! Buy two Pulik! Raise Pulik; someday they will rule the world anyway."

-by Howard Trautwein of Buffalo, N.Y.
owner of the Trautwein Obedience School
reprinted from the American Kennel Gazette,
BUNDI'S CHRISTMAS STORY
by Julie Ruecker

The snow was falling heavily now, blanketing everything with its whiteness. It didn't bother the Pull very much, her thick corded coat offered maximum protection against the encroaching cold. Bundi pushed against the shivering child, forcing her to walk onward.

The child and dog had found each other two weeks before, huddled in a dark door-way, hiding from the tanks and guards that roamed the streets. Each had offered comfort to the other. The child's clothes were torn and dirty, the material worn with age. Both Katia's and Bundi's bones had no flesh to cover them. In the last two weeks Bundi had foraged for both of them. The little Puli was very adept at raiding garbage cans and once had stolen a pie cooling on a window sill. Her best foraging place was the meat market.

She would creep in when a customer entered, sliding her black, furry body along the floor, then quickly she would grab whatever meat was handy and make a quick dash out of the door. In this way she kept Katia alive, but now with the advent of the snow she didn't see how they could continue.

The streets were lighted with many colored lights, gaily decorated with holly and each store window displayed Christmas gifts. Houses had trimmed trees in the windows and excited children danced around them, waiting to hang their stockings by the fires. They chattered excitedly about what Santa would bring during the night.

Katia's eyes filled with tears as she looked in at these children. Once she too had a family. She had three older brothers, in their late teens, and they used to toss her over their heads and laugh and tease with her. Then one day her father and mother disappeared, as had her brothers several days before. The guards had called them to the door, and roughly hustled them off into the night.

When the first knock had sounded her father had pushed her into the cabinet, cautioning her, "Now don't make a sound and do not come out. You must be a big girl now," and tears slid down his cheeks. Soon Katia fell asleep, lulled by the dark and the warmth, suddenly to be awakened by the sounds of shots and running feet. It was very dark and she was hungry and afraid. Katia waited but nobody came for her, and her parents did not reappear. She tried not to cry, but the tears crept silently down her face. Then she brighten, determined to find her family. So she slipped from the cabinet and pushed the front door open and went out into the night. It was later that night that Bundi found her.

Now she and Bundi stood in front of the toy store once again. Each day they had stopped here so that she could gaze at the princess doll in the window. It was the most wonderful doll in the world, dressed in deep blue velvet, trimmed with silver braid. She had golden hair pulled high upon her head and wore a silver crown bedecked with sparkling jewels and slippers of silver upon her tiny feet. Bundi could feel the longing in Katia for the doll, and tonight she had decided that Katia should have it. Bundi and Katia had often gone back to the
house but it was empty of people. One day they were finally chased away by the guards. Bundi wanted to give Katia something special since she could not give her back her parents.

She barked at Katia, indicating that she should hide in another doorway. Then Bundi waited patiently until a customer entered the toy store. Silently she glided in behind, now hiding behind the counter. She knew that she must be very quick; grab the doll and run just as the man started to leave. Now it was time, the man was gathering up his packages. Bundi darted forward and grabbed the doll and headed for the door. But the door was closed! The man had turned back for a forgotten package.

"Stop! Stop!", yelled the store keeper and he grabbed for Bundi. She turned and escaped his grasp but the doll was under foot and she stumbled. The customer quickly grabbed her by her cords and picked her up. She snarled and snapped but he wasn't at all afraid and knew how to hold her so that she could not bite him. "Well, I'll be," stammered the store owner, "stealing a doll!" He headed for the phone. "Well, we shall soon have you locked up and out of mischief. It must be the same Puli who has been stealing meat from my friend Oscar."

Bundi started to cry as only a Puli can. How could she take care of Katia now. She began to bark at the man who held her, using all her Puli talk. She had to make him understand, her whole body quivering with this desire. One eye stared up at him as she talked.

"Wait my friend, do not call yet. I truly think she is trying to tell us something." He looked into Bundi's one visible eye, "Tell me little one, why do you steal a doll?" He let her down and Bundi barked that he was to follow her. So she led the man and the store owner to Katia.

Katia had fallen asleep, exhausted from cold and hunger. "So this is why," the man said softly. He gently picked up the sleeping child and wrapped her in his great coat. "My wife and I have never been blessed with children. She tries to make the neighbor children do, but it is not the same and she cries a lot. Now I can bring her a wonderful Christmas present." Bundi started off into the snow. She knew that Katia had found a home and that she needn't worry about her any longer.

Katia stirred in her sleep, reaching for the warmth of the little Puli. She whimpered when she could not find her. "Wait!" yelled the man to Bundi. "We most certainly need a dog too. Our house has always been too quiet. It needs the sound of a child's laughter and a barking dog to guard her happiness." Bundi turned back, scarcely believing her luck. And to show her appreciation she went around and around in circles with her coat flying out around her, barking wildly. "Well, your home certainly won't be quiet anymore," commented the store keeper.

Christmas morning broke on a white and golden world. When Katia opened her eyes she knew that she had died and gone to heaven, for there before her lay Bundi
and the princess doll and a man and a woman stood smiling down at her. All the splendor of Christmas lived in that house. "Ruff, ruff," Bundi said as she wished Katia a Merry Christmas and gave her a Puli kiss.

* * * * *

Photograph by Les Benis
Someone asked me, "What's it like to have a puppy in the house after four years?" I said, "Nice." Then I was asked, "What's it like to have a new Puli puppy?" I said, "Great." Then someone said, "What's it like to have two Puli pups?" I answered, "Wow!!!"

I bought Pulikountry Kappy Kish from Bob and Anne Kennedy, and told them to ship her to me by Air because it was too hot to cross the desert. I got to the airport at 7:30 at night, 110 degrees. I saw two black heads in the crate. I knew I wanted a great show dog, but not one with two heads. Well out came Pulikountry's Karacter Joe: A darling little boy, sent to keep his sister company for a while. When I put the crate down in the back yard Penny and Cindy were on hand. Joe Joe and Kappy went to Penny. "She's one of us", they said. But when they saw Cindy, a Pomaranian, they took one look and ran away. "What was that orange ball of fur?" It took them awhile to see she was a dog. I filled a big bucket of water for them and Kappy and Joe Joe put their front feet in while they took a drink. Great! This was in my kitchen. Well, I had to swim into the living room with two wet Pulis behind me. I fed them and decided to go to bed early the first night.

I put the gate up in the bedroom and let them run loose with food and water. That was a mistake. They went swimming again. Then they got in bed with me. That's it!! I'm wet, the beds are wet, the floors are wet, and you guessed it, the Pulis are wet. I went to the storage building, got out my large crate, and put it in the bedroom next to my bed. Then I put the two angels (?) in the crate and we all had a good nights sleep. I got up at six and took them out. They were good kids; held it all night; the crate clean and dry. I made them breakfast, a cup of coffee and a cigarette, and then sat in the back yard watching them run ninety miles an hour, missing trees, fences, and patio posts by a hair. They played rough and tough until nine and then they took a nap.

I had to get the house clean because Joe, my husband, was coming home from back East. He knew about Kappy, but not about Joe Joe. Was he in for a surprise! Joe arrived after I had had the pups for one week. I was ten years older, my blood sugar was up, and thirty new grey hairs had appeared. I was so tired, all I could say was, "Hello, take care of the pups. Goodnight."

It only took them one hour to learn to use the dog door. This is a game to them. They are in and out all day. They love the evening best because it's time to water the lawn. They have a ball running through the spray and they drink from the sprinkler heads. If you don't turn the water on they start to dig the sprinkler heads up. Finally after ten new holes appeared in the yard, we bought them a pool. Joe Joe goes right in and lays down. He tries to clean his privates but they're under water and he has one hell of a time. Kappy is in and out of the pool. She is a feet and belly swimmer. Penny, who is eight years old, is having a ball teaching them all she knows. She takes care of them like they were her own puppies.

The only thing wrong at this house is the Pulis are smarter than the owners, and can do no wrong. I love every minute of it. I'll see you all at ring side sometime in September, but don't be suprised if I'm old and gray by then.

* * * * *
WORKING PULI

by Mary Jane Richert

I received a letter from Mrs. Bill Sanders of Irving, Texas with her story of her first experience in the obedience ring with her Puli "Korky".

"Our Puli had four months of obedience training when my husband's work hours became such, that he could not attend classes or train at home. I got up enough nerve to take Korky. We attended one class on Monday, we worked again Thursday and Friday and on Sunday entered an obedience Match (over 75 entries). Bill said it would be great experience for Korky and me. Ha!

"Sunday morning I dragged around, getting ready as slowly as possible, hoping to arrive after entries had closed. Brave Hearted Me! I had barely time to settle our three girls (ages 4, 7 and 9), giving them implicit instructions to "STAY AWAY" from the ring while we were showing. Panic stricken Korky and I went through the exercises, passing each one (at least I hoped so). Korky worked despite me, not because of me. I was in a daze.

"Then my daughter Leslie appeared, hanging on the ropes, two feet from Korky who was sitting waiting for the recall. "Mommy, I want a donut, Now." Just try and ignore a four year old. I played deaf to her and of course, she became more and more insistant. It was useless to stay mute so I told her to sit down and the Judge asked her to sit down. If it hadn't been for a sympathetic stranger carrying her off we would have blown the whole show.

"To my complete amazement, Korky qualified with a 195 1/2 score. Now all I need is a good "Child Obedience Class."

It sounds like Korky has the makings of a good obedience dog. Hope to hear someday she has become an Utility Puli.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

by "Argus"

My name is Argus, but they call me Argo. Now I am a Teenager and naturally behave like one. I have to make up for the time I was a child and everybody praised me for my good behavior. To cut a long story short, I am living in a flat on the 3rd floor and had to learn from the beginning to stay at home alone. I did not like the idea, but there is no choice. On the balcony I had my newspaper and in the kitchen my pillow and food. What a bore! Even having fresh water, my rubberball, and obligatory bone at my disposal. There was nothing to play with, everything that could be torn, broken, or could harm me, was put out of my way. Once when I was not yet 3 months old - my owner forgot to leave a piece of paper for me on the floor - you know, in case of need. So I looked around the kitchen. To my surprise I found a paper bag with potatoes. I emptied it carefully, and with the potatoes I played. To make sure I would not be reprimanded, I did my needs on the paper bag. One couldn't imagine what an effect a little thing like that had on my owner. I am very glad about it now as I have a good opportunity to re-organize some little things in our flat, which I didn't like as they were. If you don't believe what a clever architect I am, you are invited to come and see.

(From Walavsky Kiron--taken from the bulletin of the Israeli Puli Club.)
LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Pulikeynotes,

I thought you'd like a bit of news about a couple of your "outlander" members. Since there is no obedience club near us and except for this one class, no opportunities for exposure to dogs (other than Maggie, our five year old Puli--oops, can you just see her offended look at that?--"I'm a Puli!", it says.)

Mollie is one of the happiest workers I ever saw--when time hangs heavy she keeps her hand in by herding whatever has the misfortune to wander by. We have five acres for our two Pulik to be responsible for, but no domestic animals, so the chipmunks, squirrels, and rabbits are quickly learning the meaning of togetherness, Puli style! When the chipmunks dive for their holes, the rabbits for their burrows, the squirrels for the trees, and the robins for the air, our two girls make good use of their time by herding each other, which is a neat trick at top speed. Occasionally a stalemate occurs (planned?) resulting in the necessity of lying down for at least an afternoon in order to regain their strength in time for dinner.

Mollie is a talker--she gives me a long line of Puli-chatter whenever she has something on her mind that needs attending to at once! What bothers me is that I am beginning to understand it! Thanks for all the good tips on training--the usual obedience books don't always apply to Pulik, as you know, but then what does?

Sincerely,
Dee Rummel

P.S. Mollie is: Gooseberry Hill Mollie, by Gooseberry Hill Gallahad x Gooseberry Hill Nutcracker (Mary and Marta Small, breeders).

Editor's note: Mollie and Dee recently won their obedience class with a score of 196½. Mollie was 19 months old at the time.

* * * *

PULI COPY CAT

by Mrs. Donald Lawrence

As we were driving across the country in 1958 my husband stopped for a conference with a student in Missoula, giving me and our Pulik time to climb University Mountain near the town. Our first Pulik, Baja, was then 4 years old and her daughter, Tisza, was almost 1½. On our way down the mountain we encountered a high fence across the trail. A stile had been built there for human conscience; hardly more than two ladders leading up to the top of the fence and down the other side. Baja was familiar with fences and since this one was too high to jump over she quickly found a place to crawl under.

When I had joined her on the far side I looked back to see how Tisza was getting along, just in time to see her reach the top of the stile. Surprised I called "Oh Tisza" which caused her to stop and look at me and almost lose her balance. She managed to steady herself however, and came down to our side without further difficulty. I didn't want her to think my exclamation meant disapproval so I praised her. Where-upon Baja ducked back under the fence and climbed over the stile herself.
Julius Fast, author of "Body Language" who "couldn't talk if I sat on my hands," lives in the Queens District of New York with his wife, son, two daughters and a Puli, "The most intelligent breed of dogs. She pulls the family together." Naturally, the Fasts' pet, a breed of sheepdog, "has good body language."

Eleanor Page, appearing in the Chicago Tribune, July 18, 1970

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SHORT PULL TAILS: When the three boys in our family, ages 7, 8, and 9, start fighting, our Pacifist Pull separates them with body blocks and barking. One of these days she'll be able to tell me who started the fight.--Judy Mischka

A Pull who lives in Israel, near the Jordanian Border, considers his "family" before his own safty. When there is shooting from the frontier and the members of the kibbutz go down to the shelters, he will not go, but sits outside guarding their home.--Israel Pull Club

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A SHEEPDOG TALE: Reportedly, high in the mountains bordering California and Nevada, there are wild herds of sheep, descendent from those of generations ago when sheep were run in this area. Faithful sheep dogs have kept watch over these herds for years, handing down their charges to each succeeding offspring. The dogs keeping all other wild animals, and strangers away. They have had no master to train them in their duties, each bitch training her puppies. Apparently the instinct to herd is so strong that they need no guidance from humans.

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DUMB? Marv Rofsky told me the other day that his Pull, Pulissa, isn't too bright. When she plays Old Maid with the kids she gets beat nearly every time. It seems that she gives herself away whenever they start to pick the Old Maid out of her hand because she wags her tail!

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RUFUS, a shaggy dog whose hair hangs over his eyes, made the acquaintance of the Palo Alto police narcotics detail when his owner found him chewing on a plastic bag of marijuana. He wasn't arrested, however. The dog's owner, Mrs. Marjorie Rose called the police when the 9 month old dog led her to four other one-ounce "lids" that had apparently been tossed into a leafy ivy patch along the side of her house.

Mrs. Rose said the dog, a "Pull" breed, similar to a sheep dog, was lying in the ivy chewing on the bag when she saw him and he led her to the rest shortly before noon. She said she didn't know if he had eaten any. 'He was running around chasing the narcotics man,' when he arrived, she said. Apparently the dog was acting like a puppy and was not showing effects of being high.

(reported in the Palo Alto Times)

Janice Lipka likens a litter of Pull pups that are teething to a school of piranha and says she has the remains of her ankles to prove it. She also feels they should be called a swarm of puppies, not a litter.

5-22
THE PULI IS A COP

by Emile C. Schurmacher

...He'll make your hair stand on end—whether he flanks a lion to protect your herd, or takes to water to bring back your ducks...

There was a time, not long ago, when the Red Ghost was the terror of the little Los River country of Idaho and every self-respecting sheep dog for miles around was on the raw edge of a nervous breakdown.

A 150-pound reddish-brown mountain lion, the Red Ghost, was fast, cunning and almost invisible. Only in the dead of night when the cat screamed a long drawn-out cry of agony did a rancher realize that he was raising hell in the flock. And then it was too late.

It wasn't that the Red Ghost made off with an occasional lamb. Every time he got into a flock in one of the high pastures he'd also leave four or five broken-backed ewes with their throats torn out for sheer deviltry.

The cat's killing technique was the despair of the herd dogs. Sneaking quietly to the edge of a flock, he'd pounce upon a sheep, then pretend to retreat in full flight as the dogs came up. After that he'd make a fast and crafty circle and really create havoc.

"We hunted him with packs and tracking hounds," said Brad Williams, one of the ranchers who'd been hardest hit. "Whenever we went out he'd vamoose somewhere up the side of Boran Peak, hole in and work up his appetite and meanness again. He did so much damage to the flocks that we took to sitting up nights in the high pastures with rifles, although we didn't get one telling shot at him. And then one day those funny looking Pulik came!"

The Pulik are Hungarian sheep dogs that came to Idaho with Herman Farkas and his pretty wife Elena, who bought a little sheep spread. There were two Pulik—Pulik is the plural. Their names were Tokaj and Eger, for the towns in which Herman and Elena had been born. Shiny black in color, with long, silky coats, they stood about 18 inches high and weighed no more than 30 pounds apiece.

"You mean you're going to work sheep with them?" Brad Williams asked incredulously, "Why, they look like house pets."

Then he told Herman about the Red Ghost and advised him to get a couple of big and practical local sheep dogs with plenty of bone and muscle and keep his Pulik in the house at night lest the big cat get them.

Herman listened courteously and Tokaj and Eger waved their mops of tails knowing that they were being discussed. Then Herman explained that back in Hungary on the broad pustas, or plains, the Pulik had been herding sheep for countless generations, and that while neither Tokaj nor Eger had ever seen a mountain lion, they probably could take care of themselves as well as of the sheep placed in their care.

It was almost two weeks before the Red Ghost paid a surprise visit to the Farkas herd. On a moonlit night he stalked quietly through the brush, singled out
a large ewe, rushed in and made the kill with the side swipe of a mighty paw. There was a high pitched, horrendous scream. As Eger dashed towards the slain sheep the big cat melted into the night. The Puli made no attempt to pursue him.

Attempting his usual tactics the Red Ghost circled and came at the herd from the other side. It was then that something happened which upset his strategy. The something was black, ferocious and awfully fast--Tokaj--suddenly appearing from nowhere to the cat's complete surprise.

The Puli dashed straight at him, teeth bared and apparently bent on headlong, reckless attack. Instinctively, the cat veered away from the flock and prepared to meet the charge, readying lethal forepaws. It was then that he saw a swiftly moving black shadow approaching him from his other flank--the circling Eger.

It wasn't that the Red Ghost was scared as the Pulik converged on him. He had whipped plenty of dogs, most of them much larger in size. But the stark savagery of the attack was something brand new in his experience. He was, for the moment, uncertain. He bounded away, the Pulik following on his flanks. They had maneuvered to cut him out of the herd as efficiently as they would a sheep on command.

The Red Ghost came to a quick stop, wheeling to the left in one simultaneous lightning movement calculated to meet the attack and dispatch the dog on his left flank. Only Tojak wasn't there; he was a safe distance away.

There was a thunderous blast of a 12-gauge, and a shotgun slug almost tore the cat's head off. The Red Ghost was dead before he hit the ground. Tojak and Eger went quietly back to their job of tending sheep without a scratch between them. Herman Farkas shouldered his shotgun and went home to bed.

On the following morning, Herman skinned the hide and the one-time terror of Little Lost River is now a rug in front of the Farkas fireplace. Tojak and Eger sometimes sleep there. Herman has a simple explanation for how he bagged this hell-raising mountain lion.

"I told Tokaj to stay with me in the middle of the flock and I told Eger to run a circle," he says. "They cut him out and I shot him."

Such was his confidence in the dogs following his orders that he went on guard with a shotgun, not a rifle. He was sure that if the Red Ghost appeared he would be able to get in an effective close-range shot with the aid of his Pulik. And that is exactly how it worked out.

* * * * *

At a recent show, a Hungarian family visited our benching area, and told me about Morzsa (meaning breadcrumb) who was a wonderful watchdog. Her front legs and the under part of her neck were white. All the rest was black. In reply to my quire on their opinion of the Puli they said, "You can trust the dog. It is not lazy. It is crafty and a little on the sneaky side." They had owned 50 chickens which would join many others to feed in the fields. When roosting time came, Morzsa would separate her 50 chickens from the others, and if a few strange ones would join her flock, they would be immediately chased out, as would any stray cat.

* * * * *
A SHAGGY DOG STORY

by Pierre Berton

I went out to the home show on Tuesday to see my friend George Feyer, who is performing as a cartoonist there and George suggested that during the dinner break, he and I and Molly ought to take a walk.

Taking a walk with Molly is rather like taking a walk with Brigitte Bardot (or maybe Jackie Kennedy). People stare. Almost everybody does a double take. Some of them break down. About half of them stop George and ask: "What IS it, anyway?" Not; "What is she?" but "What is IT?" George then explains, patiently, that Molly is a dog.

I asked George to make some lightning sketches of Molly, which I reproduce here; but you really have to see this dog to believe in her. I have occasionally heard George remark to bystanders that he knitted Molly himself out of reclaimed wool. The best description I can give is that she seems to have been manufactured in a physical therapy ward by disabled veterans learning to use their fingers again.

Molly reminds me of the original shaggy dog story—the story that gave its name to all future stories about talking animals and chess playing horses. In this story, you may remember, a man advertises in the TIMES of London for a shaggy dog. Somebody in Poughkeepsie, New York, reads the ad and searches the globe for a really shaggy dog. He rejects scores until he finds one that he considers properly shaggy and he crosses the Atlantic on the Queen Elizabeth, puts the dog up at Claridge's overnight and then ceremoniously arrives at the front door of the man who advertised in the TIMES.

"Did you advertise for a shaggy dog?" the man from Poughkeepsie asks.

"Not THAT shaggy!" says the Englishman and shuts the door in his face.

Well, Molly is that shaggy. She differs from red-blooded Canadian shaggy dogs, however, in the consistency of her coat. Native shaggy dogs have rather silky coats. Molly is like a rag mop. Each strand of hair is twice the thickness of the thickest wool yarn that you can think of and these strands hang to the ground in every direction so that nobody is ever sure whether the dog is a normal dog or an incredibly clever canine that has learned to walk backwards.

George once made the error of walking into Eaton's rug department with Molly. She simply vanished. A customer tried to purchase her as an occasional rug for his bedroom—for Molly in repose looks remarkable cozy. She stuck her tongue out at him and he backed off, whimpering.

Molly is a Hungarian sheep dog or PULI and as far as I have been able to discover there are only three others like her in Canada (or were when George bought her in Montreal three years ago). I asked George if she had any marked characteristics and he replied that he could not really tell with Molly.

"It is possible that when she hears gypsy music playing her eyes fill with tears," he explained, "but I have never actually SEEN her eyes."
Pulik are very expensive dogs in Canada, but in Hungary they are work dogs and they are everywhere. Such is dog snobbery that everybody who sees Molly in Canada wants one like her but in Hungary nobody but a peasant would own her. Though they are called sheep dogs they are mainly used to herd cattle and horses. George tells me they accomplish this feat by a legerdemain he once saw illustrated in the movie "Beau Geste". One dog disguises himself as several dogs by barking and dashing around the perimeter of the herd so quickly that he seems to be in several places at once. If a horse tries to escape from the pack the dogs leaps up on his back and tries to hold onto his mane. He falls off, of course, and is kicked and abused for his troubles but his nuisance value is such that the herded animals prefer to stay in one group.

"We Hungarians are very preoccupied with our racial origins," George explained to me, "and Molly here tells us quite a bit about ourselves. We know the Magyars are Asian. Our language tells us that. But we don't really know which region we originally came from. Well, it's interesting to know that though we have been in the Carpathian valley for 1,000 years, these dogs are almost identical with the Tibetan Terrier. So you see Molly is a kind of missing link with the past."

Molly also hews to the old axiom: Once a sheep dog, always a sheep dog. When taken for walks in the park she tries to herd small groups of children into imaginary corrals. The presence of large animals always makes her restless and she tries to do the Beau Geste bit. Otherwise she is a model dog and as we walked about the Home Show this week she was the object of many comments.

"But how can she see?" one woman asked George.

"She can't," said George. "I'm her seeing-eye man."

"Can you take her to bed with you?" somebody else asked.

"Some people have electric blankets," said George. "I have Molly."

"I've never seen one like that before," said a third.

"That's because there isn't one," said George. "You have to have faith to believe in Molly."

And we continued to stroll along with Molly snuffling at the floor seeking imaginary sheep and everybody doing double takes and pointing and smiling and maybe feeling a little better for having seen a shaggy dog that day.

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"A NOTEWORTHY PULI, bred by me in Israel, owned by a farmer, recently received considerable publicity and the title of 'Hero'. This dog has sole charge of a large and valuable herd on distant slopes miles from town. That particular day some hundred steers were suddenly stricken with acute pain. Immediate attention was necessary. As the cowman could not abandon the rest of the herd, with complete trust in his Puli's humanlike understanding, he commanded the dog to herd the ailing cattle down to the veterinarian's abode many miles away. 'Hero' understood perfectly. Alone, he drove them safely through the mountain passes straight into the stockyard below in record time." -- Written by Mrs. Schuyler Owen from a story of Miss Csengeri. Popular Dogs, Sept., 1958.
This story is based on an incident which happened twenty-four years ago and is told by Dr. Sandor Palfalvy in A PULI, July 1, 1965. Dr. Palfalvy actually participated in the incident as one of the medical examiners. Klara Benis kindly translated Dr. Palfalvy's account to provide me with the pertinent facts from which to write this story.

Autumn surrendered to winter as flakes of snow brushed the village white. Shivers of the north wind tossed snow clouds high above the village houses as if to warn the villagers to make ready for the cruel months of winter. Inside his home, Michael Szucs piled several more pine logs on his fire, rubbing his hands together in appreciation of the warmth of fire and home. But the warmth inside only intensified the cold outside. He returned again to the frosted window as he had many times during the last few days, hoping to discern among the snow-laden pines, a moving flock of sheep coming back for the winter. But as before the mountain side was undisturbed except for winter's approach.

Mr. Szucs had watched dozens of flocks come home from the high, green meadows of the Carpathien Mountains during early autumn, but his flock alone had not returned, and he could not understand his faithful shepherd's unusual tardiness. Old Jano, the aging shepherd whom Mr. Szucs had inherited from his father with the flock of sheep, had always infallibly sensed nature's calendar. For as long as he could remember, Jano and his Puli assembled his flock of sheep at spring's promise to go into the summer meadows, and each November, shepherd and Puli, ushered his flock back to winter's safe keeping in the village. But this November did not bring Jano back.

It was not like Old Jano to be late and Mr. Szucs was troubled. He trusted his faithful shepherd and his Puli, but his most valued possession, his splendid flock of sheep, over five hundred of them, seemed to have vanished. Worry became alarm.

"I can wait no longer. Each day I hope to see my sheep and Jano, and each day I see nothing."

The troubled farmer trudged through the falling snow, from house to house, summoning friends and relatives to search for his vanished flock. The men organized into pairs, sectioned off the formidable mountain terrain, and began the search, but the steep vertical cliffs, always a challenge even in the best weather, concealed the mystery of the lost sheep.

The search continued, and days passed without discovery. The discouraged Mr. Szucs knew that the frustrating search had to come to an end. The villagers could go on no longer. A grey sky and snapping wind threatened more snow. He had no choice. He must tell the searchers to return with him to the village, fully aware that when he did, he was pronouncing a death sentence upon his defenseless sheep.

The farmer stared down at the earth as he watched winter's evidence mount into piles of drifted snow. When he glanced up, he detected two men in the expanse of snow and pine. He watched the black specks swell into the encouraging shapes of his friends.
"Michael," they shouted into the wind, "We have found your flock, about five days walk from here, higher in the mountains."

"Thank God," Michael responded, "but why is Jane so late?"

"Jano was not with the flock, Michael. The flock is guarded by a small, tenacious Puli. And that Puli would not let us near the flock. He barked ferociously, bit at our heels every time we came near. He wouldn't even let us guide him home."

"We had to come for help, Michael. We couldn't get near that Puli. He's the most protective animal I've ever seen. The flock is his, and he would not entrust us with its care."

The darkening sky warned the men that the trip to the high mountains needed the sanction of daylight. The next morning, Mr. Szucs, four friends and several mountain patrolmen began the ascent to the high country to recover the sheep. As the sled stretched parallel lines in the snow, the distance between Mr. Szucs and his flock of sheep diminished. But nearness did not ease his troubled mind. What had happened to Old Jane and how could he get the Puli to relinquish his sheep?

Mr. Szucs tried to remember what Jane called his Puli. He knew the Puli only slightly because Jane spent the summer in the mountains, and during the winter he kept the Puli in his shepherd's quarters. And too, Mr. Szucs did not speak Hungarian. Though his parents were Hungarian, he lived in Romenia and spoke only Romenian. He listened to hear Old Jano call his Puli, but the sounds of his memory were inaudible. Then his probing thoughts were interrupted with the cry, "Michael, there they are. Look at that Puli!"

The men were captivated by the animation of the little Puli as he circled the wayward flock, keeping the sheep and lambs together. The Puli's shaggy, black cords caught the wind and streamed backwards like wings, while at the same time he was pursued by the snow flurries of his own creation, made from his momentum against the powdery surface. And then the Puli sighted the men. He barked, marching defiantly forward to caution them that he was in sole charge of this flock, and they dare not endanger his sheep and lambs.

And in that moment, Mr. Szucs' memory provided him with Old Jano's magic command. "Marci, Marci, gyre ide, Marci!" he called out. The tanacious little Puli did not recognize the voice, but he knew the command. His fury left him as quickly as it came. Old Jano's words transformed the fiercely protective Puli into a gentle, docile creature. Wagging his tail, Marci chanted a strange little song and danced a unique little dance at Mr. Szucs' feet as if to say, "I'm glad you finally came. It's been hard alone, but I did it. I cared for the flock when Old Jano couldn't."

The tall men, silhouetting the lonely sky, stood in silent admiration of the small Puli as he turned over "his" flock to its rightful owner. Then Marci, Mr. Szucs and the other searchers began the long downward journey back to the village with the sheep, and the mountain patrol went on to look for Old Jano or clues of his disappearance.

Days later the patrol returned to tell Mr. Szucs what their search had uncovered. "Michael, we have found Old Janos. Under a large pine, inside his
little hut, we found him...that is, we found his fully clothed skeleton on a pile of hay not too many miles from where we found Marci. All of his belongins were there, his cans, his pipe--all undisturbed."

"We sent for medical examiners from Ceytarce," continued another, "though we were certain it must have been Old Jano. The examiners, Michael, determined the time of death as five or six months ago. They believed he died from natural causes--a shepherd to the end, probably assigning his Puli to complete his last task."

"God bless him," Michael uttered, "but do you mean Marci guarded the flock all that time? There wasn't a single sheep missing, not even one sheep hurt. How could that little 'sheepherder' have survived in that rugged mountain region? By what ingenuity could he have guarded the sheep night and day for half a year? This in incredible!"

Incredible, perhaps to Mr. Szucs, but he had not known Marci as Old Jano had. Though Mr. Szucs could hardly envision the Puli's heroic achievement in the alien environment, Old Janos, no doubt, would hardly have been surprised. He would have known his majestic little Marci would serve him to the end, leaving no task undone--even one as difficult as this.

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THE LIFESAVER

by Mrs. Vilmos Evers

Several years ago, when I was a young child, my grandfather's farm was guarded by four Komondors. I remember one of them particularly, as he showed such love and adoration toward me. He was my playmate, my guard, and my first unforgettable true friend. At Sajo's side I felt always safe.

One late Fall afternoon we took off on our usual stride....this time toward the lake. When we got there, I discovered a long, narrow board over the water which was used to get to a row-boat, usually tied at the end. The boat was long gone--no one used it this late in the year--but the plank was forgotten. I had great fun when I discovered how one can jump up and down on it, and how much springiness it had...Sajo was nervously tramping up and down on the shore...He obviously hated the water. Wind came up and the swaying of the board became greater. I enjoyed the jumping and the motion all the more and had no thoughts of quitting.

The next thing I remember is that I was on the shore, soaking wet, and Sajo was licking my face and kept nudging me to move....That's when I realized that Sajo, forgetting his hatred and fear of the water, pulled me out when the board broke....risking his own life, he saved mine.

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JEALOUSY AND INTRIGUE
by Gyula Nagy

Please allow me that, fulfilling my loyalty to my fellow men and my friendship to dogs, I should call your attention to a rather unfortunate flaw of all dogs, and that is, jealousy.

I love my 'Bertie' dearly. In fact, many of my friends accuse me of allowing him to rule my life.--What a silly thought...!--I must say, however, that he does have his own mind and will obey only whenever he feels like it. Well, to make the story short, a friend of mine made a little furry copy of my Bertie and presented me with the toy dog one day. Bertie was extremely upset with the attention I gave that 'terrible lifeless thing'..."to think of it, keeping it on the chest, yet I am not even allowed on the bed..."

One evening as I got home, instead of his usual concert and joy-dance, Bertie greeted me with an unusual snotty grin on his face, pointing his 'shocked' expression toward the middle of the room. --And there--in the center of a good sized puddle, sadly sat my little toy dog. Bertie, sure of himself of being above any possibility of suspicion (since HE had never done a thing like that!!) looked at me with innocence and apprehension in his eyes as if saying, --"see, what an undisciplined, untrained mutt you brought home to live with us -- he is not even housebroken..."

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...A UNIQUE REQUEST for a male Puli was received at the Benises from the Macmahons of Berkely...Couched in the Old World manner, it revived the ancient custom of arranged marriages. Addressed to 'Your Lordship', Ch. Cinkotai Csibesz, it purported to come from 'Your humble servant', Pulaski, marriage broker. A respectable widow wanted a mate for her daughter, who from the time she was a child has sworn to marry only one so noble as C. Superior qualities of character and environment, plus a handsome dowry that had been a long time accumulating, were presented as an attractive matrimonial package for one of Csibesz's marriageable sons. The request was made on a scroll of parchment sprayed with silver and stamped with the young lady's silver paw print. Forsooth, and here is a marriage broker that is a connoisseur...He serves his Piece de resistance on a silver platter.

THE PSYCHEDELIC PULI: To most of us the Puli seems in full dress with his thick, natural coat, but not to Robin and Casey Kennedy. Imagination plus finger-paints transformed one little Puli puppy into a very special psychedelic Puli. With a multi-colored painted body, a pink bonneted head, and a cape of random colored finger-prints (the girls' wipping towel), the puppy with the new look was christened 'Krypto' after the cape-wearing Supergirl belonging to Superman. Casey and Robin are delighted with their creation. Even 'Krypto' seems proud of himself with his new mod look. And Anne????

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EXCERPT FROM "THE INCREDIBLE PULI"

by Mrs. R. D. McLellan

This is a letter from "Lone Oak Kennels", Howardsville, Va. Mrs. Stansland, owner of this kennel is one of the oldest Puli Breeders in the States. She writes: "Early this year we got an inquiry from a man named Roy May about the possibility of his getting from us two or more Pulik to be used for herding in Utah on a large sheep outfit. He explained that a neighbouring herder he knew, a Basque, had a dog which was an excellent sheep herder, the breed of which he didn't know, and that he went to a local veterinarian with him, who promptly identified the animal as a Puli. Mr. May than wrote to us, stating that this was a wonderful herding animal, and asking whether we could supply him. Now, Mr. May runs 20,000 head of sheep as a herder for Carson Bros., at Wendover, Utah, who run twenty herding dogs the year around. After corresponding with Dr. May we shipped him a beautiful bitch named Marcas, Matyi, a three year old Puli, and two seven months old puppies. The following excerpts tell about the dogs."

March 26--I received the four dogs last night. Mr. Carson brought them to Wendover but had to get back to the city on business, so Mr. Warburton put them in a pack outfit, and carried them about 25 miles to my camp. I am trailing to the spring range now, and have about a week to go before anyone can reach me, except by horseback. Mr. Warburton stayed in camp with me last night. He is a professor, retired of European History at an Eastern Collage; he told me a lot about the Hungarian people, and was very interesting. I have a pack outfit and saddle horse, and live in a tepee tent; the dogs moved right in and made themselves at home. The little black puppy ended up in a corner with a little lamb that I had put in out of the cold. Marcas took over my bed, and Matyi just couldn't be quiet. These dogs arrived at the right time. I had only two dogs, and lost one just the other day in a coyote trap, the first time this has ever happened to me.

April 2--I have just arrived at the spring range. I am glad to get down out of the high passes of snow. The dogs seemed really to enjoy rolling and playing in the snow drifts. We had to cross a pass of about 8,000 feet; because of the altitude I packed them on a horse; in the high thin air I was afraid they might be overexerted. Matyi and Marcas are very much interested in the sheep, while the little black pup follows my old dog in herding all the time. I will train and teach him for you and hope to send you back an all-around guard, watch and herd dog. My old dog stays out with the herd all night, circles them completely each hour. If your pup can learn to do that under his guidance, he will make a truly great guard dog. We feed our dogs right from the table; each takes a place and eats just like a man from the table.

April 12-- We have just dug out of the snow which the big blizzard piled up out here. We had quite a tough time for a while; I was caught out in a flat about five miles from any shelter with the herd, and finally made way to a big brush corral and shed; had to use pack mules to break trail for the sheep and got them in about midnight. It was the worst storm I have ever been in. Several herds have been completely lost and many stray sheep are still out. I very luckily lost none. My old dog pushed a bunch in the lead behind the mules and Matyi and I pushed the rest from behind. Matyi is an unusual natural sheep dog; I had used him very little before but he worked like a veteran all the way in. A shepherd near here lost his herd, and hearing my bells, thought they were his, rode up and helped us drive them in. I told him I had had Matyi for only a couple of weeks and he.
could not believe it, and was sure from the way he worked, he had been trained for a couple of years. I have never seen dogs learn as fast as the Pulik. This other herder's dogs quit him during the storm; now he wants a Pul. The storm lasted for three days and nights, and we had about a hundred lambs born through it. I can put a lamb in an open pen, place the little Puli pup at the gate, and he will keep the lamb in the pen, while Matyi brings in the mother ewe. The other Puli pup has taken to the old dog and when he can get loose, he follows him everywhere. The old dog goes around the herd every hour all night long, and the puppy trots along right at the tip of his tail. I don't send him off; he goes off on his own as the old dog starts off. He will be a wonderful guard dog when he is older. Marcas (who is pregnant) is a lady of leisure now, but I shall soon train her when I have some extra time.

April 17--We have had about 12 inches more snow here. There has been, in this part of the country, a great loss in sheep and cattle. I am at the lambing sheds now, and very busy. Matyi helps all day long and trains fast. We lamb in a big corral and then take the lambs and ewes inside the shed. Matyi followed the operation for awhile; now every few minutes he circles the corral, and if he finds a lamb out, he comes running to me, barking at every jump. With only a little help to start now, he can pen a ewe by himself. He will be a great little dog with a year's experience. One pup I sent to the Carsons who will keep it awhile; the two pups were inclined to play together too much. The other will work better alone. They are young and soft and I did not want to overwork them at the start. Marcas likes to drive sheep, but in her condition is a bit afraid at close range. She will get over that later. I would not take for Matyi now what I paid for all the dogs.

I keep brewers yeast in camp all the time to bake with and have some cod liver oil; I feed quite a bit of ground mutton; I cook it in a patty and Matyi sure can eat it; he sits by the side of the stove and begs all the time I am cooking it."

A subsequent letter from Mr. May informs us that the little Puli pup attacked a coyote which was about to destroy a lamb and came away with about twelve inches of its tail, which he now carefully regards as a trophy of combat.

--from DOGS IN CANADA, November, 1967

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CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PULI: Psychologists often caution parents to avoid "the negative approach" in rearing children. They suggest emphasis on Do's instead of Don't's, that is when the curious, investigating child takes what he shouldn't, the wise parent substitutes what he can play with for what he can not play with, stressing the positive rather than the negative. This technique often does work even with the most precocious child. So I decided to try it with the Puli. When I found Macko chewing socks, billfolds, sunglasses in leather cases, artificial grapes, rolls of toilet paper and pillows, I cheerfully substituted a rawhide bone. After a few times, I discovered Macko was dropping his latest treasure the minute he saw me and was rushing to the kitchen. I would find him waiting patiently for me in front of the cupboard where I keep the rawhide bones. Now I even suspect he purposely takes what he shouldn't just to get a rawhide bone. My psychology backfired. Like Jan Rothman, I wonder who is training whom! I have the feeling I've been outsmarted. My Puli was "thinking positive" all the time.
(It was just one hundred years ago this month that a seemingly insignificant incident developed into a long, drawn-out court trial that produced one of the classic literary tributes of all time. Here are the background facts of that incident.)

Charles Burden, Missouri farmer, was sitting on the porch of his farm home near Warrensburg, chatting with his brother-in-law, Frank. The sun was just setting behind Big Creek. It was October 28, 1869.

Suddenly, the report of a gun was heard in the distance. They heard the mournful bay of a hound.

"Sounded like a shotgun," Frank remarked. "Sounded like it might have come from up around Hornsby's."

Burden snapped to his feet. "Frank, I hear Hornsby is just itching to shoot a dog," he said with concern. "He says he lost over a hundred sheep and is going to kill the next hound he finds on his property."

In the dimming light, Burden decided to call in his hounds. He got his hunting horn and sent the call echoing across the hills. All the hounds came in—all but his favorite, Old Drum.

Morning came. Old Drum had not appeared. Charley dressed, ate a hasty breakfast, and said matter-of-factly, "I'm going to see Lon Hornsby."

"Lon, have you seen my dog?" Burden asked.

"No, I haven't." Hornsby replied.

"What dog did you shoot last night?" Burden persisted.

"I didn't shoot any dog," said Hornsby, "but one of my hands loaded his gun with corn and scared off a hound. He went off yelping and howling. I don't think it was Old Drum, Charley."

"Lon Hornsby," Burden said with a steely voice, his powerful form straightened to his full height. "If that was my dog I'll have satisfaction at the cost of my life."

Charles Burden was a man of few words. He was kind and gentle, but still had a temper that flared quickly. Foot by foot he searched the gravel-sided banks of Big Creek for his beloved hunting dog.

Then he found Old Drum, at the edge of the bank, dead. There were holes in the dog's shoulder. The dog looked like it had been dragged there.

Burden examined Drum more closely. There were red hairs mixed in with the dog's colors. Didn't Lon Hornsby have a sorrel mule? Couldn't he have carried Drum there from his farm?
Burden's face was set in stern lines. He went home first, then decided, "I'm going up and settle with Lon."

"What would it prove?" friends implored of the angry dog-owner. "The thing to do is take him to court. That's the only way to show that he wrongfully harmed you."

Burden thought about it. Money wouldn't bring back Old Drum. He wouldn't have parted with the dog for any price. But he did want satisfaction. "If I have to, I'll go all the way to the Supreme Court," he promised.

The trial of Burden vs Hornsby aroused the countryside. People took sides. The most adroit lawyers in the region were hired and faced each other in trial after trial--four of them.

Burden was asking for $100 damages, which was reduced to $50. The first case went to the jury, which failed to agree after hearing the evidence, and was discharged.

Then the case was retried and the jury found Lon Hornsby guilty. Burden was awarded $25, giving him the satisfaction he sought.

The verbal battles weren't over. Hornsby hired new lawyers and appealed the case. This time Hornsby received a verdict in his favor, leaving an enraged Burden promising, "I'm going to beat Hornsby if it takes every dollar I've got."

Charles Burden was advised to hire George Vest of Sedalia. Charlie went to see Vest, relating his story. "Old Drum was like a part of my family. He would have given his life for me," he told the lawyer.

George Vest accepted the case. He was a short man, with fiery red hair, a short neck, large head, and blue-gray eyes. He was a formidable foe, so eloquent that he later won himself a seat in the U.S. Senate.

The fourth Burden vs Hornsby trial occurred on September 3, 1870. The courtroom in Warrensburg was packed, with the Burden supporters on one side, Hornsby men on the other. No new testimony was offered. The big difference was George Vest.

Vest had a habit of drawing himself up until he seemed taller than he was when he appeared before a jury and wanted to impress them with his argument. His summary was a "blockbuster"—less than 400 words long—and yet it has been reprinted in all languages no less than fifty million times.

George Vest never mentioned Old Drum by name. His tribute was to all dogs in general, referring to them as "The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog."

Charles Burden won the case. In 1958, as part of the observance of National Dog Week, a statue of Old Drum was erected in Warrensburg. George Vest's full speech is inscribed on a tablet on the pedestal of the statue.

Old Drum became the symbol of all dogs people have owned and loved. George
Graham Vest's tribute has largely evolved into a brief proverb which any person can reflect on: "A man's best friend is his dog."

A TRIBUTE TO THE DOG: "Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has, he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it the most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, and the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

"Gentlemen of the Jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounters with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death."

--from RAYS OF SUNSHINE, Superior Optical Company, Los Angeles, October, 1969.--

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WHAT ANIMALS SHALL WE IMITATE?

Hayakawa, in LANGUAGE IN THOUGHT AND ACTION, observes that human beings pattern their behavior after the wrong animals, imitating characteristics of behavior which do not credit mankind. Adopting the biological concept of "the survival of the fittest," which seems to suggest that the most aggressive predator should win, makes us look a little less than human. Yet, that biological concept influences the rationale behind the idea of competition—may the best man win. It influences and justifies aggressive tactics in business. The "law of the jungle" also influences and even sanctions our involvement in Asia—kill or be killed. "Survival of the fittest" has shaped our national thinking, and we have come to admire, in many aspects of our lives, the aggressive traits of the predatory animals.

However, animals have characteristics far more worthy of human imitation. One such characteristic is the ability to forgive a hurt or insult. Jano Kolos' account of "The Humiliated Shepherd" illustrates this point. He knew a remarkably well trained Puli who responded to the wink of his master's eye. But before he was trained, an incident occurred which not only displayed the admirable char-
acteristic of forgiving but served to teach the shepherd a lesson as well.

"At the time when the Puli was in training and did not yet know the fine art of rounding up sheep, the shepherd in a fit of temper, threw his crook at the Puli with such force that it knocked the little animal down, causing him to yelp from the blow. However, the Puli, not seeming to mind the blow or pain, picked up the crook and took it back to his master." (THE PULi, July-August, 1966)

The shepherd was so humiliated by the Puli's generous response that he never struck him again. The little Puli who wasn't preoccupied with sophisticated human concerns--retribution, revenge, retaliation, punishment, getting even or saving face--simply forgave his master.

Such behavior, indeed a credit to human beings, is worthy of imitation, even emulation. Let us pattern our behavior after the right animals.

--an editorial by Lois Powers--

KOMONDOROK AS COLLECTORS: Steve do Bodnar tells this story, recalled from his early life in the country in Hungary. On their farm, they had five Komondorok as guards and one Puli for herding. When a noise would be heard, the Puli would be up and away first, barking the call for the big white shaggy. But by the time they reached the scene (which might be a predator, neighboring dogs harassing the animals, or a passing tramp), the Komondorok were far in the lead and immediately joined in battle. By the time the Puli (whose shorter legs left it far behind) arrived, there was nothing for it to do but bark encouragement (and possible orders) to the battling dogs as it circled the scene.

Steve also tells of the road which crossed their property, travelled by stages and freight wagons. The drivers used their long whips freely on the harassing dogs as they passed. So Steve and his family trained the dogs to cope with the drivers. One dog would run along beside the wagon, just beyond the reach of the whip. Another dog would come up from the rear and move alongside close to the wheels. When the driver swung the whip at the outer dog, the inner dog jumped and fastened his jaws on the whip. With 150 pounds of Komondor dragging on it, few drivers were able to recover their whip. The do Bodnar whip collection (complete with tooth marks) was known far and wide.

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IF YOUR VACATION takes you to Montreal, Canada, make it a point to visit the zoo. The curator, Mr. Voss, has a Puli who runs free all over the premises. When he accepted the job offer he brought his Puli with him from Germany. Visitors know his Puli and are in love with it. Canadians are very friendly and think Puli people are something special, too. (The big Can. Dog Show is held there the 2nd Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in March--all 3 days in the same building. Thanks Mickey Breckenridge, for the information.

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Budapest is reputed to be a beautiful and romantic city, especially in Summer. Carl and I were there in Winter. Altho the trees were bare, and we did not visit the famous landmarks nor take advantage of the marvellous baths, the weekend we spent in Budapest was the highlight of our two months in Europe.

We arrived in Budapest on a February afternoon. The sun was shining thru a faint mist, and the air was cool but not cold. First we went to our hotel, the Astoria, where we had a lovely, large room with a balcony overlooking the street. By our thrifty standards, this was true luxury. On the bed were the most enormous pillows we had ever seen, and we had our own bath. We suspected that of all people who respect comfort, the Hungarians respect it most.

Before we even opened our suitcase, we called Klara Benis' cousins, Margaret and Istvan Kolussvary. They met us at our hotel at five o'clock and took us by tram to the hills of Buda and a beautiful park overlooking the city. We walked thru the park to their home - an apartment building where Klara's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Majoross, also have a flat.

We spent a delightful evening with Klara's family. We had a delicious red wine with lemon and sugar served over ice, coffee, more wines and brandy, pastries, and biscuits. Klara's brother had tickets for us to attend the "Sailors' Ball" - like a yacht club trophy dinner dance. I was embarrassed. Expecting to spend our weekend tramping thru Puli kennels, I had brought only heavy winter boots and a very sporty tweed suit. Mrs. Majoross and Margaret found clothing for me to wear, and I felt like Cinderella dressing for her ball with two fairy godmothers in attendance!

The ball was really fun. After drinks, we had dinner while Gypsy musicians seranaded us. In the ballroom, a rock and roll band played and sang while youngsters with more stamina than we frugged and swam and monkeyed to American and English hit songs. Istvan and Carl especially enjoyed the miniskirted girls.

Dr. Majoross and Istven had contacted Dr. Imre Bordacs who made arrangements for us to see Pulik the following day. At eleven o'clock on Sunday, Dr. Adam Harsany and Dr. Bordacs met us to take us on the most fantastic tour we've ever had in any country. We went to the car, and there in the back was a Puli - the third we'd seen since our Bundi left on her honeymoon in mid-December. Only a Puli lover can understand the joy we felt as being able to see and TOUCH a Puli after so long.

Our first stop was at Les Benis' mother's home, where we met her beautiful Puli bitch. As Carl and I knew no Hungarian, Adam acted as translator for us. We had to explain that we could not stay long as our tour included many kennels.

We returned to our car and began driving again. Unfortunately, yesterday's mist had turned to fog and everything we passed was shrouded by it. Frankly, we didn't care. We were having such a good time with Adam and Dr. Bordacs that we would not have noticed the Eiffel Tower even had it suddenly appeared in Budapest.

Dr. Bordacs stopped at a Catholic Church. Here Adam keeps some of his dogs with those of the priest, Father Barany. Father Barany has an adorably five-
month-old bitch, Tucsok. She is truly mistress of the house. Puli-like, she
knows she is beautiful and lovable. Female-like, she is demanding and flirtatious.
She greeted each of us and showered us all with sloppy kisses. She also brought
out half a femur bone for us to admire. Father Barany had to interrupt her to give
us brandy and pastry. Then Tucsok resumed her role as hostess, and led us out to
the kennels.

The kennels were ideal for Pulik. Despite the thawed, muddy ground, we
climbed up a hill where the dogs were housed. The runs themselves are small and
with houses for the dogs. Each day they are let out to race all over the hill,
getting lots of exercise and a chance to play.

At the runs, we saw Adam's Cacib, Cac seven year old male, Borozsmar Zseller
Betyar, who had been on the plains with a shepherd until recently. He was carry­
ing a magnificent coat which Adam told us had been thinned as it was so long he
could not walk, and so heavy he could not see! I guess when people say "How does
a Puli see?" they are not asking such a silly question. If only the California
climate posed such a challenge for the Pull.

Father Barany let some of the dogs out of their runs. Naturally, Tucsok led
the romp, with the dogs tearing up and down the hill. When it was time to return,
Tucsok had no intention of going into a run. She watched the other dogs as they
were locked in their homes, said farewell thru the fence, and led us back down to
Father Barany's house.

Since it was now lunch time, the priest invited us to have a bite to eat. We
had chopped ham in a flaky pastry, wine, coffee, and sweets. We all ate heartily
and enjoyed the visit with Father Barany tremendously. He showed us a sheepskin­
lined jacket, and told us that in Hungary, only Priests wear a sheepskin lining.
Then we visited his church and saw the lovely stained-glass windows given to the
church by English nuns. We were sorry to leave Father Barany, and thanked him
and Tucsok for a wonderful morning.

As we drove away, Dr. Bordacs told us of the next place we were going - again
in the hills of Buda. Unfortunately, the car had other ideas. Suddenly we heard
a terrible noise, and the car stopped! It was "kaput", said Dr. Bordacs! We all
climbed out to see what was wrong. Since the trouble appeared too serious to fix,
Adam and Carl pushed the car to a safe place, and we started out on foot. We
climbed up a quiet, attractive street. Gradually the quiet was broken as we walked
to an ever-increasing accompaniment of Pulik barks. Soon we saw several gardens,
each guarded by a Puli. Then we heard a deep, ferocious bark, "Komondor", said
Dr. Bordacs, and sure enough, it was...the largest Komondor I have ever seen. His
manner told us firmly to stay out of his yard. But even if he had kept his mouth
closed, his size alone would have conveyed the message.

At last we arrived at the home of Mrs. Nagy. She took us to see her Panni
(Cacib Pusztai Kocos Panni), a two-year-old female champion. Panni's mother was
there too--Kondorosi Babjos Bogar, and a male. Mrs. Nagy also had a litter of
five week old puppies. All her dogs live in a concrete yard at the side of her
home, with the puppies' nursery in the basement where they have easy access to the
yard.

While Dr. Bordacs tried to locate another car so we could continue our tour,
Mrs. Nagy gave us brandy and wine. Just as we were beginning to feel a little
gay, Dr. Bordacs appeared with a bottle of champagne, and good news; Mr. Farkas, a breeder, would be able to drive us. We toasted the new puppies with champagne, chatted, and listened to records while we waited for Mr. Farkas. Mrs. Nagy brought in one of the puppies for us to play with. She slept on Carl's lap and the two of them fell in love. She also enjoyed sampling the champagne, and preferred it to the brandy!

Mr. Farkas picked us up in his car and took us to his home. (As his car only holds four, Dr. Bordacs took a tram home.) At Mr. Farkas's kennel, we saw many beautiful Pulik, including the parents and brother of the Benis' male Kocos Burkus (Koci). Mr. Farkas' kennel boasted a small nursery, heated by electric lights. We saw a litter of two week old puppies in the nursery. Then, since it was quite dark and growing cold, we all trooped inside the house. Mrs. Farkas and her son were there, and offered us more wine and brandy. Although Carl and I had already had quite a lot to drink that day, we accepted. I know we must have been feeling a little "high", because suddenly I could understand and speak German (which I do not know at all). Mrs. Farkas, her son (who speaks as much French as I do), and I managed to hold quite a conversation in German without much help from Adam.

Mrs. Farkas set the table and served us a spicy sausage. I was not particularly hungry by this time, but it looked so good that I decided to forget my waistline and eat anyway. Consequently, I could barely move when it was time to say goodbye. We really had a wonderful time with the Farkases.

Then came another surprise. We drove to Dr. Bordacs' home to find dinner ready and waiting! First we saw his dogs, housed in a well laid out kennel. Dr. Bordacs has several white Pulik as well as blacks. Then we returned to the living room where we looked at photographs of many American dogs, as well as the parents and grandparents of many of the dogs we have at home. Dr. Bordacs also has pictures of many of our imports taken during their puppy days in Hungary.

After looking at the photographs, Dr. Bordacs invited us outside again. There in the yard sat a tripod of wood, holding a pot suspended from a chain. Underneath was a fire. Since we could not journey out to the plains to see the Puli in his true native surroundings, Dr. Bordacs brought the atmosphere of the plains here to us: goulásh fixed as the shepherd would prepare it for him and his Puli. Mrs. Bordacs served us a delicious hot, spiced, boiled wine, and then the goulásh. It was savory and spicy, and so good that I forgot how full I was and ate and ate. Dessert was brought - creamcheese dough cookies filled with jam, as my Hungarian grandmother used to make them - and again I couldn't resist.

That night we lay in bed for hours unable to sleep. We had been wined, and dined, and entertained magnificently. We had eaten so much that it was impossible to find a position that was comfortable for our stuffed stomachs. But we were so keyed up and full of good spirits, and the happiness shared with our new friends, that we didn't need to sleep.

When Monday morning arrived, we were still talking of our wonderful weekend. As we boarded the Budapest-Vienne train, a familiar face greeted us. It was Adam on his way to work. He had stopped off at the station to bid us farewell!

If it were not for the Puli, none of this would have taken place. We would not have met Dr. Majoress or Dr. Kolussvary, who helped us contact Dr. Bordacs. It was Dr. Bordacs who organized the entire Puli tour. Furthermore, the Pulik
gave us an interest in common which facilitated making friends. From talk of dogs, we went on to other topics. In every home, we were truly made to feel welcome. And to have made so many new friends was much more meaningful than taking the usual sight-seeing tour. We saw more than sights and landmarks; we saw the hearts of the people.

* * * * *
Section Six

Grooming & Health
LET'S TAKE OUR DOG TO THE VET

by Margaret Curran

At our October (1964) meeting we were privileged to have R. Breckenridge give an illustrated lecture on CONGENITAL HIP DYSPLASIA. He is said to have the most complete set of slides on HD being used in a lecture series today. They are the result of two and a half years of intensive study based on the published research findings of, and personal correspondence with, leading scientists in this field.

Congenital Hip Dysplasia is an inherited malformation of the ball and socket joint of the hip structure. It was discovered in man by Hippocrates between 460 and 370 B.C., and was discovered in dogs in 1935 by Dr. Schnelle of Angel Memorial Hospital in Boston. In the lecture, the dogs were identified by X-Ray so we could visualize the breed, and realize that all breeds are affected.

"Now," said Breck, "let us go to the slides and see what we hope the vet is not going to say is our dog!"...We saw from a chart the proper positioning and the skeletal area affected. We saw what an X-Ray looked like, and what to look for on the slides. Then we were shown X-Rays of fifteen different breeds, among them a Pul. There were more X-Rays of Shepherds than other dogs because more research is being conducted in this breed than any other.

The lecture concluded with charts showing what happens when a normal stud is bred to three dysplastic bitches...and the breeding program of a man who bought one male and two females with which to start a kennel. It was a costly lesson. These were some of the thoughts we took home with us:

...that CHD is INHERITED.
...signs that something may be wrong include difficulty in getting up, wide posterior, swaying gait walking on forelegs, lameness.
...but ONLY X-RAYS CAN TELL FOR SURE if these signs indicate CHD.
...the best ages to X-Ray are six to twelve months (severe cases, ten to twelve weeks). (Ed. note: the OFA now recommends waiting until a year in most cases.)
...that exposure to X-Ray is so slight (two to five seconds) that a dog cannot possibly be injured by it (we get more in a chest X-Ray).

* * * *

NEVER...NEVER...NEVER CLIP YOUR PULI! You are doing your pet great harm in the mistaken belief you are making him more comfortable for the hot weather. On the contrary, by depriving him of his natural insulation of heavy undercoat, you are inviting the many insects to feed on his tender, unprotected skin as well as making him acutely uncomfortable in the heat.

REMEMBER that a promising Pul puppy, no matter how fine a start he has been given in life by selective breeding, depends on YOU, the owner, to provide him with continued good health. This means not only regular medical check-ups BUT ALSO good nutrition daily to build strong bones, healthy coat, clear eyes, steady nerves. Too many owners forget that a puppy must have his vitamin supplement as well as a balanced diet, just like children do. Please, give him some fresh meat along with the other things!
TICK! TICK! TICK!...those insects that feed entirely on blood, usually of animals, but often of humans. In a recent edition of SCIENCE NEWS, there is a warning to check for ticks because they can carry a number of diseases. "In removing ticks, take care to avoid breaking off the mouth parts and leaving them in the skin. If the tick is swollen from feeding, * take special care not to crush it so the skin is smeared. Use tweezers slowly, or apply petroleum jelly or fingernail polish, which will cause the creature to withdraw its mouth parts allowing it to be easily removed. After removal, paint the wound with antiseptic and wash your hands with soap and water or rinse them in alcohol."

* When you remove a feeding tick, be sure you also remove the small tick underneath. The feeder is swollen and grey in color, the male tick is small and dark...this applies to ticks on your Puli. (I don't know if it is the same with humans.) Ticks have an extremely hard shell. Most people burn them with a lighted match or cigarette. They pop when exposed to heat....Ed.

** ** ** **

SUMMER HEAT CAN BE DANGEROUS

The coming of summer is eagerly awaited by most people for week-ends at the seashore, picnics, hiking, camping, ice cream cones and soda pop, vacations, and so on. Summer is truly a wonderful season but it can also be a dangerous time for our canine friends. A vitally important problem, and one of the greatest causes of canine illness and death during this season, is heat stroke.

To understand this condition we must first know something about the methods by which animals regulate their body temperature. The dog loses heat from its body primarily through radiation from the body surface to the surrounding air, thereby lowering the body temperature. Seventy-three percent of the total heat loss is achieved in this manner.

Another very important means of heat dissipation is through the respiratory system. Thus, the panting canine is attempting to lower its body temperature by the conduction of heat, through the lungs, to the surrounding air. With these few basic points of canine physiology under our belts, we are now able to see how a number of physical forces can create a state of severe heat imbalance which, if uncorrected, can result in death.

When the temperature of the surrounding environment is higher than that of the animal's body, heat cannot be lost by radiation. The body becomes overheated and stress is placed on all other means of heat elimination at the dog's disposal. The respiratory system must, therefore, perform at a greater capacity. If the air passage is in any way obstructed, respiration can no longer compensate for the heat imbalance, body temperature rises, and the dog is in imminent danger.

One of the commonest causes of heat stroke is the confinement of a dog in a small, hot, unventilated area with a high environmental temperature. This is the condition in a closed car parked in the sun. In an unbelievably short time the temperature within the car can reach 100 degrees or more. The dog left there for "only ten or fifteen minutes" can develop heat stroke within that time. Animals exercised in extremely warm weather, or chained in direct sunlight without available shade and water, are prime subjects for heat stroke. This is all too common an occurrence at outdoor shows and field trials. Even mild exercise can raise a dog's metabolic rate as much as two hundred per cent above normal. All of this
is especially applicable to long-haired and obese animals.

Specific breeds, such as the Bulldog, Pug, Pekinese, Boston Terrier and Boxer, are more susceptible to heat disturbances. These "short-faced" dogs have a narrow nasal passage, often occluded by a long fleshy soft palate which protrudes into that passage. Many of these animals have difficulty breathing under normal conditions, and under the stress of overheating, which requires increased respirations, these animals just cannot ventilate properly.

Having seen how and why these dogs get into difficulty, let us now see what actually occurs. The animal's respirations become very heavy, with excessive salivation and panting. As body temperature rises, the dog begins to gasp for breath. The tongue and lips start to become bluer in color, reflecting the insufficient oxygen supply in the bloodstream. Distress continues to increase, often leading to a frenzied struggle for breath, which of course makes the situation worse. Body temperature rapidly rises to 106 degrees, and often as high as 110. Death follows shortly thereafter. Unfortunately, this progression of symptoms can develop in a very short time.

It is thus apparent that this condition is a real emergency, and immediate steps must be taken to save the dog. Life and death hang in the balance, and can be influenced by immediate first aid administered to the animal enroute to the veterinarian.

The first step is to lower the body temperature as quickly as possible. Cold water showers and ice packs applied to the head are quick and safe to both dog and owner. Then wrap the patient in a sheet or thin blanket and rush him to your veterinarian's hospital. Frequently, oxygen and cardiac and respiratory stimulants may be needed as well as further cooling therapy to lower the body temperature. As the respiratory distress subsides, the immediate prospect of death is reduced and the waiting period begins. During the following twenty-four to thirty-six hours the dog's system must start returning to its normal state. If any permanent tissue damage has occurred, the symptoms should begin to show up. Beyond thirty-six to forty-eight hours further complications are not likely.

We can now conclude that heat stroke is an acute condition which develops very quickly and require immediate action on the part of both the owner and the veterinarian. It should also be apparent that in this condition, as in so many others, prevention is the easiest and best cure. By eliminating all possible conditions whereby a dog can be placed in a situation of external heat stress; by realizing the limitations of old or obese animals; and by considering the possibility of corrective surgery for short-muzzled breed which have breathing difficulties under normal conditions, the threat of heat stroke can be successfully eliminated."

The preceding article was prepared by the Public Relations Committee of the Veterinary Medical Association of New York City, and was written by members of the Association. We thank Mrs. H.J. Sachs, the member of the Public Relations Committee who granted the written permission to reprint it, and are happy to send a copy of Keynotes for their file as requested.

Permission to reprint the following article for the June, 1962 issue of PURE BRED DOGS, "Word From the Veterinarian" column was granted.

* * * * *
COUNTING CANINE CALORIES

(Recently, as a member of Valley Hills Obedience Club, I was privileged to hear guest speaker, Dr. Gene Spiller, research nutritionist, present his basic theory of better nutrition for your dog. In the hope that our Pulis may benefit from a greater awareness by their owners of the basic essential needs, I'd like to share the highlights of his talk with you...M. Curran)

Proper feeding is the foundation of any dog's success in both show and obedience for the simple reason there is a better response to training if a dog is in good condition. There are two things to remember:

1. THINK ABOUT CALORIES--forget to think about pounds.
2. REMEMBER THAT MEAT ALONE IS FAR FROM BEING ALL THE DIET. The dog is not a meat eater. History tells us that the primitive dog ate the stomach of an animal, full of vegetable matter already predigested.

"Try to balance your basic foods", said Dr. Spiller. How many calories does a dog need? The chart below is for adult dogs. Growing pups need double this amount. (Notice how large dogs need less calories per pound of body weight than small dogs.)

<table>
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<th>BODY WEIGHT (LBS.)</th>
<th>CALORIES/LB BODY WEIGHT FOR DAY</th>
<th>TOTAL CALORIES PER DAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>11</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How do you count calories? There are three basic food ingredients--protein, carbohydrates, fat. A dog needs all three. Balance will give you the proper results. Each one of these basic foods can supply enough calories for your dog, BUT too much protein can cause skin and coat trouble, and too little will not build enough tissue. Sufficient energy must be supplied from carbohydrates and fats (a lb. of beef has 450 calories, a lb. of cottage cheese has 450, and a lb. of kibble has 1750). READ THE LABELS ON PROCESSED FOODS in calculating the caloric content and use this % table as a guide:

- protein % x 4 total -- Calories per 100 grams.
- carbohydrates x 4
- fat x 9 Multiply by 4.5 to obtain the number of calories per pound.

As you learn to count calories you will develop an awareness of the balance of these three basic food ingredients and can solve any nutritional problems as they occur. Protein is a very involved structure from a mechanical point of view. The best protein for a dog is milk protein (cottage cheese)...the bulk should come from meat (as close to natural state as possible--organ meats, like tripe, liver, etc., and muscle meats. You must think in terms of dog consumption, not human consumption...eggs are protein--the white should be cooked...dry yeast is a wonderful protein and is good for a dog's coat. Fats; vegetable oils (commercial oil like safflower, corn, etc.) Carbohydrates must be cooked....starches were predigested.
in the stomach of primitive feeding. Feed a good quality baked kibble (baked at
400°F will change the starch to dextrose)... used this as a guide: 1/2 meat, 1/2 kibble, a little water.

There is one ingredient you must feed your dog throughout his life and that
is calcium not only to pups and bitches in whelp... feed digestible calcium... be
sure it has enough phosphorus... as for the other minerals, don't worry about them.
There is one vitamin that goes with calcium, Vit. D. It is an oil-soluble vitamin,
and if fed in excess can be very harmful. Vitamin B is water soluble, and all the
excess the dog can take care of. A healthy dog can make his own Vitamin C in his
intestines. (Tomato juice, just a few drops—not too much—is good for a loose
stool because of the pectine in it.)

The basic idea of nutrition is one of balance. You can develop the awareness
of this balance through counting calories. Calories are the foundation of all
nutritional thinking, says Dr. Spiller.

* * * * *

CRAIG SANFORD ANSWERS THE QUESTION

"Give the good and bad points of the different types of dog food on the
market today?"

Kibble was the first food manufactured for dogs alone. In England, the sail­
ing boats left port for several months and when they returned, they used to empty
all the food left in the bay. It consisted of hard tack biscuits. The dogs swam
out to the boats and hauled them ashore. From this interesting start developed
the manufacturing of kibble, which is considered by many as the outstanding food
for hunting and working dogs. It maintains body weight better than any food.

Canned Foods were next to come on the market. They are extremely palatable
and carry an analysis averaging at 10% protein, 3.5% fat and 76% water. Most
feeders use it as a supplement to dry food.

Most of the dry dog foods today are expanded foods. That means that they are
cooked under high pressure and as the food is extended it expands and is very
porous. This means it looks like it is more food than it really is. In other
words, if you were previously using 1 measure of kibble and changed to the expanded
type, you would be feeding about 10% less food. Some manufacturers spray fat on
the outside of the food. It makes the food more palatable and the dogs really go
for it. However, it does have its bad points. Fat on the outside of the food
prevents either water or the digestive juices from penetrating the food. As a
result, dogs have much larger stools, as the food is not entirely digested. It
also has another danger. If the food is stored for some time where it is warm,
you can have oxidation of the fats which can lead to rancidity and eventually
diarrhea. We prefer to put the fat into the food--out on the outside. It is not
as palatable but it results in much smaller stools.

Semi-Moist Foods. This is the most recent type of dog food. Some look like
hamburgers and others have it cut in cubes. It is soft to the touch because it
contains 30% moisture. Because it is merely wrapped and not canned, this type
of food needs a lot of preservatives—so much that if chemicals were used, they
would make the food unpalatable. Therefore, the manufacturers turned to sugar as
a preservative. I had a quantitative analysis made of one of the leading brands and we found over 20% sugar. I may be old-fashioned, but I have always held that what's good for a human would not hurt a dog—and conversely speaking, what was bad for us was also bad for dogs. Can you imagine what would happen if we ate meal after meal with more than 20% sugar? Then, there is also the problem of tooth decay. Will we end up with toothless dogs? I feel that more experimental work should be done along these lines before we put out this type of food.

Meal type of food today is usually the small sized expanded foods. Pellets have been tried by most manufacturers and discarded because other types were more palatable. We feel, as do most kennels, that DRY FOODS SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY FRESH MEAT. Most kennels use 1 part meat to 4 parts dry food. We use the cheapest type of hamburger because the fat content is higher. Here in California we use a higher fat content due to the hot dry summers.

"How much protein should a food contain?" The quality of protein is more important than the percentage. Animal proteins have a greater amino acid balance. On the 22 amino acids, nine are essential to dogs. Too much milk gives some dogs loose stools. Cooked vegetables can be added to your mixture as long as it is in limited amounts. SOME OF THE OLD TABOOS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY EXPERIMENTAL WORK!

Ed. Note: Craig Sandford, animal nutritionist, studied and taught at Cornell Univ. While he attended Cornell, they held several nutritional schools where he had the privilege of meeting many famous men, such as Dr. Steinbeck of the U. of Wisc., who originated the impregnation of food with vitamin D, through the use of ultra violet light. Then there was Prof. Morrison of the Geneva Esperiment Station in N.Y. State, who wrote the famous book "Feeds and Feeding". Mr. Sandford is president of Sturdy Dog Foods, Inc., of Burbank, Calif., and is included in Who's Who in Dogdom. This was a synopsis of his talk over KTYM, KANINE KORNER, in Los Angeles.

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MEMO FROM MY VET'S GAL FRIDAY: Keep your Puli's ear canal free from hair. Unless this is done regularly there is a good chance of an ear infection starting. (Foxtails also use this hair as a traveling route to the ear drum.) The safest way to do this is by plucking it in small amounts with your fingers, using a steady, even pull. If the hair is removed in this manner your Puli will have no discomfort.

If you feel it necessary to wash out your dog's eyes, use just plain water on a wad of cotton. Under no circumstances, use boric acid. It is irritating to the eye and more harm than good might result. Your Vet will suggest medication if necessary.

Remember that your Puli needs his teeth brushed regularly. There's a canine dentifrice now on the market that comes in a squeeze bottle...just squirt it on the gums. Most people don't realize that new-born puppies and pups that are nursing, need water as well as mother's milk...they dehydrate...give them a little in an eyedropper four times a day. Don't let your dog chew on his coat and get hot spots. Keep the area dry and keep them from itching by using CORNSTARCH...dry, right from the box. Sprinkle it on and rub it in. It takes away the dampness and the odor. See your Vet if the condition persists as there are shots and pills. Female dogs and cats should be at least five months old before spaying; males eight months before castration.
NEW GAINES IN INFORMATION

"The Gentle Doctor", superbly narrated by Burgess Meredith, is a salute to the veterinarian profession made possible by a grant from the Gaines Research on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the AVMA.

Forever studying, constantly learning, the veterinarian has forged a bond between man and beast that is born of sympathy and understanding. Man and beast have existed side by side for untold centuries, sharing a partnership that is effective, beneficial, and peaceful. When man found that many a wild animal could be domesticated, he had a companion for hunting, for work, and for guard duty.

Modern civilization, begins with an alliance for survival of man and beast. But it was found that man's most precious possession had the scourge of disease. The world was cloaked with superstition--and out of the desire to tear this veil aside and block out disease was born the veterinarian.

Records show that as early as 2000 B.C. veterinary medicine was practiced. In the year 250 B.C. King Asaka has two hospitals erected--one for man, one for beast. Hippocrates, in Greece, with his philosophy of "Do no harm if you cannot do good", stressed diet, climate, and exercise to prevent disease. Vegetius, in Rome, brought out a book on veterinary art. Since disease is no respecter of biological lines, it can be transmitted from man to beast--so the sister sciences of both are interwoven.

But this spark was soon extinguished as the world, for the Dark Ages of almost a thousand years, was shackled by savagery and superstition. It was not to see the light until the Rennaissance. By the 17th century there was a true understanding of anatomy. Leonardo da Vinci had given comparative anatomy to the world.

The first veterinary college was established in Lyon, France in 1761. The famous London veterinary college was founded 30 years later. Conditions were crude, but efforts were persistent, and this vital new science progressed. To the United States came the veterinary college graduates of London and Edinburgh.

But mysterious plagues passed through the herds, and the farmer who did not operate on the "do-it-yourself" basis turned to the blacksmith and the quack for help. By 1851 the vets were calling for accredited veterinary schools. A veterinary college was founded in Philadelphia in 1854, but it failed. Then, on June 6, 1863, an ad in a newspaper announced that there would be a meeting of veterinary surgeons--9 June, 2 P.M. Forty men from seven States were at the meeting, and from this gathering of veterinary pioneers was founded the AVMA. It was dedicated to "the diffusion of true science and particularly the knowledge of veterinary medicine and surgery." Subsequently, professional journals were established, making possible an exchange of ideas and accomplishments. In 1879 a school of veterinary medicine was founded at Iowa State College at Ames. This is the oldest in the U.S. today.

When Pasteur advanced his germ theory of disease the veterinarians were among the first to utilize this important breakthrough. Dr. Simon, one of Pasteur's colleagues, applied his theory to animal disease. Dr. Cooper Curtis related the cattle tick to Texas fever, thus laying the foundation for Dr. Reed's conquest of Yellow Fever in man.

Epidemic diseases were brought under control--hoof and mouth in 1892, contagious
pleural pneumonia, dourine and glanders in horses, and bovine tuberculosis which has been eliminated from 99% of cattle. Today the vet is the protector of the nation's vast investment in food animals, the 3rd largest health profession. Skilled doctors work endlessly to prevent disease from animal to man. To them is accredited the discovery of dicumarol (the anti-coagulant) and the fractur apparatus that is widely used by bone specialists.*

In the Gaines laboratories the nutritionists have worked for years to provide new foods. At the laboratory in Kankakee, Illinois, the scientific approach to nutrition has raised the life expectancy from 7 years to 11, a rise of 50% in a quarter of a century. More than a thousand research projects are being carried on that will better man and animals alike. They are truly solving the "problems of the littlest of friends".

There are 20,000 veterinarians in the United States, and a thousand new graduates are being added each year. Accredited veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada are located in Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, California, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Washington, Colorado, Tuskegee, Purdue Univ., Texas A & M, Cornell, Quebec, Toronto. It has been a century of resolve and reward for THE GENTLE DOCTOR.*

*The Stader splint, an external splint, by Dr. Otto Stader, a veterinarian.

** ** **

A WORD OF CAUTION! There are poisonous plants of which everyone should be aware and be able to recognize. The following ones are dangerous if taken in quantities which a dog or child might eat:

ANY PART of Jimson Weed, Elephant Ears, Dumb Cane, Mountain Laurel, Pimpernel, Lily of the Valley, Rhododendron
THE BULB of Narcissus, Spider Lily, Tulip
FRUIT of Mock Orange
ROOT of Bayonet, Four O'Clock, Monkshood
LEAVES of Ivy, Oleander, Burning Bush, Foxglove
SEED of Castor Bean, Scotch Broom, Four O'Clock
STEM of Sweet Pea
TUBER of Cyclamen

Be sure to store plants and bulbs where dogs and children can't get at them!

--Silky Terrier News and Samoyed Bulletin

*** *** ***

FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK: Veterinarians tell us there is a great rash of "flu" among our dogs as well as our people. So be on the alert for symptoms. 

...A bit of advice from Dr. W.A. Young, director of the Los Angeles Zoo: "the important thing to remember in handling animals--and this is true of CATS and DOGS, too-- is NOT TO SQUEEZE."...I have been told there was a comparative study made in the 1930's by Dr. Zimmerman, a Professor of Anatomy at the Budapest Veterinary College, that showed the Pull had 3 extra pair of gyri which were not present in the brain structure of other breeds.

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MEMO FROM MY VET'S GAL FRIDAY: One of the best things you can do for callouses is to rub in castor oil. So, if you examine your Pul's elbows and find that some are starting, try it.

...Man is a dog's best friend...

PULI GROOMING

by Anne Kennedy

To begin with, I feel the tools needed for grooming are a pin brush, a bristle brush and a coarse steel comb with teeth about seven to an inch. Brush completely with the pin brush, but any bad mats or tangles should be removed by hand (more about this later). The bristle brush can be used on a puppy coat, and, also, on your adult Pul when you want to give him a quick brush up between grooming.

A house pet that gets little exercise should only need a complete grooming about every ten days, but in between grooming days you should check your Pul for any mats or tangles. These should be separated at once with your fingers, before they get out of hand. Behind the ears and around the tail seem to be the places they form first.

You should teach your Pul to stand quietly while you are working on him. This training should be started as a puppy in spite of the fact he shouldn't need too much grooming then. A grooming table with a hitching post is excellent for grooming, but any sturdy table of comfortable height for you will do fine. Since you will need both hands free for your grooming, you can fasten his leash to something stationary above his head. It should be taut enough to hold his head firmly, but make sure that he is comfortable.

Start on his feet and work upwards, then to the tail, saving the head for last. If you run into mats you should first separate them with your fingers, carefully pulling them apart from the end, working toward the skin. You can remove a tight snarl by holding the snarl with the steel comb from the end working toward the skin. If any mats have been neglected too long and have to be cut, guide the scissors parallel to the hair. Cutting across the hair will leave a hole in the coat. If your Pul gets restless, give him a break by working on another area for awhile. This will keep both your tempers from growing too short. Keep traveling up in your grooming until the entire job is done except for the head. Never part the hair on the back of your Pul for when you are finished and he shakes himself he will have a natural part.

While grooming the head, using your comb, comb all the hair straight back. Then starting around the muzzle comb all the hair down and forward, a layer at a time. Do this all over the head including the hair over the eyes, being careful of course not to hit the eyes with the comb. Now you are finished and I think a treat for both you and your Pul is in order.

Scissors are seldom used in grooming. Above all do not trim the hair around the eyes for regardless of how it looks, A PULI CAN SEE... Scissors may be used to trim around the feet. Trim to the edge of the nails so that the coat around the paws in even and neat and yet does not expose the nails. I, also, keep all coat trimmed from in between the pads. This will give him a more natural stance and better footing.
The ears should also be free of hair. This can be pulled out with your fingers and causes no pain, although he will usually shake his head for awhile afterwards. To clean the wax from inside the ears, I dampen a piece of cotton with alcohol and wipe them. You should never put any liquid in the ears, except perhaps a few drops of mineral oil to soften the wax. Clean ears will greatly lessen the chances of infection, for ear infections as a rule are very hard to control.

Keeping your Puli brushed and free of tangles should be enough, but if you feel he must be bathed (and I hope you don't get this feeling any more often than every six months) put cotton in each ear to keep water from getting in them. Then put several drops of mineral oil in each eye to protect them from the shampoo. I use a baby shampoo that doesn't burn the eyes. Using a creme rinse, after the shampoo, will keep tangles to a minimum. (They also make a dog shampoo now that doesn't burn the eyes.) Your Puli should be groomed well before his bath, for if he has any tangles they will become worse with the bath. After the bath you should dry him with towels as dry as possible. Then you can use a hand dryer on him. (Not having a hand dryer, I use my vacuum cleaner. I let it run for a while till the air warms, then I put the hose on the blower end and use this to dry the coat.) I keep rubbing the coat with a towel while I have the air turned on him. I NEVER brush my Pulis while they are wet or even damp as I feel this pulls out too much coat.

I haven't mentioned undercoat in this article so far and I would like to say now that if you read your standard you will see that the undercoat is as much a part of your Puli as his shaggy head and curled tail. So PLEASE DO NOT TAKE OUT THE UNDERCOAT. Nature takes care of the comfort of your Puli by having him shed his excess coat in the spring, so if you groom him properly you will take out only the excess coat as nature intended.

THE PULI COAT: During the past several years, discussions about the Puli coat have centered around the question, "TO COMB OR TO CORD". Numerous articles have appeared debating the question, but very little has been written explaining how one cares for the coat after the owner has made his decision.

All too often, however, care of the Puli's coat is made more difficult by the fact that the Puli owner based his decision on the wrong criterion--on his own likes and dislikes rather than on the nature of his Puli's coat. I do not believe a breeder, or anyone for that matter, should try to influence a new Puli owner, but a breeder should help the novice by providing him with (1) an honest appraisal of his Puli's coat characteristics and (2) information to care for the coat regardless of how the owner decides he likes it best.

Pulik seem to have three kinds of coats. First, some have what I call the Ideal Coat, ideal to me because the coat may be corded or combed depending upon the owner's preference. However, some Puli coats will not cord regardless of how hard one tries because they do not have sufficient undercoat, a necessity for the cording process. An "open coat" (a term frequently misused) is not an uncorded coat as many people think; it is an un-Puli coat resulting from heredity factors. The term "open coat" means lack of undercoat, not because it has been combed out or pulled out but because there never was any undercoat and there never will be any. This coat type is rare. I have only seen three or four such coats, and, in each instance, the coat was extremely fine and silky. Such a coat is easily recognized and is considered a fault according to the Puli Standard. To try to cord such a coat is folly.
On the other hand, some coats must be corded if the Puli is to have a coat at all. By trying to keep a dense, curly coat combed, one not only commits himself to a full-time job in keeping the coat free of mats, but also succeeds in keeping the thick coat is as much folly as trying to cord a fine, silky coat. Thus, the characteristics of a Puli's coat determine the kind of grooming he should have as well as the kind of care of his coat should receive.

The following bathing and grooming methods result from my experiences with both corded and combed coats. These are the techniques that work best for me, and I hope that they may be of some help to you, adapted, of course, to your Puli and your circumstances.

BATHING THE PULI: Though many people feel that frequent bathing dries out the Puli's coat, I find that with good care and proper bathing such is not the case. I bathe the dogs that I exhibit before every show and the dogs that I do not exhibit when I feel that they need it. This depends entirely on the individual Puli, for like children some are neat and clean even after eating while others will make a mess of everything in sight just taking a drink of water. Therefore, I don't feel one can say exactly how often to bathe any Puli except one's own.

Before bathing any Puli, I take special care of the ears, eyes and feet. The inner ear should be kept free of hair so that air may circulate freely. I find that I can easily remove the hair with my fingers without causing any discomfort to the dog though he may shake his head for a short time afterward. To clean the ear, I dampen a piece of cotton with alcohol, wiping the inside of the ear thoroughly. Alcohol should NEVER be put into the ear. If I need to soften the wax in the ear canal, I put a drop or two of mineral oil into the ear, allowing it to set for a few minutes while massaging the base of the ear. Then I swab it out. Long-haired dogs seem to be especially susceptible to ear infections if their ears are neglected. If any odor from the ear is noted, a vet should be called because the odor is usually an indication of infection.

The Puli's eyes need special attention also, for like the eyes of all long-haired breeds, they have a tendency to matter. A drop of mineral oil rubbed under the eye will prevent matter from forming. The eyes can be cleaned with a piece of cotton dampened in warm water. I never use Boric Acid for anything on a dog, especially the eyes.

The Puli's feet also need attention. The fur between the pads needs trimming to help keep the pads tight and to keep the dog well up on his feet. I take a round ended baby scissors and trim the hair between the pads. I also trim around the feet to give the feet a neater look, trimming to the edge of the nails, but not allowing the nails to show. Untrimmed feet can make a Puli look as if he is toeing in or out. By the same token, the tendency to toe in or out may be camouflaged by careful trimming.

Before bathing I put cotton in the ears and a drop of mineral oil in the eyes. I also check the anal glands. These are scent glands located on each side of the anus. With a piece of cotton, I apply gentle pressure with the thumb on one side and the forefinger on the opposite side. The normal secretion is brown; if pus or blood is secreted, the glands require treatment by a vet. An abscess may result if neglected.

There are many shampoos on the market, but I prefer Canine Shampoo MBF. It is a medicated shampoo which makes the coat very manageable as well as gives it
THE COMBED COAT: The most necessary tools for grooming a combed Puli are a pin brush and a bristle brush. The adult dog may be brushed completely with the pin brush, but any tangles or mats should be removed by hand. The bristle brush is good for the puppy and also for the adult Puli for quick brushups between groomings. A house pet that doesn't exercise strenuously shouldn't need a complete grooming more than every ten to fourteen days. However, between groomings, I find it wise to check for mats which seem to form first around the ears and the rear.

I teach my Puli as a small puppy to stand quietly as he is being groomed, even though he doesn't need a great deal of brushing. A grooming table with a hitching post is excellent, but any sturdy table of comfortable height will do. I start grooming the feet and work upwards, using my left hand to push the hair up, brushing down with my right so that the brush touches more than the surface hair. Next I do the tail, saving the head for last. When grooming the head, I brush all the hair straight back. Then starting at the muzzle, I brush all the hair down, a layer at a time, being very careful around the eyes. It is unnecessary to part the dog's hair, for he automatically concludes his grooming with a brisk shake, and his hair falls into a natural part.

When I discover mats I separate them with my fingers, carefully pulling them apart from the ends, working toward the skin. A tight snarl can be removed more easily if it is first rubbed with ST. AUBREY'S ROYAL COATALIN or any coat product containing lanolin. Unless the snarl is large and extremely tight, it will easily break apart. Mats that have been neglected too long may have to be cut out. I use an OLIVER MAT SPLITTER, this time beginning at the skin, pulling the splitter carefully towards me. If I must resort to a scissors, I guide the scissors parallel to the hair because cutting across the hair will naturally leave a hole in the coat. If a particular section of the coat is troublesome and my charge gets restless, I give him a break by working on another area for a while. I never stop grooming because he is restless. You know the Puli--before long he will pull any trick if he knows he can get his groomer to stop. By continuing to groom on another area, he sees that I am not going to give in to him. But when I'm finished, we are both paid off--he with a goodie and I with a drink.

THE CORDED COAT: The striking breed characteristic of the Puli is his unusual, but typical, coat of shaggy hair, the result of hundreds of years of natural development. The shaggy, corded coat is not artificial; it is nature's way of protecting the Puli from the extreme conditions of outdoor living. The shaggy coat consists of a coarse outercoat (which should NEVER BE SILKY) and a very fine, dense, wooly undercoat. The two combine to form cords. The kinds of cords which will result--wide plates, round cords, or strands of different length--depend upon heredity factors.

Grooming procedures begin during the early puppy stage. The natural divisions of the coat should be respected as much as possible. If I intend to exhibit during the cording process, I continue to brush the coat, at least on the surface, while it is that I mentioned earlier. I NEVER brush this kind of coat while cording; I simply wet it down EVERY day. When coats are brushed, they do cord more slowly, but I prefer my Pulis to look as well groomed as possible in their public appearances. Until the puppy coat has reached the length and density where splitting becomes necessary to avoid matting, I brush the coat with a soft pin brush.

From eight months to one year, depending on the type of coat, climate, en-
vironment and activity, the cording begins. The most important tools for this process are fingers. I never use a comb, coarse or fine, because it not only pulls out too much coat, but it tends to split the coat ends. I carefully separate the strands by tearing each down to the skin. This frees the excess hair (dead undercoat) which will then fall out. It is important not to separate the coat into overly small strands, for such separations are not natural, and I always try to follow the natural formations as closely as possible. As the coat grows, these strands or cords will become more pronounced and dense.

The easiest way I have found to test the cords on a full coated Puli is to wet him down thoroughly in a tub, beginning the tearing procedure while he is damp. This way I can more easily see the natural formations as well as eliminate excessive undercoat which would ordinarily have to be brushed out after each separation. A warm spray of water when finished will remove all the excessive hair. When the Puli is almost dry, I check to make certain that I did not miss any needed separations. If it is not practical for me to wet down my Puli, I sometimes use a spray bottle of warm water, spraying a section of the coat at a time, then tearing the coat to the skin. A good reference for cording a dog is HOW TO RAISE AND TRAIN A KOMONDOR by Oscar Beregi and Leslie Benis, T.F.H. Publications, Inc. 1965. This book contains pictures and detailed descriptions of the procedure.

Once the coat has been evenly separated, it is easy to keep and requires care only in accordance with its own speed of growth. With a young Puli, I repeat the separation approximately every two weeks. The coat requires the greatest amount of care at the beginning stage. As the Puli nears maturity less care is needed. The fully grown Puli needs only an occasional separation of new growth. The corded coat is much easier to keep clean and neat because dirt will not penetrate the cord, and the dirt which settles on the surface is very easy to remove. However, the coat must be kept clean while it is cording.

It is extremely important that the ends of the cords be kept open. Even the smallest curl on the end will double back into the cord as the cord continues to grow. If allowed to remain, the ends will look matted, and the Puli will lose his neat appearance. The ends are very easy to check. I simply pick up a handful of cords and examine the ends. I keep the cords very short on the stomach area of male Pulis because of urine stains. If the stains are allowed to remain in the cords for any length of time, they are difficult to remove. Cutting the stomach cords is also a helpful hint for the male who is being used for stud.

For the show ring, I groom a completely corded coat by following the same procedure I use for the combed coat. Starting at the feet and holding up the coat, I brush down briskly with a pin brush or even a slicker brush to give the coat a fuller and neater appearance. Just because the Puli is corded doesn't mean he isn't groomed.

The preceding chapters were taken from PULIKOUNTRY'S brochure on grooming. Anne Kennedy kindly consented to allow PULKEYNOTES to reprint this helpful grooming information.

--All Rights Reserved by Anne Kennedy--

FOR LADIES ONLY: Be careful not to use your hair spray around your Pulis! It's been known to be toxic for animals and can be fatal to puppies. It's wise to be careful in using any kind of spray under pressure to avoid any mishaps.
ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR HOME AND SHOW

by Anne Kennedy

If dandruff appears on my Puli, I rub a little Mennen's Baby Magic into the area. This quickly clears up the problem. However, I have never had trouble with dandruff since I have been using MFB Shampoo.

If urine stains remain in the cords too long and the odor cannot be removed by bathing, I eliminate it by using a couple drops of NILODOR diluted in a pail of warm water. (NILODOR should be used sparingly.) The ends of the cords in the rear area can be easily washed, after which the odor disappears. One can also add three droops of NILODOR to a tub of water before starting the bath. I let the dog stand in the tub for a few minutes with the guilty cords immersed in the solution. Then I drain the tub and start the regular bath procedure. NILODOR now makes an aerosol spray which is effective and can be sprayed directly onto the coat.

If my little show stopper is going on a circuit of more than three shows and I know there will be no baths on the circuit, I use a PROTEIN AND CHOLESTROL HAIR CONDITIONER to prevent what I call a "kennel odor". (Any good conditioner for bleached or treated hair will do.) The conditioner gives the dog a "fresh from the bath" scent, a very clean but not a cover up scent. After the bath while the coat is still damp, I put a small amount of conditioner in the palm of my hand and use my fingertips to massage it into the skin. The conditioner MUST be used sparingly, for too much will defeat the purpose. If allowed to remain on the coat without being thoroughly rubbed into the skin, it merely collects dirt and dust, making the coat dull. If the dog has already been bathed, I simply use a spray bottle and spray the coat lightly with warm water, and then rub the conditioner thoroughly into the skin and coat.

FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK: An item sent in by Klara Benis from SCIENCE which sometimes has ethical problems of animal research, is titled RITE OF PENITENCE. It was in the KOREA TIMES, Seoul, Korea, of May 30, 1967 and read by J. McCrary of Alexandria, Va. The National Institute of Health held a memorial service before the tombs of animals killed in a series of medical experiments—with Buddhist monks reciting sutras and a celebrant burning incense and offering wine. Dr. Yu Il-Pyong, director of the animal division, says the officials' tribute is not to console the dead animals, but a assuage their sense of penitence over killing 'innocent animals'. Said Dr. Yu, "the workers here seem to think that, by holding a memorial service, they can convince themselves they did not kill the animals out of malicious intention." The Institute at Pulgwangdong experiments on about 50,000 animals a year--to get both preventive and curative medicine.

...If you take your Puli to the beach, remember that sand and salt water are irritating to the skin. So, douse with fresh water and brush out the sand. Vacuum a corded coat, then spray with fresh water and drip-dry.

...Did you know that a noseprint for a dog is an individual as a fingerprint for a human being? (Not a pawprint or an impression of the lower jaw!)

Dog napping is on the up-grade, especially here in the Southland. The new trend is to steal the dog and watch the papers for rewards. Do lock your car. Keep your
eye on your Pul i at all times, even in your own back yard.

John Kingsberry (author of "Deadly Harvest"), who teaches at Cornell University, says toxic plants include sweet peas (paralysis), lilies of the valley, larkspur, the blade of the rhubarb leaf, mistletoe (for cattle), dogwood (an allergen) and green spots on tomatoes (please remove!).

WHAT'S NEW? Birth control pills for dogs, manufactured by a Great Britain pharmaceutical house and on the market there this month (available only thru a vet.) A check with Dr. Hovland, who for almost twenty years has been our dog's best friend, told me that there has been no mention of this in the vet. medical journals in the U.S. where notice of new products is published three or four months in advance. It is interesting to note that our U.S. Food and Drug laws are much more strict than that of Great Britain. It was UPJOHN here that put out "promone", the progesterol type of hormone but withdrew it from the market when it was found to cause a pus condition of the uterus after it had been used longer than a year. (Bad side effects seem to be happening as a result of human use of the pill.) Perhaps it's repetitious to say "don't interfere with nature" but at times when it is inconvenient to have a bitch come in season, we tend to forget that the heat cycle cleanses and when it is not allowed to follow its normal course there is danger of the uterus becoming unhealthy. So (except for the fun of a pun) I'm not ready to go along with the answer the puppy could no longer by sure of getting when asked. If they had heard from Fido lately: "Yes, we had a litter from him yesterday" (Thank you, Larry Burrell)...

There's a new professional grooming tool called the MAT-A-WAY pet comb with 15 curved teeth to get out mats and snarls safe and easy. Well worth the $3.50 investment if you have a Pul with a brushed-out coat. Makes daily grooming a matter of just a few minutes. Good dog brushes have a new use--a wire one is good for real or nylon hair pieces and wigs (no more shedding hair and tangles). "Hints from Helolise" who says "It really works!"

As P. Brehm in his dissertation proved, (Dogs and Vitamins) the dog is able to synthetize ascorbic acid (Vitamin C). However, it is still possible that due to illness a lack of Vitamin C becomes evident. This was referred to in a periodical of the Vitamin Research. The importance of the Vitamin C in dogs is greater than is usually believed. It is worthwhile to examine this possibility during some illnesses and if necessary, administer the needed Vitamin C.

PULI POINTERS: Keep the hair trimmed out of your Pul i's pads. Exercising him on #4 pea gravel will keep him up on his toes, giving good tight pads. Constant exercise on concrete or other hard surface may break down the dog's pasterns. Protein and cholesterol hair conditioners on your Pul i's coat will soften it and make him smell soooo nice for more info and brands, call Anne Kennedy or Linda Smith. Some mention recently of uterine infection (not necessarily in our breed); if a bitch has regular heat periods, then suddenly comes in heat early or late, see your vet immediately; this could be a danger sign. Boosters are necessary; check the date of the last one in your files; if over a year (6 months may be wiser for a dog shown often) take him to the vet. Make sure you get DHL booster too. Also a good time to check for internal parasites; take a stool sample along and have the vet check for all parasites. Remember dogs that are shown can pick up anything and everything at shows.
FIRE BUG: A German Shepherd was blamed recently for a fire when he upset a pan of hot grease on the stove while the owner was out of the room. We are warned about leaving children with pots on the stove but little is said about pets. They can get into just as much trouble, causing either fire or injury to themselves. You should be careful with dishes too, as the animal could eat the broken china along with the stolen food. This goes for Puli too. Not only can they jump onto counters; they have been known to pull a chair over and climb up!

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CANINE DYSPLASIA CONTROL

The Board of Directors of the Puli Club of Southern California, Inc. recently voted to endorse and support the work of the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Inc. and Dysplasia Control Registry. The Board appointed Bill Pohlmann to the Chairmanship of the newly formed PCSC Canine Dysplasia Control Committee. In compliance with the requirements of the OFA Bill will act as the PCSC representative to the OFA.

Since many members might not have heard of the work of Dr. James S. Larsen, Project Director of OFA, the following background will be of interest. The Orthopedic Foundation For Animals, Inc. is a non-profit organization, affiliated with the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. It was formed to: 1) collate and disseminate information concerning orthopedic diseases of animals; 2) to advise, encourage, and establish control programs to lower the incidence of orthopedic diseases; 3) to encourage and finance research in orthopedic diseases in animals; and 4) to receive funds and make grants to carry out these objectives.

Orthopedics is that branch of surgery devoted to the prevention and correction of skeletal deformities. However, as a beginning, the OFA decided to approach the canine hip dysplasia problem. This was thought to be best handled by forming a hip dysplasia control registry.

What Is Hip Dysplasia? Dysplasia is an all-encompassing word -- and can cover any area where there is abnormal skeletal structure. How then does one know in certain areas of the body if the structure is abnormal? X-RAY IS THE ONLY POSITIVE WAY. Hip dysplasia is a malformation of the hip joint. To function smoothly and well there must be a good "fit" between the socket (acetabulum) and the ball (femoral head).

Some dogs under X-ray have shown hips so severe with dysplasia there is no contact between ball and joint. Figure 1 shows a "normal" joint; allowing for free, easy and non-painful movement. Figure 2 shows a dysplastic joint. Note not only the abnormality of the femur heads, but also the almost complete lack of any cup-shape to hold the heads. One can easily imagine the pain suffered by an animal working, running, or walking with this continual grating.

Dysplasia is no respecter of sex -- and while it has been found in very few of the smaller breeds, the large, fast-developing breeds have a higher incidence, with the medium-sized breeds (Pulik) falling somewhere in between. Dysplastic dogs should not be bred! Again, before breeding do not "guess" because of gait, or movement. Some dogs with dysplasia are capable of handling themselves quite well if they are not worked excessively, and have dry, warm living quarters.
X-RAY IS THE ONLY POSITIVE ANSWER. While it is possible to tell at a few months -- under X-ray -- a very POOR set of hips, it may take many more months for a near-normal set to be predictable. It is therefore wise to not X-ray before a year of age for a reading on which you base your judgement. Of course the longer one waits, the better.

What is OFA's Dysplasia Control? An OFA "certified normal" dog means the X-ray film of that specific dog (acceptable for certification only after one year of age) has been examined by three Veterinary Radiologists and found to be radiographically free of dysplasia. These examining Radiologists are certified in veterinary radiology by the American Board of Veterinarian Radiology.

The first step to have a dog certified is to write OFA for a packet. This packet is furnished without charge and contains: 1) an envelope large enough to hold a 14" x 17" film, although many dogs other than the very large breeds do not need such a large size film. If the film is of good quality, properly positioned and identified, and shows the entire pelvis down to and including the stifle joints, the film size will be correct for your dog. 2) A heavy backing sheet for use in returning the film for reading, in the re-usable envelope in which your packet arrived. 3) Drawing showing how to properly position for a readable X-ray. 4) Application card for proper identification of the animal... some of this same information to be a permanent part of the X-ray film itself.

Using the envelope and backing sheet in which you received the kit, return the film to OFA with your check for $10.00. OFA retains all X-rays for their files, therefore if your Veterinarian wishes to have an X-ray for his files have him take a duplicate X-ray (which can be done by putting two sheets of X-ray film in the cassette).

When your X-ray arrives at the offices in Missouri it is given an application number, and if of good diagnostic quality and properly identified and positioned, it is then routed to the three certified radiologists for diagnosis.
When their diagnosis is returned to OFA a consensus report is prepared with one of four designations: Normal, Near-Normal, Dysplastic, or Repeat Study Advised. This goes forward to the owner and his veterinarian ONLY. If the consensus is "normal" a certificate and OFA number accompanies the report to the owner. It may take six to eight weeks for this process to be completed and notification to be received.

Breed Club Representatives to OFA: The OFA By-Laws provide for an Advisory Board for Breed Clubs and Owners. The board exists for the purpose of maintaining communication and liaison between OFA and those responsible for the conduct of projects established or supported by OFA, in order to make the services of OFA and the benefits of its activities available on a broad scale with the greatest possible effectiveness.

Monthly bulletins will be received by Bill Pohlmann, as PCSC's representative, and he in turn will publish in Pulikkeynotes those articles of general interest to dog owners and/or of special interest to Puli owners concerning hip dysplasia or other orthopedic diseases germane to the Puli. In addition, all Pulik with OFA numbers indicating Normal hips will be published in Keynotes.

Bill Pohlmann
OFA Representative

PEST STRIP EMITS NERVE POISON

"Shell Chemical Company has manufactured an innocent looking gold box to kill insects. It omits a powerful nerve poison that has been found to contaminate food. Dichlorvas Vapona-R, also known as DDVP or Vapona-R, is a powerful organo-phosphorus insecticide which is the active ingredient in the No-Pest insecticide strip. When combined with a special resin, the chemical slowly vaporizes from the strips to kill insects which encounter its poisonous cloud.....

When it was proved that the strips actually interfere with a nerve enzyme known as cholinesterase in humans exposed to it in closed rooms, the Department of Agriculture ordered Shell to put on the label the words - Do not use in nurseries, or rooms where infants, ill or aged persons are confined-. Now, it has been proven that the chemical soaks into nearby food. The Agriculture Department's pesticide division reported September 11, 1969 that it had informed restaurants of the pest strip that the use of such strips would result in residues in food.

The agency said the following warning must appear on the label: "Do not use in kitchens, restaurants or areas where food is prepared and served." Shell has found a way to get around the enforcements of the label regulation. It filed a petition with the food and drug administration to request a tolerance for the chemical to be established. An official tolerance level would indicate how much of the Dichlorvas can be consumed by humans. While the petition is being studied, Shell can continue to sell the product to an uninformed and convenience-oriented public."

Dog people might want to avoid hanging these strips in closed whelping rooms or where dog food is being prepared. Until tolerance levels have been established for human beings, we may as well play it safe and only use this strip in open areas, where fresh air circulates freely.

From THE DIAMONDBACK, April, 1970, published by the University of Maryland.
AN ACTIVE FIGHT AGAINST HIP DYSPLASIA

by William Pohlmann, OFA Representative

Since the recent approval by the PCSC's Board of Directors to support and utilize the services provided by the Orthopedic Foundation For Animals, Inc. (OFA), it is indeed interesting to take note of what a midwestern woman is doing as a "Majority of One" in actively fighting Hip Dysplasia in quite a unique and effective way.

Her name is Mrs. Borcherding, and she is not only the obedience instructor for the Mound City Obedience Training Club, Inc. of St. Louis, but is the Director and Public Relations Chairman for the Samoyed Club of America, as well. In her role of obedience instructor, Mrs. Borcherding has seen the gammit of dogs--dogs of all sizes and breeds, but most important, she has seen the misery and suffering of handicapped dogs being trained to do exercises that are extremely painful to them; not from lack of care on the part of their owners, but from lack of KNOWLEDGE! The problem became doubly close and painful to her, when recently, she had to withdraw her own dog from obedience work because of dysplasia.

The following is Mrs. Borcherding's personal campaign against the ignorance of the generally misunderstood disease. The Mound City Obedience Training Club sends out the following statement under the heading of "ELIGIBILITY" on all of its Advanced Training Applications:

"Advanced Training can be injurious to health of dogs that are not physically sound. Therefore, Mound City reserves the right to refuse training to dogs which suffer from obesity, lameness, eye disorders, and other abnormalities which might prove to be harmful. It is suggested that all dogs, weighing 40 pounds or more be x-rayed to be sure they are free of Hip Dysplasia prior to making application."

A somewhat different method is used to stress the causes and effects of Hip Dysplasia to the owners of dogs entering novice work. The majority of dogs entering novice are between the ages of 6 months and one year, and it is not enough to just pass out information explaining what Hip Dysplasia is all about and to suggest x-raying when the dog is old enough. At Mound City, all dogs are watched carefully throughout the entire 12 weeks of Novice training. When a dog displays those tell-tale signs, that could mean the dog might be dysplastic, the owner is contacted individually. More complete information can be given at this time, and there is also time for answering the owner's questions in detail. It is strongly recommended to the owner that he take his dog to his veterinarian without delay, and see that the dog receives a complete checkup.

Most people entering novice classes with young dogs are usually new to the dog world. Their education in all that concerns dogs is still pretty much at the Kindergarten level, and unless they are set on the right path, they can unwittingly make mistakes that in turn can affect future generations of dogs.
Mrs. Borcherding believes that if we do our part to help discover cases of Hip Dysplasia early in a dog's life, and if we can educate the owners in the proper ways to live with the defect in those dogs (not breeding the dog, controlling his exercise and never putting undue strain on him) not only will we be an integral part of the plan to develop better and sounder dogs, but we can relieve unnecessary suffering to many dogs right here and now.

Mrs. Borcherding's active campaign of education, selective breeding habits, and constant surveillance is a sensible approach to combatting needless suffering and pain to affected dogs, and to keep other dogs from being made vulnerable to this serious disease. It would behoove every serious dog fancier and owner to make a conscious effort, as Mrs. Borcherding is doing, through education and awareness to elevate the element of human fault, that accounts for at least half of the problem of dogs contracting Hip Dysplasia.

* * * * *

OFA CERTIFICATION--A MAGIC TITLE?
by William Pohlmann, PCSC Rep to the OFA

Because of the misunderstanding of what an OFA Certificate represents, John Bower, the OFA liaison to the member breed clubs, published as his monthly news release the paragraphs that follow. I think that what he felt compelled to write, should have been written long ago, as too many "sometime" breeders are too busy to study something called genetics to appreciate what takes place as a direct result of a planned mating (or more importantly, to know to what dog not to breed). So that I won't be accused of slanting the article, I include it in its entirety for my column this month.

"The biggest problem in our breed today is loss of type, and hip dysplasia x-rays have much to do with the production of faulty dogs." How often have you read or heard that statement? Is it an excuse given by those who won't--or can't--get x-ray clearances on their dogs? Or is it an honest complaint?

"There are faulty dogs in all breeds being produced every day, simply because their breeders thought that breeding a bad bitch to a Champion would produce Champion puppies. Their theories are extended even further with the idea that, if a Champion is good, an Am/Can/Eng/Germ Ch. is even better and the ultimate is represented by adding every letter of the obedience alphabet to that title.

"The dog who holds such a multi-syllabic title may be himself a truly great dog, but is he the one to give your bitch just what she needs in the way of fault corrections? With some bitches, nothing short of reincarnation is needed. With others, perhaps the non-titled dog, just beginning his show career, has the good points your bitch needs to produce great puppies. With some, of course, the multi-titled dog is just the one needed to make that magic "nick". But, it will be the combination of dogs themselves that are responsible, not the impressive array of titles.

"None of the foregoing is news to the experienced breeder. He looks first for soundness and type in both bitch and stud, titles are the frosting that makes the end product, the puppy, easier to sell. But I don't hear anyone advocating doing away with titles, simply because not all Champions produce Champion offspring.
"So let's put the OFA number in its proper perspective. What does it represent? Simply this: "that this dog when x-rayed, had sound hips, free from the congenital defect of hip dysplasia." It is a measure of one point of soundness; a point that might otherwise be invisible in a given dog, but which would be passed on, for better or worse, to his offspring. The OFA number is not, and was never intended to be, the absolute standard for judging which dogs should or should not be bred. The OFA does not give breeding advice, nor does it judge dogs. It reads x-rays, and assigns a file number to plates that meet certain standards that indicate that the dog which was x-rayed is not dysplastic. Period.

When looking for a stud or bitch, the first question should not be "Does he have an OFA number?" But "Is it sound and a good example of the breed?" Include the OFA clearance of his hip x-rays as one point in favor of his overall soundness. When breeders begin breeding only sound, typey dogs--dogs with good fronts and heads and toplines and hips--then we can stop complaining about "unsoundness" and "loss of type". But meanwhile, let's put the blame where it belongs--on the owners of bitches, anxious for a litter, and the owners of studs, anxious for a fee. The day has not yet come when we can watch a title or an OFA number walked down the street. It has to have a dog attached to it. Let's make that dog the best we can breed."

DISLOCATION OF THE KNEECAP

by William Pohlmann, PCSC Rep to OFA

Patellar luxation (dislocation of the kneecap) has been reported in nearly fifty breeds of dogs, with the greatest incidence occurring in the toy and the miniature breeds.

The deformity varies considerably in nature, from a mild recurrent dislocation to a severe and crippling deformity of the stifle (knee joint). The disease is usually recognized between the ages of three and six months by the onset of lameness and gaiting irregularities. One or both hind legs may be affected. In the milder form of recurring patellar luxation, the dog may become suddenly lame and carry the leg in a flexed position for a time in between periods of normal movement. In severely affected dogs, the knee joint is fixed in flexion and muscular wasting and contracted tendons make normal movement impossible.

Clinical diagnosis of patellar luxation is made by the palpation (physical examination by touch) of a displaced patella or an easily 'displaceable' one. X-rays are useful in the conformation of the diagnosis. Surgical treatment of patellar luxation is aimed at the restoration of normal relationships between the femur, patella, and tibia. The success or failure of surgical treatment is usually dependent upon the degree of deformity and the age of the dog at the time of correction. Until the hereditary aspects of congenital patellar luxation are known, affected animals should not be used for breeding.

X-Rays being sent for certification should be addressed to: OFA, 817 Virginia Avenue, Columbia, Missouri 65201.
EVERY SUMMER MANY DOGS DIE A HIDEOUS DEATH IN A STEEL TRAP!

That's a shocking statement...but, since we all live in and near cities, we really don't have to worry about our dogs, do we? But, we do. The trap we are talking about isn't the sharp-toothed device used for trapping wild animals in the forest. This trap is attractive, sleek, luxurious and most dogs beg to get into it because it is an AUTOMOBILE.

All the research, the technical ingenuity, the fine workmanship that creates this vehicle cannot prevent it from being transformed into a vicious steel trap...an airless stifling oven in which a beautiful animal suffers the torments of Hell before the frantic panting ceases, the thrashing limbs relax and the faithful eyes are touched with the glazed stare of death.

PLEASE REMEMBER THIS...It does not have to be 100 degrees in the shade outside, nor does the car have to be airtight to cause your dog extreme agony and/or death. Even with the windows rolled down two or three inches, at outside temperatures of less than 90 degrees, it is possible for the temperature inside of your car to exceed 130 degrees within just one hour. The interior of an automobile left parked in the direct rays of the sun can easily reach 200 degrees.

A dog can sustain severe brain damage if left in a temperature of 115 degrees for a surprisingly short time...120 degrees quickly and painfully brings death. Although you only intend to leave your dog for a few minutes, it is very easy to lose track of time while shopping or visiting. We bring this to your attention in the hope you will be reminded to use extreme caution and spare your dog unnecessary suffering...because we love all dogs.

--From the Oklahoma City Obedience Training Club.

(The above article appeared in the Cabrillo KC Bulletin with the following comment.) Members of the Oklahoma City Obedience Training Club have had handbills printed up with the above article and, as they do their normal shopping, they maintain a sharp watch for dogs thoughtlessly left in cars while their owners comfortably shop in air-conditioned malls. Whenever a dog is found in a locked car, they check to see that the dog is not in imminent danger and then leave a handbill under the windshield wiper of that car. If the dog is in danger, they call a humane officer on an emergency number who is empowered to break into the car and remove the dog if necessary.

At the Cabrillo KC show last May, the P.A. announcer literally begged exhibitors to return to their cars because show dogs were in trouble from the heat. We can find it within ourselves to, perhaps, forgive the one-dog owner who may not really be knowledgeable about dog care, but nowhere can we scrape together even an ounce of forgiveness for dog-show exhibitors who display such cruelty toward their show-dogs.

A similar project by the breed clubs in San Diego County (and Los Angeles) would, I think, be worthwhile. We certainly have more than our share of hot days here and, unfortunately, more than our share of thoughtless people who too often leave their dogs to needlessly suffer in a parked car.

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THE OFA TO DATE
by William Pohlmann, PCSC OFA Representative

Three years ago, after a number of meetings of breeders and scientists, it was decided that enough was known about Canine Hip Dysplasia to set up a diagnostic service for diagnosing pelvic x-rays and certifying dogs with normal hip joints. To accomplish this, a non-profit corporation known as the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals Inc. (OFA) was established.

How's It Going? Two questions most frequently asked about OFA are: "How is the program doing?" and "Will it be possible to control Canine Hip Dysplasia?" The answer to the first question is the program is doing very well. There have been a rapid and continued increase in the number of pelvic x-rays received for diagnosis. The present quarters of the OFA no longer has the space to accommodate the project, and the OFA is shortly going to be moving into a new and larger building. Nearly 6,000 x-rays have been processed, of which 3,500 were received in 1969. Veterinarians and breeders have been most cooperative in expressing their appreciation of the effort that has been put forth.

With respect to the second question regarding the control of Hip Dysplasia, the results obtained by breeders participating in control programs have given support to the hypothesis that the incidence of Hip Dysplasia will be lowered markedly ONLY if dogs with normal hips are mated, and if dogs are selected and developed that have greater pelvic muscle mass.

Progress With Diagnostic Service: Pelvic radiographs (x-rays) representing 52 breeds have been submitted, and Canine Hip Dysplasia has been diagnosed in all the large breeds. Hip Dysplasia also has been seen in toy breeds with mature weights under 20 pounds. This adds support to the theory that genetically and anatomically the disposing factors for Hip Dysplasia are present in all dogs.

There is little problem with 88% of the x-rays received by the OFA in making a diagnosis of normal or dysplastic hips. A definite diagnosis is not reached on 12% of the x-rays; in these instances, repeat studies are advised, and additional x-rays are requested in 6 to 10 months for comparison.

Effectiveness of a Control Program: It is difficult to present acceptable data for a statistical analysis to determine the effects of a control program on the incidence of Hip Dysplasia. Dog breeding in America is, for the most part, a hobby, and such breeders and fanciers only breed for 1 to 3 litters a year and have no regular or set plan for combatting the problem. But there are certain indications that at least 50% of the adult dogs of the large and giant breeds have hip dysplasia. This figure (undocumented as it is) may be as good an estimate as is available.

There are three large breeding organizations that have succeeded in curbing this needless disease. The records of one, that has existed over the past 8 years, indicate that by x-raying all dogs, and breeding only those free of dysplasia, a 90% reduction in the incidence of Canine Hip Dysplasia has been realized in less than a decade.
The latest organization to take an active stand against dysplasia in their breeding and training programs purchase only dogs that are free of Hip Dysplasia, and x-ray all pups at 6 months. It is a "hard line" effort such as this that curbs the disease in a breed in the shortest possible time. It appears that if breeders, fanciers, and prospective dog owners demand more and more, that dogs be free of dysplasia when purchased for breeding, training, and show, the incidence of the disease will show a marked decline in less than a dozen months. With these general guidelines, and a serious effort on the part of Dog Clubs to implement them, better and better dogs will be born into the world, and an entire breed will be upgraded as a result.

It is my hope that PCSC can and will take definite steps in the near future to implement, as a beginning, some of the guidelines mentioned that have shown effective results in curbing skeletal abnormalities in our breed.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Ruecker,

Being a new Puli owner (or ownee), I know very little about Pulik, but having been editor of an obedience news-letter and a veterinary nurse, I have run across a few small hints which make living with a dog more pleasant.

When an accident happens in the house, wipe up what you can immediately, then a little Jubilee Kitchen Wax on the wood floors removes the spot and puts down a little wax for protection. On a rug pour table salt on the spot, let dry thoroughly then vacuum.

A male dog and a prize shrub? Black pepper on the ground is a deterrent and it is cheap. A drop of mineral oil in the eyes before bathing can prevent eye damage or blindness from soap in the eyes. Tar on the feet in the summer can be removed after softening with baby oil or peanut butter (that's right, peanut butter).

Small cotton fibers on the wound helps stops the bleeding if you clip a nail too close.

My husband and I look forward to our copy of Pulikeynotes every month, keep up the good work.

Mrs. Kelly McLaughlin

DON'T MOVE, YOUR ON CANDID CAMERA: Pulikeynotes received two interesting letters, one from Pat Jimenez and the other from Nick and Joan Apostolu describing their experience in having their Pulis x-rayed for hip displasia prior to mating them. The unusual part of it was that they were x-rayed without the use of an anesthetic. They taught their dogs (Ch. Csardas' B'Gosh of Sczyr and Tisza Mira) to lay on their backs and were delighted to find that they were able to get fine radiographs. They must have been pretty good because both dogs were certified by the OFA as free of hip displasia and they hold OFA Certificate Numbers PU-23 and PU-24, respectively. Other readers may be interested in training their Pulis in a similar manner since it saves the dog the inconvenience associated with the use of a general anesthetic. By the way, other OFA numbers will be printed in coming issues.

MRS. PAUL McLAUGHLIN ASKS, "Does anyone know of a ball that can be enjoyed by two small boys and two small Pulik (with sharp teeth). In the course of a game of catch one always ends up with a deflated ball, a puzzled Puli and two crying kids."

---Her answer and yours may be a Nerf ball. It's foam rubber, about six inches in diameter, and it can be used in the house.
The value of shots

by Julie Ruecker

The cost of immunizing your Puli against distemper, hepatitis, and leptospirosis runs between $15 and $25, while the cost of treating distemper alone can run from $100 to $150 and up. Furthermore your dog has little chance of surviving any of these illnesses and if he should be one of the lucky ones who does survive he is almost certain to have suffered some damage to his body or brain. According to Dr. Robert Simpson DVM, when he started practice in 1952 there were about ten dogs a day brought in with distemper. Now, with preventive medicine in more widespread use he gets about one dog a week. The nature of the disease itself appears to be changing. Years ago if a dog contracted distemper he was almost always under two years old. At that time it was known as a puppy disease. Today, however, dogs of all ages are contracting distemper. This emphasizes the importance of yearly booster shots.

About two years ago a conference was held by the AKC, the AAHA (Amer. Animal Hosp. Ass.), and the AVMA (Amer. Vet. Med. Ass.). At that time they came to the conclusion that puppy shots (serum) which had been previously used had little or no place in an effective immunization program. The recommendations of the conference are given as follows: 1) Ten days to two weeks after the puppy has been weaned the MLV (modified live virus) shots should be started. The first shot is for distemper and hepatitis; 2) The second shot should be given in thirty days, at which time the bacterial vaccine for leptospirosis is added; 3) The immunization should be completed at about three months of age with a third shot; 4) The dog should receive a yearly booster shot for distemper, hepatitis, and leptospirosis; and 5) At four months the puppy should receive his rabies shot. In California dogs are required to have a rabies shot every two years. The requirements differ from state to state and should be checked with your local Humane Society.

In most places rabies has been almost wiped out due to stringent control laws for vaccination of all dogs. Every so often there are outbreaks of the disease. Dr. Simpson related that one morning during such an outbreak they had eight rabid dogs brought in to the office. He said that you hesitated before you picked up a dog for examination.

It is difficult to diagnose many of these diseases, especially distemper, in the early stages due to the fact that they are not consistent in their symptoms. The best defense against these diseases is to insure your dog's immunity with the proper immunization program. But remember, no program can be 100% effective for all animals. You should know your pet so that at the first signs of illness the veterinarian can begin treatment.

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OFA DYSPLASIA CONTROL REGISTRY PROCEDURE

by William Pohlmann, PCSC Rep to the OFA

The PCSC, as a part of its continuing campaign of promoting good breeding practices, is about to officially utilize the services of the OFA Registry, as evidenced by the listing in Pulikkeynotes each month of the OFA Certified Pulik. This listing will begin next month. Since all serious and reputable breeders will welcome the formalized and impartial certification system, the following description of the procedures used by the OFA in certifying Dysplasia-free dogs will be of interest.

The Dysplasia Control Registry of the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA), offers breeders and practicing veterinarians expert unbiased evaluation of pelvic radiographs (x-rays), taken for interpretation of the status of the hip joints of mature and young adult animals.

When you have your Puli x-rayed by your vet, it is necessary for the vet to properly position the dog for good film evaluation. If your vet is not familiar with OFA x-ray requirements, the information included with the OFA Kit containing the application form contains detailed instructions for the proper x-ray technique. It is advisable to make more than one copy of the x-ray for future study and/or reference for comparative purposes.

For submission of x-rays to the OFA, it is necessary to have the film permanently identified at the time the x-ray is taken with the following information: registered name, AKC registration number, birthdate, and owners name. The veterinarian should identify the name of his hospital and the date the film was taken on the x-ray. The age requirement for certification of a pelvic x-ray is one year of age or older, since the dog's musculo-skeletal system is nearly mature at this time. It is necessary to submit with the x-ray, a completed and signed application form, along with a service fee check for $10.00. Application forms and mailing envelopes are available from the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Inc., 817 Virginia Ave., Columbia, Mo. 65201.

When your film is received at the Missouri office, the film is screened as to diagnostic quality. An application number is assigned to each film of satisfactory quality that has a completed and signed application form. Groups of films are then air mailed to three different veterinary radiologists, all of whom are specialists in diagnostic pelvic radiography and who are qualified specialists in radiology as certified by the American College of Veterinary Radiology. When the first radiologist has completed his evaluation, the films are returned by air mail to the OFA with his interpretations for each film. The same group of films is then sent to the second and third radiologists for their interpretations (none of the radiologists are aware of how the other radiologists evaluated the films until the final report has been sent to the owners, to insure unbiased and objective evaluation). A consensus report is issued on the basis of the evaluations of the three radiological interpretations, and if the consensus is normal, a certificate of normalcy is issued for the dog, coded by breed and serial number. In the case of the dysp-
lastic consensus, no certificate is issued and a confidential report is sent only to the owner and referring veterinarian. In the case of young dogs with marginal conformation of the hip joints, the radologists may not be able to evaluate the true status of the hip joints and may request that another pelvic evaluation be made for comparative purposes. This may be an immediate request or an evaluation to be made when the dog has had additional time to mature. This re-evaluation is made without further charge.

A post card requesting permission to list the dogs name as being certified normal accompanies all normal certificates. If the owner desires to have his dog listed as normal by breed associations, he signs the card granting this permission and returns the signed card to the OFA. In all other cases, the results of the examination are held in strict confidence.

Films received for evaluation are retained by the OFA for research purposes, and as a permanent record for future reference. This collection of x-rays, representing over 75 breeds, now comprises the largest single all breed collection in the world.

ALL FILMS BEING SENT TO THE OFA FOR CERTIFICATION MUST BE ADDRESSED TO: ORTHOPEDIC FOUNDATION FOR ANIMALS, INC., 817 VIRGINIA AVE., COLUMBIA, MISSOURI 65201
Section Seven

Pulikomics & Poetry
"IF" FOR DOGS

Author unknown

If you can stay at heel when all about you
Are jerking leashes, barking loud and gay;
If you can make your left and right turns smoothly
And not go wide or block your handlers' way,
If you can do your figure 8's sublimely
Without regard for perfumed human legs,
If you can stand up straight and calm and rigid
While a stranger's hand most knocks you off your pegs;
If you can do a recall full of spirit
And sit in front and finish with a flair;
If you can sit and down while from a distance
Your handler stands and sweats in silent prayer;
If you can heel off leash and never be distracted
By deafening noises and falling objects near;
If you can drop on signal at precisely
The spot the judge has indicated where;

If you can get your dumbbell minus mothing
Nor miss the jump on travelling either way;
If you can clear the broad jump without walking
Across the boards or stopping first to play;
If you can do your scent discrimination
Regardless of the smells upon the floor;
If you can find some old unwanted gauntlet
Your stupid handler's dropped but never worn;
If you can do your paces just on signal
Without the aid of sound or spoken word;
If you can jump both ways when sent to distance
To do an act that many call absurd;
If you can stand in group at strict attention
You'll gain the praise of all who came to see;

And what is more, my canine friend, you'll finish
The proud possessor of the prized U.D.

--courtesy of Ernie Cowell

* * * * *

We suppose you've heard the one about the two pups watching a twist dance.
One said to the other: "When I act like that they give me worm pills!"


* * * * *

"What the heart has once owned and had, it shall never lose."

--H. W. Beecher
SEVEN PULIK

by Isobel Whipple

If a "rose is a rose is a rose", and a Puli is a Puli is a Puli,
What are seven Pulik? I'll tell you what seven Pulik are.
Seven Puli housedogs are bedlam, and they are heaven!
They are the reason you can't take trips, because you can't leave the dogs!
They are twenty-eight muddy paws on every rainy day.
They are fourteen wonderful brown eyes full of love and deviltry.
They are seven madly waving tails, and seven wiggling bodies, to welcome you,
As from a world cruise, when you return from market or from the next room.
They are seven coats to be brushed and combed and washed ad infinitum.
They are seven mouths to be regularly filled with a balanced diet plus trimmings.
They are seven eager minds to be taught the rudiments of good behavior,
And as much more as you have the wit and ability to teach.
They are seven red tongues to bestow "Puli kisses", and to keep water pans empty.
They are seven sets of beautiful white teeth-in puppyhood, especially designed
To chew up linoleum, plaster, rugs, all furniture, anything made of plastic,
clothing, bedding, pillows, and all paper products,
Particularly unread newspapers and the morning mail.
They are seven shrill barks, in seven different keys, enough to wake Morpheus,
himself,
When anyone approaches the house, or when a strange dog barks a quarter of a mile away.
They are seven personalities, each one unique in itself,
Yet all alike in instantly sensing when you are tired, or ill, or worried,
Then each does his bit to be unusually good or comforting in his own inimitable way.
They are one of the most beautiful sights in the world when they race and play together.
And one of the most peaceful when they lie relaxed and resting in the house.
And when the boy puppy comes and stands before you with a little yip to attract your attention,
And then firmly, and ostentatiously "sits", to show you he has already learned the lesson you first started to teach him twenty minutes ago,
And you would like another piece of puppy biscuit, please.
Or when the puppies first succeed in waiting to make puddles just outside instead of just inside the door,
Or when you sit down to look at the evening paper, and the girl puppy flings herself in your lap,
On top of the paper, of course, and, after giving you a slurp from chin to forehead,
Before you can dodge, curls up with a sigh of perfect contentment,
And the boy puppy drops across your feet and goes instantly to sleep still clutching his squeak-toy
Because he had been unsuccessfull in his efforts to put it in your ear,
And the yearling comes and puts her paws on your knee, and lays her head adoringly against you, and is as still as a mouse
Just pressing close,
And the four older dogs come up on each side and nudge you gently for their share of attention,
And every inch of every dog says more clearly than words ever could,
"All we want in life is to be near you!"
Then you wish for as many arms as Siva, to be able to pat and hug them all at once.
And you can only say a fervent, "Thank you, God, for putting Pulik in this world,
And for letting me have seven of them, but please, dear God, don't ever let me weaken and have Eight!"

--Reprinted by Special Permission, 1966

"If you have knowledge, let others light their candles at it."...Fuller

JINGLE DUMB BELLS
by Harvey "Babe" Glaze

We're dashing to the Show
Our training to display,
What Master doesn't know
Is that I'll goof today.
I saw him write the check
$6.50 down the drain,
Cause I'll get no leg this time
Only his disdain.

Goofing time, goofing time,
Goofing all the way.
I never goof at Practice Time,
It's only on Show day.

(Repeat)

He sees me wave my tail
And thinks that all is well.
He doesn't know I'll fail,
But I feel full of hell.
I worked so well all week
He thinks we'll really score
But when he sees what I've got planned
Oh, Boy, will he be sore!

Goofing time, goofing time,
Goofing all the way.
I never goof at Practice Time,
It's only on Show day.

(Repeat)

--Reprinted from the Great Dane Obedience Club Bulletin.

"Make it a habit in your house to treat pets with affectionate, gentle hands."

...Twist your tongue around this one and tell it to your Puli:

SHEEP SHOULD NOT SLEEP IN A SHACK
SHEEP SHOULD SLEEP IN A SHED.

Did you hear the one about the woman who called the Vet and said she was worried about her new dog? "He keeps chasing cars all day." "They all do that," said the Vet, "It's quite natural." "But," she insisted, "he seems to chase nothing but Volkswagons!" "I see nothing wrong in that either," the doctor assured her. "But, doctor," cried the woman, "he buries them!"...Schiring Vet. Digest.
DO YOU KNOW YOUR WORKING DOGS?

by Lois Powers

1. named after a town in the center of the livestock country near Stuttgart; is known to have carried his master's purse drawn around his neck to discourage bandits.

2. has a wide range of working areas—herding, leading the blind, policing, and guarding.

3. named because of the manner in which he fights.

4. a dog at home in the water and on the land who is famous for rescues of children in deep water and for carrying lifelines to shipwrecked vessels.

5. a large, outdoor dog with an unusual coat who protects rather than herds.

6. has a well-feathered tail with a small curl at the end called a "crochet"; used primarily as sheep and guard dogs.

7. more trusted for guard duty than men by King Matthias during days of political intrigue; later commoners used for herding.

8. a uniquely coated dog with an expressive tail whose adept footwork and keen intelligence earned him the place of the shepherd's "right hand man."

9. an aristocratic, medium-sized dog weighing 15-20 pounds more than his well-structured body suggests because of compact structure and dense muscles; used as a guard, police and war dog.

10. a large "drover's dog" which was used for driving sheep and cattle to market; his gait is like the shuffle of a bear.

11. famous for rescue work at the Hospice in the Swiss Alps; gifted with a keen sense of smell which helped the path-finder to rescue helpless persons in snow storms.

12. his love of pulling carts makes him amenable to sled work in winter; ideal for pack and guard work on ski trips.

13. an enduring worker who guarded reindeer for centuries; deserted dogs of this breed are known to have survived on the ice fields of the Antarctic Circle.

14. one of the first pure-bred dogs imported to the U.S. when Americans began exhibiting; has two kinds of coats.

15. an elegant, large dog used by the Germans as a boar hound; a breed whose standard is in international agreement.

16. the dog of the gamekeeper who had a utilitarian birth by crossing two dogs with characteristics for protecting game.
WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SPORTING DOGS?

by Lois Powers

1. A primitive stone etching resembling this dog, a Magyar hunter and a falcon dates back to the 10th century; a favorite of barons and war lords; aristocratic bearing; short coat; strong but graceful and swift.

2. Named for a geographic region in the U.S.; brought from England on a ship which was wrecked, but a dog and a bitch were rescued; has great prowess in rough waters; said to retrieve 200 to 300 birds a day.

3. A dog that comes from Newfoundland rather than from where his name suggests; generally black; has a close coat which sheds water and a tail like an otter; breed almost died out in native country because of heavy dog tax.

4. A dog developed by careful crossing with Spanish, English and German dogs; special emphasis was placed on "die hohe nase," (the high nose); an unusually versatile hunting dog.

5. A rich mahogany coat; from the Emerald Isle; "a fatal gift of beauty which has led breeders to sacrifice field ability to the show rings."

6. A working gun dog with a mysterious beginning; specimens evolved in Middle West; swims like a seal using his tail as a rudder, but works equally well on rough ground.

7. Has a German heritage; at one time was used for hunting big game--wild cats, mountain lions, etc.; breeding was controlled by sportsmen who bred for sport not for profit; a fine hunting companion.

8. A bird dog who is associated with the names Laverack and Llewellin; has a straight tail tapered to a fine point; dog stands about 25 inches; wide range of colors.

9. An early champion was purchased from a cobbler who received the yellow puppy as payment; has endurance and swims and retrieves well. Yellow was included in his name until 1920; his coat is almost waterproof allowing him to withstand icy waters.

10. Named, according to some authorities, because of unusual proficiency in hunting woodcocks; innate desire to hunt; usual method is to quarter ground ahead of hunter and very quickly flush out game, then stay until hunter shoots and commands him to retrieve. Undoubtedly Dutch but considered a French breed because major development took place in France; medium size dog low on legs; harsh bristle-like coat like that of a boar; deliberate and slow worker with keen nose.

11. A rich mahogany coat; from the Emerald Isle; "a fatal gift of beauty which has led breeders to sacrifice field ability to the show rings."

12. A red and white gun dog found principally in Wales; a dog with such an excellent nose that without training he will hunt alone resisting commands.
DO YOU KNOW YOUR HOUNDS?
by Lois Powers

1. an adversary of the badger; also hunted fox and hare; combines tracking ability of hounds and proportion and temperament of terriers; elongated structure.

2. known first in U.S. as Russian wolfhound; early breeder was a Russian duke who crossed Arabian Greyhound with a Russian dog to get heavier coat for colder climate; result was a speedy, graceful, aristocratic dog.

3. was first mentioned in Papyrus at the sacred Mountain of Moses; dog is referred to as "cynocephalus", freely translated means "monkey faced hound"; great speed and dexterity; hunts leopards, gazelles and rabbits; high tail carriage; high hip bone; silky fur and feathered legs.

4. a very old breed native of Africa; relatively unknown in U.S. until 1937; beautiful reddish coat with points of white; a fastidious dog who cleans himself like a cat; a "barkless" dog; forehead fashioned with deep furrows.

5. unusual powers of scent; can pick a man out of a crowd; persistent in tracking; does not attack the man he is trailing; docile breed; one dog alone was credited with 600 convictions; dignitaries of the church fostered its development.

6. sometimes called the African Lion Hound; a native of South Africa; used by Boer farmers who needed a dog who could hunt, guard and was strong enough to stand the bush country and great temperature changes; has a strip of hair growing in reverse direction down the middle of his back.

7. first mention is in Ovid 63 B.C.-17 A.D.; carvings in Egyptian tombs also show this type of dog; favorite of royalty of Europe; often hated by commoners because the dog lived in more luxury than they; famous Canute Laws indicate high regard for dog; used for racing.

8. often run in packs in field trials; single classes are called derbies; primarily hunt hare.

9. royal dog of Egypt; ancient breed known when Alexander invaded India in 329 B.C.; recent excavations of Sumerian Empire reveal carvings similar to the breed dating back 7000 to 6000 B.C.; the word dog in the BIBLE means this breed; so esteemed was the dog he was often mummified with Pharohs; has great speed for bringing down gazelles; is sometimes raced.

Reference: THE COMPLETE DOG BOOK, the official Publication of the AKC.
DO YOU KNOW YOUR TERRIERS?
by Lois Powers

1. a useful, small hunter in the bushland; one of the smallest working terriers; not of European origin; recently admitted to the AKC; harsh, blue-black or silver-black coat with tan markings; has a perky face and a very short tail.

2. an old breed whose native home is Wales; once known as Old English Terrier or Black and Tan Terrier; a sporting dog used for hunting fox, otter, and badger; broad head; about 15 inches tall; a rough, hard black and tan coat.

3. the breed was a fad with undergraduates at Cambridge; in spite of short legs, the dogs go out with horses and hunt rabbits; wire-coated, usually red; head has slightly "foxy" appearance; standard says "honorable scars from fair wear and tear shall not count against him."

4. originated in Ireland; named for the county where he was discovered; used for hunting, retrieving and even herding; considered a working and a sporting dog; Irish standard requires rough coat; American and English standard requires trimmed coat; blue-gray color.

5. direct line descends to farmers bordering Scotland and England; Sir Walter Scott's travels acquainted him with the dog and he made the breed famous in Guy Mannering; named for the farmer in that novel; not like most terriers in that the breed has "no straight lines"; a rough, double coat-hard and soft; a fearless hunter.

6. named for a mining shire in Northumberland, England; two distinct colors--liver or blue; narrow, rounded head; back has good natural arch creating a definite tuck-up; graceful dog.

7. modern dog is an attempt to preserve in typical form the old time working terrier of the Isle of Skye; has sporting and vermin killing ability; short and broad headed; one correct weight--14 pounds for dogs, 13 pounds for bitches; height 9 1/2 inches; not a trimmed coat.

8. descriptions of four centuries ago fit the modern standard; Dr. John Caius, in Of English Dogges; flowing coat which protected him in days when he challenged vicious animals; named for northwestern island in Scotland, his native home; no rival in his "own domain"; very popular, at one time it was said "a duchess would be almost ashamed to be seen in the park unaccompanied by her ______." 

Reference: The Complete Dog Book, the official publication of the AKC.

Answers to "Do You Know Your Terriers?":
1. Australian Terrier
2. Welsh Terrier
3. Kerry Blue Terrier
4. Norfolk Terrier
5. Skye Terrier
6. Bedlington Terrier
7. Cairn Terrier
DO YOU KNOW YOUR NON-SPORTING DOGS?

by Lois Powers

1. a native American breed; named after an American city; a cross between two English dogs; short head; snow white markings.

2. a Chinese hunting dog dating back to the Han dynasty, 150 B.C.; one theory says the dog is a cross between the Mastiff and Samoyed; possess a pure black tongue; name believed to have evolved from a pidgin English term meaning bric-a-brack or knickknack.

3. ancestors were probably an English dog sent in large numbers to the continent; two distinctive features; the bat ear and the level skull between ears while domed above eyes; may be any color except black; pugnacious expression of English dog is not desired.

4. known in native land, India, as 'Bark Lion Sentinel Dog'; heavy coat of hair to protect dog from rigors of climate; upcurled tail; last two characteristics are true of the four native Indian breeds; often guards inside of dwellings; quick hearing; lion-like colors preferred.

5. originated in Flemish province of Belgium; ancestors were small black sheep dogs which followed wagons in the provinces; the breed was once called Spits or Spitshe; used for guarding; present name is Flemish for 'little captain'; close undercoat; short and thick set body; an outstanding ruff and long culotte.

6. for years regarded as the national dog of France; used as a retriever as well as a traveling circus trick dog; probably named from German word for 'splashing in the water'; dog was shorn of full coat to facilitate swimming; thus the custom of clipping began; number of sizes and colors.

7. originated in a province of Austria; though he has many native names, his dependable clowner in circuses because of his retentive memory; has been a dog of wars, draft dog, retriever, and coaching dog; slick white coat gayly decorated with spots of jet black.

8. favorite dog of the Dutch; a political event drew attention to the dog; Holland was divided into camps--partisans of Prince of Orange and the Patriots; A leader of the Patriots had a dog named Kees and the breed became a symbol of the group--a dog of the people; dog was formerly known as a barge dog on the river Rhine; pictures of the dog are found in the work of artist Jan Steen; wolf-gray color; stand off coat.

9. originates in British Isles; named because of his function; ferocity more important than beauty in early breeding; after 1835 when dog fighting became illegal, breeders tried to keep most characteristics except ferocity.

1. native land of Germany; is similar to Doberman but smaller; a valuable watch dog; often used on the stage; the "Minpin" is very fond of home and master; has a close, slick coat.

2. probably a cross between the Techichi, a Mexican dog of the Toltec civilization which was located near present day Mexico City, and a small hairless dog brought from Asia to Alaska; breed was highly favored by wealthy; blue dogs were thought sacred; common people had little regard for the breed; dog had a religious value; it was believed to guide humans through the underworld; small dog, smooth coated and long coated.

3. called the "monkey dog" because of a monkeyish expression derived from a coat with wiry texture; 10 1/4 inches at shoulder; 7-8 pounds.

4. ancient peoples beginning with Mediterranean races including Phoenicians and Roman governors at the time of Paul owned this dog; Greeks erected tombs for these dogs; tiny but spirited; spaniels not terriers; mantle of long silky, white hair.

5. no claim to antiquity; in beginning dog belonged to working classes, especially weavers about whom it was said that the dogs' hair was the ultimate product of their looms; distinctive colors--a dark, steel blue, a rich golden tan on head and bright tan on chest; all puppies are born black.

6. native of Australia, but not only the brush country, but rather a companion in suburban homes; a cross between Australian Terrier and Yorkshire; soft, silky textured coat of blue and tan.

7. sacred dog in China; replicas carved in many materials--ivory, bronze, wood, etc.; traceable to Tang Dynasty; theft of dogs was punishable by death; long coat; profuse mane; variety of colors; high tail set.

8. "not a dog of beauty...but one teeming with personality"; a delightful "little Belgian street urchin" crossed with the German Affenpinscher was the foundation of the breed; a small compact dog with a harsh coat and an upturned face.

9. the favorite of royalty; brought to England during the reign of Charles 1; a favorite in the days of Pompeii; "cave canem" or beware of the dog is a reference to the tiny breed, not to the Mastiff who was chained, but to the little dog because he might so easily be stepped on. Frederick the Great had one and the story is told that he carried him into battle; in battle it was necessary for Frederick to hide under a bridge; the dog did not utter a sound; slender, graceful and elegant.

10. thought to indigenous to Holland though others believe origin to be China; was first imported to England by traders from the Dutch East India Company; square appearance; thick, soft ears like black velvet; should have black muzzle and black diamond on forehead; fine short hair.

11. known in sixteenth century as dwarf spaniel; often seen in paintings and tapestries of Ruben, Walteau and Fragonard; Madame de Pompadour owned two; many were sold to the court of Louis XIV; ears like butterfly wings.
1. Babbler
2. Flush
3. Coursing
4. Poach
5. Catch Dog
6. Blinker
7. Retriever
8. Bay
9. Bandog
10. Bolt
11. Point
12. Cur
13. Drag
14. Dropper
15. Holt

A. A dog that points a bird and then leaves it.
B. The act of bringing back shot game to handler.
C. To drive or "start" an animal out of the earth or burrow.
D. To drive birds from cover; to force them to take flight.
E. The immovable stance of the hunting dog taken to indicate the presence and position of game.
F. A bird-dog cross.
G. A hound that barks when not on the trail.
H. When hunting or trespassing on private property.
I. The prolonged bark of the hunting hound.
J. A dog tied by day, released at night.
K. The lair of the fox or other animals in tree roots, etc.
L. To feed, house, and care for a dog.
M. The sport of chasing the hare by Greyhounds.
N. A dog used to catch a hunted animal so hunter can take it alive.
O. A trail prepared by moving a bag with animal scents over the ground.

P. A Mongrel.

A PULI FOR CHRISTMAS

'Tis the morning of Christmas and strewn through the house
Are the new Puli's playthings except for the mouse.
He chewed that to pieces and swallowed the squeaker,
He's hiccupping now, through his built-in loud speaker.

I gave him some turkey, Dad slipped him some dressing,
Something fuzzy he swallowed has got us all guessing.
He chomped down some tinsel, then chewed on a bauble
And THAT came up, well the mess was just awful!

He rested a minute, made a pass at Dad's slipper,
Ran off with Mom's girdle (his ear caught in the zipper).
A race through the kitchen, a slide through the hall
And dash away, dash away, dash away all.

All Santa's reindeer and Rudolph to boot
Wouldn't mess up the house like our puppy (so cute).
Up to now Mom was quiet, then she found her voice:
"Either close up that puppy, or me, take your choice."

"Until he's learned manners and how to behave,
He's not to run free or I'll be in my grave."
And what do you know? We found some old towels,
Made his bed in the bathroom, expecting some howls,
But you'd never believe it, he curled up so quiet
And went sound asleep-after causing that riot.

-by Adele Dow. Taken from
A PULI'Z LETTER TO ZANTA

Dear Zanta -

I know that you are very busy at this time of year, but I have a few requests:

I would like a ball, a red one that fits in my mouth just so, and one for that fool cat so she will leave mine alone.

I would like a key, so that I can let all the hamsterz out. They get tired of being in their cage; and beside it is fun to shaze them.

I would like a water dish that would not spill when I carry it from room to room. My feet get wet.

I would like a lock - no key - so that Johnny's snake would stay in. I do not like being chased by snakez!

I would like a set of bookz, so that I could go to school. If I had bookz they would think I really belonged there.

I would like a blue blanket. Mary pullz ourz off during the night. I could also use my own pillow. She keepz pulling it out from under my head.

And I could certainly use a sweeter smelling tick dip. My friend, the German Shepherd, wouldn't come near me for a week!

I would like permission for all car ridez. I get very tired of being left at home.

And rawhide chew bonez. I sort of got in trouble when I ate Johnny's shoe the other day.

I would like my own chair. I alwayz have to race my people for theirz. I uzully win but they just scoot me out!

Merry Chriztmaz
Maki

P.Z. I will leave a milkbone under the Chriztmaz tree for you.

The younger generation may not be going to the dogs, but it is going back to the dogs. After all the Pulzi preceeded the hippi and the yippi by over 7000 years! Long hair and all!

* * * * *
ODE TO KUMPANIA'S DOUBLE TROUBLE UPON HER SIX MONTH BIRTHDAY

by Judy Mischka

Puli puppy, you gorgeous thing, coddled, nurtured, loved, adored. Carefully socialized and disciplined; black of coat and dark of eye, your shape and form a pleasure. Sound, alert, and active, able to leap to the top of the highest counter. Why are you so much trouble?

Your Sun sign Aries, Moon in 27 degrees Leo, health and happiness are yours. Why are you so unbearably stubborn, why try to knock me down when I gait you, why do your legs turn to rubber in the show ring? The AKC knows something, your papers aren’t back yet.

Why do you cause so much trouble?

Your crate is layered with soft things; towels, washcloths, sponges, blankets, bedspreads, Math books, letters, and kleenex, all stolen with care. The clothing you gather is truly exquisite, pajamas, socks, shirts, and that bikini which does not fit you.

How do you get into all that trouble?

Your favorite secret place is under the bed, when you are not tromping on top of it. Toys, (not yours), needles and thread, pencils, glasses, a can opener, combs, crayons, yarn, a book on training dogs, and one potted plant. Are you furnishing an apartment there?

I love you so — and you are Trouble!

* * * * *

'I only agreed to take care of their dog because
I thought they were going away on their vacation'
Ten little Puli puppies sitting in a line
One didn't get his shots... then there were nine.
Nine little Puli puppies, just tempting fate
One wasn't wormed... then there were eight.
Eight little Puli puppies, wee bits of heaven,
One ran in front of a car... then there were seven.
Seven little Puli puppies, out picking up sticks,
One ate a poison plant... then there were six.
Six little Puli puppies, just starting to thrive,
One was left in the heat... then there were five.
Five little Puli puppies, gaining weight galore,
One got bloat... then there were four.
Four little Puli puppies, out and running free,
One was stolen... then there were just three.
Three little Puli puppies, scrounging for something to do,
One chewed on a light cord... then there were only two.
Two little Puli puppies, out playing in the sun
There was no water... so then there was one.
One little Puli puppy, all alone and sad,
Once had nine littermates, plus a mom and dad.
TEN LITTLE PULI PUPPIES, SITTING IN A LINE,
GIVEN LOTS OF LOVE AND CARE, THEY'RE ALL JUST FINE!!!
The child cried.
The Puli ran to lick her face
And offer furry comfort.

The sun was bright;
The leaves kicked up by the wind.
The Puli romped and played with her.

Tired and alone,
The Puli laid his head in the child's lap
To show his love.

The Puli will share her tears, laughter,
Heartache, joy, play, work,
And her candy bar.

By Julie Ruecker

* * * * *

HAIR!

I wonder where the dog hair goes
That we don't eat or brush off clothes?
And have you ever asked just why
It always seems to want to fly?
Do all your friends look down their nose
At all those hairs upon your clothes?
And could you sometimes almost die
When they find some hair in the apple pie?
There's only one bright side I see--
Since I've been raising dogs;
I've got lots less company!

-Submitted by Pam Trent from the
"German Shepherd Special".
A STORY RELATED BY CARL STRONA-- Three Puli owners, an accountant, an engineer and a lawyer were bragging about their dogs. The accountant insisted his Puli was the smartest, "and I'll prove it!" "Number," he called, "Come here. Count out 25 biscuits." Number quickly flipped out 25 biscuits and barked 25 times.

"Your dog is pretty smart," concluded the Engineer, "but my Puli is smarter and I can prove it. Slide rule," he hollered, "come here. Now give the square root of 25." Slide rule went right to work and flipped out 5 dog biscuits and barked 5 times.

The lawyer said, "I've got to admit that Number and Slide rule are pretty smart Pulis, and they are probably smarter than mine, but Loophole is mighty crafty. "Loophole perform." he commanded. Whereupon Loophole serviced both Pulis and ate all the dog biscuits.

* * * * *

"Patience is the ability to idle your motor when you feel like stripping your gears."

* * * * *

OFFICIAL filling out form for dog license: "It's an American Puli, isn't it?" "No," replied the Puli owner. "All her ancestors were Hungarians, therefore she is Hungarian."

"But she was born in America?"

"Yes. But if she had her pups in my stable, I wouldn't call them horses."

--Anne Kennedy--

* * * * *

PULIKOMIKS

"Two Pulis save the work of FIVE men."--Elizabeth Csengeri

"One Puli can herd 200 to 300 cows and 400 to 500 sheep."

"Did you say one Puli, Miss Csengeri?" asked a listener in disbelief. "ONE PULI, of course," responded Miss Csengeri.

When asked what kind of brush she used on her Puli puppies, Miss Csengeri answered, "A soft brush--my brush."

A young man pointing to the "I Am A Puli People" button asked, "Where can I get one of those for a German Shepherd?" We missed the boat; we should have made them for all breeds and sold them at the Puli Headquarters.

Someone watching a Puli work in the obedience ring: "Now I've seen everything--a trained mop."

Tigra, Ruecker's little Puli, does things in reverse. She growls when she wants attention. A young Negro man was not the least dismayed as he stopped to pet her. "Stop growling at me," he said. "I'm black too."
about...PEOPLE...PLACES and PULIS (mostly)...

by Margaret Curran

What do Puli people talk about when they get together? About Pulis (mostly... Marjorie Cornelius was planning a Puli party when she went home to Berkeley to celebrate "Rici's" championship.....This reporter got a lesson in Instant Hungarian (the double consonants) from Steve DeBodnar....Hungarians love jokes about the Russians and one that is making the rounds among Puli people is about the little Hungarian boy who came to school and told his teacher about his new litter of Puli pups. "They're drinking their milk and doing everything they should do," he said. "They're good little Communists." The teacher, pleased with his answer, remembered to ask him a couple of weeks later how his Pulis were. "Fine," said the little boy. "but they're not Communists anymore." "What!" said his teacher. "Not Communists anymore? Why not?" "Because their eyes opened," was the little boy's answer.

FROM BILL POHLMANN: A young boy wrote to a Dog Columnist of a newspaper asking: "I used to be friends with my neighbor's dog until he bit me while wagging his tail--what does that mean?"

The columnist wrote back: "That means the dog's front end doesn't like you as much as his rear end."

...."GOOD JUDGMENT COMES FROM EXPERIENCE, EXPERIENCE COMES FROM BAD JUDGMENT!"....

DID YOU HEAR? about the owner whose car was stolen with a dog in it? 'Wouldn't the dog put up a fuss?' asked the police. 'Oh my goodness no.' was the reply. "The dog was crazy about that car. As long as she was in it, she didn't care who was driving it!"...And about this "WOOF-HIC". A dispatch out of Twigmouth, England--A German Shepherd has lost his job as a watchdog at a pub here after the landlord said he started drinking so much he bumped into furniture, developed hangovers and pestered customers into giving him beer.

GAMES PULIK PLAY:

Catch--especially fun in the house at six in the morning; manner of play--one Puli drops the ball while the others race for it; object - to wake up all sleepers.

King of the Mountain--insist it be played outside; manner of play - one Puli finds the highest spot (ie table top); object - to push him off his spot.

Tag--favorite object used is a good sock; they do not seem to care for one already full of holes; also, the bath towel you're trying to use is OK.

Hide and Seek-- The Puli hides something of value and you look-and look- and look; favorite locations - under the grass, in closets, under their blankets.
Water Game--object to see who can get the wettest (usually under the sprinklers; then into the house for a roll on the carpet; extra points for rolling in mud, grass, or dead leaves first.

Helping Owner--in this game, the herding instinct comes into play; up and down the hall and around the house all day long; different tactics are used; nipping at the heels, butting into the back of the legs, barking to tell owner to hurry up, or running into owner full tilt.

* * * * *

...Did you hear about the woman who bought a German Shepherd for protection; the only trouble was that he slept so soundly he never heard anything. But she solved the problem by buying a duck...and when the duck heard an intruder, he quacked, and the dog woke up!

* * * * *

A SILLY QUESTION DESERVES A SILLY ANSWER!

by Oscar Beregi

As owner of a Puli and various Komondors, I get all kinds of silly questions. Over the years I have compiled quite an array of answers to them I would like to share with you, for I am certain you too are constantly pestered with them. I hope you will agree that none of my answers will make enemies for our breeds,--so be my guest and use them.

Question: Is this real hair? -- Answer: No, it's a wig!
Q: How do you bathe him? -- A: We send him to a carwash!
Q: How do you dry him? -- A: This is a very modern dog. He drip-dries!
Q: How do you know which is the head? -- A: The back is the dangerous end!
Q: How does he see? -- A: We are teaching him the Braille Method!
Q: How does he see where he is going? -- A: He smells his way home!
Q: Does he bite? -- A: Every time he eats!
Q: Hungarian sheepdog??? -- A: He herds only Hungarian sheep!
Q: Is he a good watchdog? -- A: Since we got him, we gave up wearing watches!
Q: Is he smart? -- A: Not really! When we play chess I usually beat him seven times out of ten!
Q: Does he like children? -- A: He loves them! Usually has 1 or 2 for dinner!
Q: Does he have eyes? -- A: No! He finds his way with Radar!
Q: Does he do tricks? -- A: Only with cards!
Q: Does he chase cars? -- A: He not only chases them, but catches them and buries them in the back yard!
Q: Does he chase cats? -- A: He only chases my wife, Mrs. Katz!
Q: What's their specialty? -- A: Herding Unicorns!
Q: Do you talk to him in English? -- A: Yes, but he answers only in Hungarian!
Q: His coat feels like wool! -- A: It is. He knitted it himself!
Q: Does he play with children? -- A: Only poker!
Q: Does he like to ride in a car? -- A: He does seem to prefer it to riding on a roller coaster!
Q: Does he bark at strangers? -- A: Well yes! You see, he is very young and doesn't speak English yet!
Q: Is he intelligent?--A: No! In the last election he voted for Reagan, (Brown, Johnson-Goldwater, depending whether you are a Democrat or a Republican)!!
Q: My dog seems to watch TV sometimes. Does he too?--A: Loves Lassie! Hates Rin-Tin-Tin.
Q: How does he see?--A: Not very well! Needs glasses for reading!
Q: Does he speak Hungarian?--A: Not only Hungarian. He can say Bow-wow in 13 different languages!
Q: Puli? What does he pull???--A: Boners!
Q: Why didn't you bring your Puli along?--A: He is home, reading Zsa-Zsa's new book!
Q: Does he run away when there is a female in heat in the neighborhood?--A: No! We taught him to whistle and now the females come-a-running!
Q: Is he faithful?--A: No! He'll run after any female dog!
Q: Does he like the water?--A: No! He prefers wine. Hungarian wine!
Q: Doesn't he get awfully hot with all that hair?--A: Only in Summer! And so do I!
Q: Do you ever cut his hair?--A: We tried it once. He didn't like it. Now we pluck it with tweezers!
Q: Does he pick up many fleas and ticks?--A: He prefers to pick up females in heat!
Q: Is it true that if you cut the hair over his eyes he goes blind?--A: What eyes???

You will have noticed that I constantly used female or female dog instead of bitch, because anyone asking questions like these would be offended by the word "bitch".

If you have answers to amplify our collection, why don't you let us know. There is one question I have been as yet unable to find a good answer for: "Does he shed?"

In conclusion, let me give you one more question and answer, which I feel will express our love for our friends:

Q: Do these dogs cost much?--A: "More than I can afford, but not as much as they are worth!"

* * * * *

A very popular farmer's wife in a Midwestern town was asked her secret for making and keeping friends.

"There's no secret," she explained. "I'm just careful to taste my words real good before I let them get past my teeth."

* * * * *

Our little puppy is so nice,
He plays and barks and speaks,
There's only one thing wrong with him,
Our little puppy leaks.

....Author unknown
Have you ever seen a dog that looked so weird?
One end looks like a moustache, the other a beard.
I wonder which end is front, which end is other.
I think I'd better go ask my mother.
If SHE doesn't know I'll have to give up On that funny little Pulí pup.

...Wendy Wilson

* * * *

...A pessimist is one who feels bad when he feels good for fear he'll feel worse when he feels better. Don't be a pessimist!

...An optimist is one who feels good when he feels bad so he can feel better when he feels worse. Be an optimist!

* * * *

CRAZY BREEDS

by Arnie Wildfever

What do you get if you cross:
A Bulldog with a Whippet-----Bull Whips?
A Bedlington and a Pug-------Bed Pugs?
A Collie and a Pulí-------Colic?
A Saluki with a Utility Dog--Salud?

--taken from Top Dog Magazine.

* * * *

PULÍ HEADACHE #52: When your three year old child hears you gripe so much about a fingerpainting job she helped do on a puppy that she gives him a good shampooing and creme rinse...That's all, just baby shampoo and creme rinse.... No water...Try that for a sticky but good smelling mess sometime.

PULÍ HEADACHE #53: When your puppy is SO paper trained that while outside playing he will scratch on the screen to get inside to go on the paper and then go back outside to play.

PULÍ HEADACHE # 54: When your puppy teaches your kids bad habits, especially the habit of digging--not in their sandbox but in that nice black dirt around your neighbor's newly planted tree.

--Anne Kennedy
BLOWING A 200 SCORE

She sat so straight,
she heeled just so.
No movement on the Stand,
her recall fast and true.

The Judge looked pleased
his pencil never used.
I was beaming ear to ear.
then she sat up on the down.

--Julie Ruecker

* * * * *

So naturally she lay--
Warm, unruffled on the cool asphalt.
Her silky black hair gleaming in the sunlight,
Her front feet lightly crossed--
Yet the small child, brown and golden,
Who laughing burst out the door
Was in an instant silent, slowly paced
To where she lay, and looked a moment at her,
And seeing the drop of scarlet on her nose
Turned swiftly, and fled with tears.

It was a scene that passed in a moment as the car went by. It was a cat, not a Puli--though it might have been. Perhaps it might serve to remind a careless parent how strong and deep is the bond between the child and the pet he loves, and how irretrievable is the loss.

--Sherry MacMahon

* * * * *

WHAT IS THERE IN A PULI?

by Sylvia Owen

Is there something in a Puli
Of which people like to say,
No other dog can equal him, j
I'll prove it any day.
Is his heart so big that it fills your dream
Of what a pal should be,

Or is it that funny, shaggy look
Which is so truly Puli?
It's deeper than that, he just loves me,
Those brown eyes tell me so.
He's proud to be my own dear dog,
And that's all I want to know.

(Reprinted from Puli News, Nov. 1952)
EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DOG SHOWING

OBEEDIENCE

1. C.D.- "Confused Dolt"- refers to dog who performs in ring worse than he did before starting obedience school.
2. C.D.X.- "Confused Dope Extraordinary" - refers to owner for going on with this farce.
3. U.D.- "Utter Despair"- refers to attitude of handler toward his dog and budget at this advanced stage.
5. U.D.T.- "Urban Dedicated Televiewer" - owner who's had it!

BREED

1. Ch. - means "Chump" referring to the fellow who spends the time and money campaigning a dog - also known in the East as "Chowderhead".
2. AM & CAN CH. - "International Chump".
3. Imp. - "Impossible" referring to quality of dog.
4. I.L.P. - "Is Lousy Purebred".

--by Petronius Peppercorn--Well-known Judge, Handler, and authoritative clod.

I, Petronius Peppercorn, do hereby give the Editors of Pawprints (and, I hope, this extends to the Editor of Dogs of Orange Empire and PCSC --Ed) permission to edit this article as they see fit—providing no changes are made.

* * * * *

FUN

Before the twilight deepens
Before your day is done
Hearken to us, boys and girls,
Get in loads of fun.

Fun is here beside you
In each growing thing
So, take an armful while you can
Stay happy from within

If you should own a Puli
To share your games with you,
Give him his full share of fun
He does the same for you!

...by Sylvia Owen

* * * *
THE WORKING GROUP SCRAMBLE
by Doug Grout

The names of all the breeds in the Working Group can be found among these letters. The name of the breed sometimes is read forward, at other times backward, up, down, or diagonally. Draw a circle around the name of the breed when you find it.

PYRTIVLOBCAZPGROTBISB
KUAOLDENGLISHSHEEPDOGVTRD
AGLSGODREHDEHSNAMREGRTS
ODAISTTESRUHCGASSAAMTRNR
RESTKDSKCOIKPLOBVRSBSYEA
AIKNCORYFTLACUDAZXIORRASR
GNAIKBSONTGNISPHSSBUUITAW
SONUTEDSWAKOTEDAIEVTYDEN
NOMSIREDEJMAREYLBRIADAMI
SIALGMSIRIPOVYHEREIEMSNST
BELGIANMALINOSITYTRARREEPV
DOAYANATNEXMASNNLINDOESFU
CIMSNIARRAMPAAKRAHEKNYIO
NSUATICOESNEYIOCNUSTEITC
UPTDNSWIBSCOGNRSHSFIRNSC
RHEOCSESTLALNDLONUKLOYRAT
ADSYHCSASKEDOTAEDEMSIAOPNMT
ANAPNHEDNBYNSLEBNVKENATNLI
WESAKEYIRKUVASHOKISGDAILN
IALAURBRAADOOEYMXVTRIENUR
SYIRZSGODNIATNUOMESRENREBK
ODAYEDOXEMSRHETKYGRSRGOTS
CSIGROCHSLEWBTMYIKESMOTHI
YORSALYINDSDNALDNUOPWENAK
KSHETLANDSHEEPDOGSLOTZAKY

ALASKAN MALAMUTES
BELGIAN MALINOIS
BELGIAN SHEEPDOGS
BELGIAN TERVUREN
BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOGS
BOUVIER DES FLANDERS
BOXERS
BRIARDS
BULLMASTIFFS
COLLIES

DOBERMAN PINSCHERS
GERMAN SHEPHERD DOGS
GIANT SCHNAUZERS
GREAT DANES
GREAT PYRENEES
KOMONDOROK
KUVASZOK
MASTIFFS
NEWFOUNDLANDS
OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS

PULIK
ROTTWEILERS
SAMOYEDS
SCHNAUZERS
SIBERIAN HUSKIES
ST. BERNARDS
WELSH CORGIS

* * * *
MOTHER GOOSE FOR CANINES

There was a crooked little dog
Who walked a crooked line,
He lost 5 points for heeling wide
That crooked dog of mine.

The more I tried to straighten him
The crookeder he'd go,
I vowed I'd teach that little crook
To walk a nice straight row.

But when his heeling straightened out,
-- That little reprobate
Just transferred all his crookedness
To a crooked Figure Eight.

He'd do a crooked outer loop,
And then a crooked inner --
And throw in several crooked sits
-- That crooked little sinner!

...Mira Jilbert
(Council Fires)

* * * * *

ONE OF THE TRIBE

The kennel man said, "He's an Indian pup,
The son of a warrior chieftain."
It wasn't just sales talk, we quickly found out.
That pedigree merits belief, man.

Just toss him some moccasins, any old kind,
And he tears 'em to shreds and enjoys 'em.
He can't be a Navajo, that much we know.
He never makes rugs, just destroys 'em.

Arapaho, Cherokee, Hopi or Sioux?
A renegade Ute and a mock law?
We're firmly convinced he's not any of these,
He's a sock-chewing Choctaw with lockjaw.

...by Gene Lindberg

* * * * *
Come bow your head for poor Joe Blow
Entered his dog in the Specialty Show
He bathed, scrubbed, clipped and trimmed
Worked his dog 'til its eyes were dimmed
He hired a handler and when he was done
He took first place......in a class of one!

(from "The Keg", St. Bernard Club of S.C.)
Section Eight

Odds & Ends
"...Regarding our Pulis in Austria, it was only with the visit of Miss Elisabeth Csengeri that we learned what good breeding stock we have here. It seems that we have had the unbelievable luck to have imported only dogs of high quality and good value from Hungary. How difficult this was we can't really describe—many had to be brought in secrecy over the frontier from Hungary because there the demand for this Breed of Dog is continuously increasing. We know that every year two to three hundred puppies are sold to Russia where they are used as sheep dogs. As in the beginning the Hungarian standard foresaw a division in three groups for this breed—the miniature, medium and large—and since with the establishment of the new standards only the medium size is allowed—many kennels which had bred the miniature and large dogs fell out. By this we hope that we can play an important role in the international Puli breeding.

We would be very happy if Austria could have an opportunity of competing in the import of Pulis in America. Naturally we do not want to say that in Hungary there do not exist excellent specimens. That there are such Pulis one could see at the Dog Show in Budapest in June, 1962. The disadvantage in importing dogs from Hungary is that you would not have a chance to see the parents of the dog.

In connection with the kennel of our president, Mr. Kurt Schmoll, mentioned by Miss Csengeri, his classical type of male dog is particularly noteworthy, which has not only the wonderful "Pustahair" but also a gait that is found only once in a thousand times. In connection with the sickness, Hip Dysplasia, we have not yet had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with it, but we will watch for signs of it.

At the moment only very few Pulis in Austria are actually working as sheep-dogs because there are very few herds being guarded by shepherds. There are only some in the areas of Austria adjacent to the Hungarian border such as the Burgenland. There we are now attempting to settle some Pulis.

Regarding our club, we can only inform you that it was founded in 1961 and its work started on Jan. 1, 1962, with five members and today we have already 25 members and 45 Pulis (1963). We hope that this increase will continue.

—from Kurt Schmoll of Vienna, President of the Puli Club of Austria.

SUSIE HAS QUINTUPLETS—THESE DOGS RARE IN THE U.S.

Last week Dr. and Mrs. Kelemen's dog, Susie, gave birth to a litter of five very rare puppies—four males and one female. Great excitement reigned throughout the household during the seven hour ordeal. Much advice was provided by the Medical Staff, and much assistance by Mrs. John Pope. The last puppy was saved only after administration of streptomycin, penicillin, heart stimulant, and heat from the kitchen oven.

Susie and her family are Hungarian Pulik. In Hungary the Puli (singular) is famous for its keen ability as a sheep dog. As hunters, they are considered far superior to others. While most dogs can understand an average of sixteen commands,
a Puli can be taught as many as seventy-five. An ancient breed, the origin of the Puli is unknown. They came to Hungary with the returning Hun Warriors who had invaded Russia. It was not many years ago that the breed was almost unknown beyond the borders of Hungary and Germany.

Susie's full name is Susie Mamie Eisenhower Kelemen. This is a traditional way of naming these dogs. They are never given familiar names but are named after statesmen and famous soldiers, or their wives, which is considered an honor to the man or woman.

--Source unknown.

* * * *

IN THE BEGINNING.....

THE FIRST RECORDED PULI CLUB MEETING WAS ON NOVEMBER 13, 1955. "The meeting of November 13, 1955, was called to order at 2 P.M. by Mr. Earl Pearce, Acting Chairman. Mr. Pearce gave a review of the previous meeting. A motion was made and seconded to organize a Pulik Club of California apart from the Pulik Club of America with intention to affiliate with the Pulik Club of America at a later date. 13 voted for, 6 against. A motion was made for the club to be name the Pulik Club of California. Seconded and carried.

Officers were elected by majority vote.
President
Mrs. Alice Preinlitz
Vice President
Mr. Earl Pearce
Secretary
Mrs. Zelda Reynolds
Treasurer
Mr. John R. Fletcher
Director 3 yr.
Mr. Larry Byrne
Director 2 yr.
Mrs. Clarice Vezerian
Director 1 yr.
Mrs. Luella Gray

Dues and initiation fees were discussed and passed to be $3.00 per year dues per couple, or heads of families (2 votes for couples), $2.00 initiation fee for Charter members, $5.00 initiation fee for members joining after charter is closed with two votes per couple. Eight members were signed up and $40.00 was collected for dues and initiation fee.

A meeting was decided upon for December 4, 1955 to be held at the home of Larry Byrne, 15218 Atkinson, Gardena, California, at 1 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Zelda Reynolds

EAG-VEGAS TO WOODSTOCK, VERMONT - OR - SKYSYL KENNELS OR BUST!

by Nice Tuffy and Miss Penny

".... Arrived in Woodstock about six in the evening, and stayed at a motel that had a large field in back. We played for awhile with the cows. Boy, they make a lot of noise so we had a barking good time. Then I called my first owner, Sylvia Owen. She was so glad to hear my voice that she said to come right over to the Cottage. You have never seen anything as beautiful as 'The Cottage'. It sits on thirty acres of forest but it was night, and all we did was talk about Pulik."
Sylvia Owen knows more about the Puli than anyone I have ever met and has done more to improve the breed in the U.S.A., which I could see with pictures and pedigrees from her first Puli to the ones she has now. What a difference from the first Puli the government brought over from Hungary to what we have today. I never would have been a Puli in those days as they were not much to look at.

After a good nights rest we went back up to the Cottage where I could see my brothers and sisters. Gee, they looked good but I was hurt they didn’t remember me. Then Sylvia took Penny, me, Joe, and Mickey on a two mile hike in the woods. Oh how I remember my hikes up there when I was a child—I had a ball! I took Penny to the stream I used to drink from and lay in to cool off. Then we saw the cows and sheep I used to herd. We stopped and ate some wild berries and had a fine run for ourselves.

Let me tell you these Skysyl Puliks are not kennel raised but home raised with lots of love and care. There is a difference. Home raised Puliks are not shy of people like kennel dogs are. When we got back, I saw my mother and father. Boy did they look good, I’m sure glad I came from such fine bloodline parents, and I hope to make them proud of me in the show ring. I took a nap while the people talked about us. Some of my brothers and sisters were still there. I have never seen such an outstanding litter. It’s hard to fault them. We took lots of pictures of Pulik and country side. I will show them to you all at a show. I wish I could have spent more time with Sylvia Owen as she is one of the most wonderful persons I have ever met—so honest, and has so much knowledge about the Puli. She passes this knowledge on to anyone who will listen. Knowledge which took her years of breeding and hard work. It all shows in her Pulik at home and at shows.

I want to thank Sylvia Owen and her husband for being so kind to us and taking time out of their busy life to show us around the cottage and all their Puliks. Wish all of you could visit her and see how happy her Puliks are and how much love she gives them. Her life is for her Pulik. They come first every day of her life. She takes them all on five mile hikes every day. That takes a lot of time and care. When was the last time you took your Puli for a walk or run??—I must close now, as I could go on for hours. Sylvia Owen deserves a medal for her work and careful breeding of Puliks. Look at your Puli pedigree, and behind every Champion there is Skysyl breeding. Thank you Sylvia.

--Translated by Mickey Kish.--

FROM CH. CINKOTAI CSIBESZ:

An open letter to all my Puli Friends: I wanted to write you before, but you know how it is on vacation, one hasn't a free minute. I’ll try to tell you all about it now. When Les and Klara first told me that I too was going along on their trip to Europe, I could hardly believe my ears. However surely enough, on the 13th day of May when all was packed, I hopped on the back seat of that car and off we went. It was a little heartbreaking to leave all my friends at home when they looked so sad knowing they couldn’t come.

Our first stop was in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where I had two engagements I had to attend, (dog shows, they call them) one in Santa Fe, another in Albuquerque. I was so proud when at the latter, the judge considered me worthy of a Second Place in Group. (Just a little going away present for Les and Klara.) Then, off we went to New York.
Our plane left on the 25th of June. We flew to London. (I had my own reserved compartment all in privacy, and frankly, I slept all the way.) In London, believe it or not, my very own Police Escort to transfer me from one plane to another. Had to be very careful, because if I had as much as stuck my foot out of the crate they would have kept me six months in jail. (Quarantine, they call it.)

We arrived in Brussels and as soon as Les and Klara got their new little Volks-wagon, we left for Switzerland. I met my Swiss relatives at a Show in Bern. We were so glad to get to know each other. Our judge was from Germany. Oh, boy! Do judges give you a hard time in Europe. They look you over from top to toe, constantly writing something in their little book. And if that weren't enough, there are actually THREE judges in each ring and they sure talk a lot about you. Luckily enough, the owners receive the copy of that paper they were so busily writing, so those opinions of us won't stay a secret. After the Show we all went to dinner. (Yes, me too! They allow dogs in restaurants.) It was the Annual Meeting of the "Club fur Ungarishe Hirtenhunde." (Club for Hungarian Sheepdogs) Mr. Martin, the President, was so nice and gave us such a warm welcome.

From Bern we drove to Paris. What a place! And believe it or not, among the three of us I was the only one who spoke French. When people talked to me I just walked right up to them, or if Les and Klara didn't let me, I stood on my hind legs and waved to these people letting them know how much I really liked them. They say there is nothing new in Paris, - Wrong! You should have seen us walking on the banks of the Seine. Every by-passer looked at me and they all had something nice to say and a warm smile to accompany it.

A few days later we took off to Nogent and then to Les Sables D'Olonne on the French Atlantic. At both places we attended the International Dog Shows. I won't go into details, - you might think I am bragging - but my success seemed to make Les and Klara very happy. Especially the fact that people were so interested in the Puli. They all had something nice to say about the breed. The Best of Breed dogs were invited to a parade upon a platform, during the closing ceremonies of the Show. I think I can tell you without exaggeration that I received the biggest applause of them all. Whether it was my charms, the good reputation of my breed, or the fact that the announcer told the spectators that I came all the way from California to this show, I'll never know. Whatever the cause, I was very proud of the enthusiasm.

From France we drove straight to Hungary. I had mixed feelings toward this visit. I was happy to see my former home, my family again, but I had just a little bit of fear that they might keep me there again. This was however quickly forgotten when, during our first stop inside Hungary, I saw all those plains, all that green and felt the scent of the long forgotten wild flowers. Well, I am afraid for a few minutes I forgot my "dignity" and I just ran and ran, and rolled over, and wiggled on my back with all fours up in the air. And, oh, I guess I have to admit it, I even cried. With that happy high pitched cry that only a Puli knows how. I must say Les and Klara were really surprised. They have never seen me behave like this before.

And then we were at Budapest. We lived at Klara's parents and had such a wonderful time. Everyone spoiled me and I had the strange feeling that I was envied very much. (Maybe because they knew I'll be coming back with Les and Klara and they can't.) We visited many old friends, also some of my sons and daughters I've never seen before. (You see, I was already the proud father of several litters before my arrival in the U.S. two years ago.)
During our visit to one of the kennels, Les even picked me a little girl friend. I found her very beautiful and charming, approving Les's choice. (She is sitting here next to me while I am writing to you.) Later we drove to a farm where we saw two girl Pulis herding cattle. Seeing the hard work they performed, I was a bit ashamed of my leisurely life. However, they seemed very happy and told me confidentially that they wouldn't change places with me for any price. The next day Klara and I stayed home while Les made another trip where he made movies of a Puli and two Pumis herding sheep.

On the 19th and 20th of June we went to Brno, Czechoslovakia. What a Dog Show! I have never seen so much money spent on Decoration. Les took some movies and promised to show them to you all someday. I received another CACIB award at this show, which they say is a big deal, but frankly I couldn't care less. I was too busy looking at the lovely Puli girls sitting next to me on the benches.

After this, time was short. A sad farewell from Les's and Klara's parents, my friends and relatives; a quick drive across Austria and Germany; another show at Lille, France on the 27th of June (where the BOB trophy was a 12 piece set of chinall Just the thing to pack in a suitcase...), and then we went back to Brussels. We left the car there for shipping and before I knew it, I was back in my "home smelling" crate and up on the airplane. Brussels-London-New York. Back in the car, and in four days we were again on the freeways entering Los Angeles.

And now, life is back to normal. Hard to get used to the idea that I am again only 'one of the gang", having to stay home when Les and Klara go somewhere. I still have the memories of those seven weeks to dream about, but the excitement is gone.

Familiar smells and noises took its place, well-known voices and lots of play. I guess when you come right down to it there is something about the saying: "There is no place like home."

Affectionately,
Ch. Cinkotai Csibesz

COULD YOU AS A PULI LOVER.............

by Goldie Niehaus

Go an entire year without seeing your Puli? I was in that predicament during my years leave of absence from California while I attended the University of Michigan. I saw a few seeing-eye dogs on campus, but few other dogs as Ann Arbor is literally wall-to-wall students and just no room for dogs. However, while on a seven week student assignment in the Chicago area in May and June I contacted Puli Club members Al and Vi Carter and learned about a dog show in New Lenox, Illinois.

What a thrill to attend a dog show again and watch the Pulik go through both the obedience trials and conformation. At the New Lenox show I also met W. Morris and his three Pulik from Indiana. It was great to fiddle those 'bushy, eye-hidden' canines entered at the show.

Following graduation I had a wonderful trip East--Niagara Falls, World's Fair, Boston, Cape Cod, etc, but better still I visited the Cedwood Kennels where Ellanor Anderson gave me my first introduction to the white Puli; it was especially inter-
esting visit for me as Pepper (who lives at my home in Los Angeles) has several relatives at this kennel.

I talked with Mrs. Isobel Whipple in Lenox, Mass. and Mrs. Stanley Kerby in Springfield, Vermont, on the phone, but was unable to visit with them or see their Pulik. Continuing my way across country I had a three week stopover in Southern Ind. with my parents, but saw no Pulik until I reached the Denver area where I met the Dittos, Klines, and Rothmans and their nice Pulik.

Seeing those Pulik enroute was wonderful, but it increased my haste to return to Los Angeles where my contact with Pulik could be more than just a brief visit. However, I wondered if Pepper and Sugar, the two characters I had left behind for a year, would really remember me--well, you never saw such excitement--there was no doubt they remembered and I selfishly thought maybe they had missed me too.

Indeed--it is not easy to go even a month without seeing those wonderful Pulik--may you never need to do it for a year.

* * * *

LILLIAN HUMPHREY REPORTS ON HER EUROPEAN TRIP

We arrived in Cologne, Germany on June 29, 1965, where we picked our little Volkswagen and started on our journey. Traveled down the Rhine River through beautiful lush green countryside to Luxembourg then on to Paris, Versailles, Fontainebleu and through the wine country of central France. Then on to Switzerland.

Everywhere in Europe dogs are very much in evidence. They accompany their "people" to restaurants, entertainment spots, hotels, etc. They are welcome everywhere. Such a much more sensible attitude than ours. Also, all the dogs that we saw were better behaved than ours. They walked sedately on their leashes by their master's side just as if they had all attended obedience school.

I saw my first Puli in Lucerne, walking with his mistress and I was so excited and homesick for Tammy that I approached the woman and asked her if he was a Puli. However, she didn't understand English and I didn't understand her, so our conversation didn't get very far.

After traveling through Switzerland and Austria we finally arrived in Hungary on July 15. Drove through several small villages on our way to Budapest. I looked vainly for Pulik on the way, but saw none. In fact, the lack of dogs was very noticeable after the abundance of dogs we saw in every other country. Very few people in Hungary can afford to keep a pet. Food is scarce and very expensive.

We arrived at the Hotel Gellert in Budapest around noon. I phoned a couple of friends that we had arrived and shortly thereafter, one young man, Mihaly, arrived to take us sightseeing. I had written to him in advance of our coming and asked him to locate some Puli kennels for us to visit. However, he said that the only place he knew of to see Pulik was in the Zoo! So...off to the zoo we went. There we saw several rather sad specimens of not only Pulik but also Komondorok and Kuvaszok. I felt very sorry for them locked up in cages. However, their cages were quite large and clean, so I suppose they were no worse off than many other kennel dogs. The following day we drove to Lake Balaton, which is the largest inland lake in Europe, almost 100 miles long, and what a gorgeous lake. The water is so warm and from what we could see, it was being enjoyed by a great many
people. We rode across the lake on the ferry boat and had lunch at a lovely restaurant where I met another Puli and his family. Again I was amazed at how well behaved these European dogs are. He was lying quietly at his master's feet while the family was dining.

The next day we drove out to Pestmegye and visited a Puli kennel. Unfortunately, it was the only one we had a chance to visit while we were there, so I don't know if their dogs were characteristic of the Pulik from other kennels or not. The one big difference that I did notice from our Pulik was the size. They were so much smaller than ours. I would guess that they were no taller than 11 or 12" in height. I commented on their smallness, and the woman assured me that this was the preferred size for Hungarian Pulik. However, as I said before, this was the only kennel I visited so I had no comparison.

We left Budapest the following day and returned to Vienna, then on to Germany and to Holland where we left the car to be shipped home. From Amsterdam we flew to London and then to Dublin where we spent a few enjoyable days, then back home again!

****

"BEAUTIFUL -- JUST BEAUTIFUL!"

So says Klara Benis about the Pulis in Europe. From Austria, she writes she had seen 8 Pulis in Vienna (from 4 different families) and was on her way to see one in Salzberg.

"The ones I have seen are really almost all the most excellent specimens. --Perfect teeth (all scissors)--that beautiful dark almost-black eye, and all pitch-black coat. Naturally they are all groomed the original way--no combing. But surprisingly enough, none of them smells or is dirty. They get their coats cleaned by vacuum cleaner and the "cords" are pulled apart so that they are clean at the skin. I have seen one herding cattle, but the others were mostly pets. And all SO friendly! Have not found any yet that they would sell, so I'll have to wait til they have puppies and perhaps order some then."

From Switzerland comes a postcard with news that even the rainy season doesn't dampen the spirit with which she continues to visit the Pulis there.

"Yesterday," she writes, "I saw a Puli herding sheep at the Bern Airport. Seeing the beautiful heavy coat all the way to the ground makes me feel sad that we have to comb ours out. They really are beautiful, and not at all dirty! Perhaps it's a little extra work to keep them clean this way, but it seems well worth it!"

****

A PULI FOR JOHN-JOHN... A Puli puppy was sent from Hungary to little John F. Kennedy, Jr. One of our prospective members (George Bernharth of LA) has a littermate which was sent to him by his sister in Hungary as a Christmas present. Little JFK is now an Honorary Junior Member of PCSS!

If every Puli owner would form the habit of referring to "my Puli" instead of "my dog", just think what a gold mind of publicity it would be for recognition of our breed!
At the January membership meeting the PCSC was host to the Vizsla Club of Southern California, the Komondor Club of America, and the Kuvasz Club of America. We also had as our special guests Dr. and Mrs. Pal Sarkany. Dr. Sarkany is president of the Hungarian Kennel Club and the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI). The high point of the evening was a talk by Dr. Sarkany which was followed by a question and answer session during which a variety of topics were covered. His remarks were ably translated by Oscar Bergi.

Dr. Sarkany said that the European states were watching activities of American breeders and the AKC with interest. He said that it was a joy to see the Hungarian breed clubs doing so well so far from the country of origin of their breeds. He hopes for greater cooperation between these organizations and the Hungarian Kennel Club, and would like to see us introduce new and fresh bloodlines from Hungary. At the same time he was taken by what has been done for the Hungarian breeds here and the excellent specimens which he has seen. He believes that new American bloodlines should be interesting for refreshing Hungarian stock. When U.S. breeders come to Hungary to show their dogs arrangements could be made for breeding. Reciprocal breeding and exchange of puppies are also possible. He emphasized that the Hungarian breed clubs are ready and willing to be of help to American breeders.

There are nine Hungarian national breeds: the Pul i, Pumi, Mudi, Komondor, Vizsla, Wire Hair Vizsla, Kuvasz, Transylvanian Kopo, and Hungarian Greyhound. In commenting on the breeds used for herding, Dr. Sarkany said that it was natural for the shepherds to have two types of dogs. The small, dark dogs such as the Pul i and Pumi were used for herding in the daytime. Their color allowed them to be readily distinguished from their charges. (Ed. Note: Their small size was important for agility and stamina.) The large, white breeds, such as the Komondor and Kuvasz were used as guard dogs. Their light color allowed them to be seen in the dark and distinguished from predators with which they were engaged. This minimized the danger of injury to the dog when the shepherd gave assistance. (Ed. Note: The need for their size is obvious.)

Dr. Sarkany announced two major dog events which are upcoming in Hungary. This spring, May 12-14, a large dog show will be held in Budapest in conjunction with the annual meeting of the FCI. Then in September of 1971 a hunting award exhibit and dog trial will be held along with an important show. The international world champion of hunting will be crowned. Dr. Sarkany invited everyone to both of these events "with open heart and arms".

At this point, Dr. Sarkany presented a beautiful trophy to the Komondor Club of America who sponsored his trip to the U.S. This will become a perpetual trophy to be awarded to the BOB winner at their speciality show.

Dr. Sarkany then invited questions from the audience. The following is a synopsis of the remarks. He said that the Pulik he had seen at the Beverly Hills KC show were generally close to the Hungarian standard. Pulik which he has seen in the U.S. are more closely comparable to their standard than those of some other countries. Some of the Pulik which he has seen would make great competition for dogs in Hungary.

Work is being done in Hungary on the origin of the native breeds but it is limited due to lack of funding. Much of their information on the history of the Pul is being based on the research of Dr. Pafalvy, whose work here in the U.S. has been outstanding. Dr. Sarkany expressed his thanks to Dr. Pafalvy for his contributions.
This is a continuation of the remarks by Dr. Sarkany, the President of the FCI and the Hungarian Kennel Club, which were made at the PCSC January membership meeting.

The Kuvasz and Komondor are doing well in Europe, particularly in West Germany and Switzerland. A recent Hungarian award for the top Kuvasz went to a dog which was bred in Switzerland. As one travels from Hungary toward the Pyrenees Mountains the Kuvasz takes on more of the appearance of the Great Pyrenees. There is a line of thinking to the effect that the Kuvasz is an ancestor of the Great Pyrenees. It is believed that when cattle were brought from Hungary toward the West, Kuvasz traveled with them as guard dogs. Some of them evidently stayed behind along the way. A member of the Kuvasz Club indicated that there are now nine American bred Kuvasz champions. (And some people consider the Puli to be a rare breed!)

Turning to Vizslas, Dr. Sarkany said that he had seen the breed in Northern California and at the Beverly Hills show and he believed that in general the dogs were more robust and heavier boned than is presently preferred in Hungary. He indicated, however, that opinion is divided on this and that he personally prefers the more robust type. In Hungary the working Vizslas tend to be slighter while the dogs which are shown tend more toward the American type.

Hungarian breeders have faced many obstacles in their quest for breed improvement. World War II was extremely detrimental to dog breeding in Europe. It is difficult to understand here in the U.S., but feeding of dogs was a great problem, especially in the case of the larger breeds. After the war there was complete chaos and this led to a great deal of mixed breeding. They are still in the process of eliminating this influence. In spite of these difficulties the pure bred dogs have made a remarkable recovery. The quality of the Hungarian breeds is better today than it was before the war, and there are more registered dogs now than there were then. The Puli is the most popular of the native breeds in Hungary. If everything works out according to plan, all shepherds will have registered dogs in ten to fifteen years.

In Hungary the breeding of registered dogs is done under the control of the state. There is a council within the Hungarian KC with representatives from the various breed clubs. They agree to procedures for controlling the bloodlines, the degree of inbreeding and line breeding, and the number of surviving progeny. Through the Hungarian KC the breeds of Hungarian origin are established. This is in accordance with the procedures of the FCI. They do, however, take into account the opinions of breeders from other countries. The AKC is not a member of the FCI and therefore the American standard for the Puli as well as the other Hungarian breeds are determined solely by the AKC. The Hungarian KC is trying to promote the idea that other clubs look to them for the Hungarian breed standards. They intend to see that the present standards remain fairly static. Their council considers revisions and refinements to the standards, but changes normally occur over a ten year period.

In Hungary they only X-ray dogs which are to be exported due to the fact that displasia is a recent problem there and is very rare among the Hungarian
breeds. The Hungarian KC does not prescribe X-ray for shipment but the important, larger kennels do. Dr. Sarkany could not promise that the Hungarian KC could provide translations of literature on the native breeds. Hungary is a poor country and so is the Hungarian KC. The FCI has a publication which is printed in four languages including English. It is available at some of the larger newsstands, or it can be obtained by subscription. Letters to the Hungarian KC will be answered and may be submitted in English. The address is: MEOE (HUNGARIAN KENNEL CLUB), Budapest XIII, Wallenberg u. 2, Hungary. Postage is 20¢ per 1/2 oz. Inquiries are welcomed.

HELPFUL HINTS DEPARTMENT: For those who have a problem in keeping a backyard drinking pan in one place without spending a small fortune on weighted dishes or on the earthenware type of bowl, you may be interested in using an oil pan. They are about 18 to 24 inches across and about 4 inches deep and are the pans the mechanics use to catch the oil when draining it from a car. Because they are so wide across they are not balanced and therefore your Puli will not be able to pick it up in his mouth and carry it around. It is the first one I have ever had that they don't seem to want to chew. Even my stainless steel feeding dishes have teeth marks in them. With puppies you might have the problem of them bathing in it but for some reason or another this hasn't happened yet. It only cost about $1.65. -- Anne Kennedy.
Proper feeding may be the most important factor in caring for dogs or puppies. More unadulterated bunk has been written about nutrition of animals, human and otherwise, than on any one subject. We shall not attempt to add anything to this long line. An expert is a man away from home, under which definition we do not qualify - fortunately.

Dogs should be hardy animals. If they have to be pampered they might better be shot. There is little pleasure in a fussy eater. Above all, they should not be bred, as there are hereditary tendencies in that direction. They are rugged individualists. Two dogs from the same litter may vary in their tastes and food requirements. Very little experimentation is required to learn what feed and how much is necessary for the welfare of your precious pooch.

Dogs are not like humans. What we like may not be good for "Rusty" or be palatable to "Dandy". Variety is not an item in feeding "Fido". You and I smell soup. Our dog smells each separate ingredient that is in the soup. The variety is there. If we were to moisten a pan of dog feed and taste it the result would be sawdust. Not so with "Towser." He gets the taste and smell of everything in the meal, kibble or biscuit.

Scent in a dog takes the place of sight in eating. Try blindfolding yourself and guessing what it is you are being fed. Dogs often go off feed when they have a cold, or the more critical respiratory diseases. Reason being they can't smell their feed. Usually a dog that can be kept eating will recover from most any ailment.

There are lots of good dog foods on the market. There are millions of supplements to those feeds. And so very little proof that they are worth the price paid for them. Just because John Jones feeds Blink's Blissful to his hound and the beast ate it and improved does not prove that this is a cure-all. What would have happened if it had not been fed? Probably the pooch would have gotten better anyway. Thousands of dollars are wasted each year on worthless supplements to a perfectly good method of feeding.

And to debunk a couple of old wives tales: Neither milk nor meat cause worms; garlic or onions will not get rid of worms. Dogs can digest starch, particularly if mashed or ground up. Different breeds do not require different feeds, just more or less of it. Vegetables are not necessarily good. Sugar or candy isn't pure poison but limit it as you would your own dessert. Don't stay awake nights because your dog wolfs his meals -- it is digested in the stomach; not through the teeth.

Reprinted from OEDC Bulletin
ANIMAL ANAGRAMS
by Joe Van Valen

Selection is the most valued tool of the breeder. "Selection pressure" is a relatively new term in breeding terminology, one which has barely reached the dog fancy but is skirting around the fringes. We all know the meaning of the words taken separately. It is merely the degree of severity practiced in breeding operations. Pressure is created through being tough in selection by requiring individuals and families to come up to high standards. It is impossible to be too tough.

Chance plays a large part in breeding, as well as in life generally, but the successful breeder must reduce chance to the lowest possible fraction. The greater the selection pressure the more opportunity afforded chance to produce the desired results. Top flight dogs, in quality and disposition, are not obtained by breeding mutts. You do not get them by breeding to 'Whosis' because the stud fee is cheap or free, nor are they obtained by using 'Whatsis' due to the fact that he will save you a couple hours' driving.

Don't drift into a dreamland of hopes with your matings. Use all the brains given you. You'll need them. It never pays to breed a poor bitch. Get a good one or don't breed. If your exchequer won't stand the fee for a good stud, we have never as yet found the breeder who wouldn't make some kind of a satisfactory deal with anyone who is honest with them about finances.

There is nothing more pathetic in the dog game than those who go on year after year producing third raters in the vain hope of bringing the quality up to top standard. The parade is too far ahead of them; they never catch up to it.

One of the things that always makes us spit a snake is the often heard comment that dog clubs, and any and all organizations for that matter, are "Run by a clique". That it is true, we shall most certainly not deny. But who constitutes that clique? It will invariably be the goats who are willing to put in hours of hard work and dollars of expenses getting about for the organization; for which they receive degrees of damnation. We have yet to encounter the first clique that would not welcome new members with open arms provided those members would prove willing to do something other than criticize.

We have a few friends who think all dog events are fixed, that the judges are crooked, that only influence counts. Some time ago we were visited by another friend who has probably done as much stewarding as anyone in Southern California over the years. A ring steward has a wonderful opportunity to see and hear things.

We asked him, "How many times have you seen crooked judging in the ring while you have been stewarding?" He replied, "None."

That there is some is not to be doubted. The millenium has not as yet arrived on earth. That is why we have police forces and wars. But the cases of dishonesty in the dog game are amazingly few. There is an old adage, "You can't keep a good dog down." Observation has taught us that the biggest crooks are those who always cry "Crook."

* * * * *
ANIMAL ANAGRAMS

by Joe Van Valen

In 1949, the French Kennel Club decreed that all dogs born in that year should have names beginning with "X". Try and play that on your fiddle the next litter you run across with more than half a dozen dogs. At that, it was no worse than the 1948 ruling which called for "W". A golden opportunity for the practice of your most admirable French would be to dig up those X's and W's.

Some years ago, Morgan Cuthbertson had a pet project - the organization of a Club for The Prevention of Idiotic Names for Dogs. It might be an idea. Looking through a catalog casually we encounter such gems as Tweedles of Beautylair; Lord Altoiere of Virgindale (now there's a honey - I wonder how he happened to be born); Butterfingers Monkeyshine's Delight.

The Afghans take up alphabetical juggling: Molie Hlopetz Zobeide of Siwa or Luzinch Tabidan of Jurahn. Then tangle this one on your tongue from the Doxies: Teckelhelm Niggle V. Cellarius; not to mention Omar's Gai Hussar V. Holtz. Irish Wolfhounds make it short: Clontarf Ceol. In Boxers we get going better: Teufel Von Desseau; Debonair Adonis Delicious; Quidadon of Sirrah Crest; not to mention Trouble von Kitten Blitz.

Goldens favor Sunday Punch and Toddling Tessie of Toonerville. From the Dobies such masterpieces as Valentina J. Treuernhertsen; Quintesance Arabella; Ichro v. Rupprochthelrn. Among the Danes we really hit our stride with Kurt Bandor von Goco or Gobos Valkyrie of Moorehaven, Jenna von de Salikurk, and An Gleann Plantree-Gael.

Little Lotus Blossom Wei Hen Yen makes a good little vocal morsel, as does Kung Chu San Kehl Tang. There is also simple little Promise Bubble and Miss Muffets Cricket. Adorable Answer of Rosobar intrigues us, and look quickly - here is just plain Buttons; followed by the next strike, Little Bit of Lovin' Honey - sticky, hey what? Ye Gods; we thought Bostons were real dogs, but here is Um-tel-um Sweetmeats, followed by Betsy Boots only Son Fearless, Snuffy Mug isn't too bad for a Bulldog, but where do they raise Sunshine's Merry Joy? Wistful Charmer of Delightville?

Chows give us such vocal expressions as Tau Neb of Hulsman, Jon-me Linnchow of Poppyland, Bimbo vom Fmstal, Winchow Black Cloud O'Kingai and Lee Stin Kee's In Kee of Fer-Sun -- try calling that one in on a rainy day while the water drains down your neck. Could be the French realists have an idea. We think we shall revert to Butch, Lad, Spike, Bell, and the rest.

(Ed. Note: Joe would love Pulikynote's Show News. Pulis really have some toungue twisters.)

★★★★★
ANIMAL ANAGRAMS

BY JOSEPH R. VAN VALEN

Why do people spend their time, energy, and money following this largest of participation hobbies? You tell me. There is a saying prevalent: "You don't have to be crazy to be a dog fancier, but it helps!"

It has a fascination. The worst nuisance in your kennels is a favorite pet. You meet some grand people -- and a few crumbs. It gets you out of doors and gives a mild form of exercise. Perhaps most of all it takes your mind off the humdrum troubles of life in general. We defy anyone to worry about Saturday's payroll or the state of Aunt Maggie's health while some misbegotten quadruped is climbing their frame. International relations are of small account while quatt
ing down on one's hunkies awaiting the decision of the judge as to whether he should give you the blue ribbon or put you fourth in a class of three.

People stay up all night watching -- they term it helping -- a bitch whelp. She would probably be much better off if the amateur obstetrician went to the movies, but think of the fun denied in telling the world all about it. They drive all night for miles to be able to tell how tired they are or how the judge robbed them of a win. Some misbegotten even become judges; taking in the name of pleasure the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune -- or exhibitors -- cussed and discussed for their usually honest pains.

It is a disease attracting from all walks of life, the great American melting pot at its best. Doctors, laborers, farmers, lawyers, rich, poor, all brushing shoulders in salute to a fine hobby. Spectators pour in -- returning again and again -- not knowing what it is all about, but enjoying the sight.

Reprinted from OEDC Bulletin

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NEW PRODUCTS I RAN OUT AND BOUGHT: Being one of those people that are a salesmans dream, for I buy everything that they advertise on TV, at least once. I certainy was glad I did in the case of THE MIRACLE BRUSH. It is the most fantastic brush I have seen. Does everything they say it will on TV--plus gets off Puli hairs. If you have been using the adhesive rollers that you must buy refills for and must keep tearing off pieces at a time..throw it away and try the miracle brush for it is just that. Also it never wears out. Just owning something that never wears out is worth the $2.99.--I have never been able to cut my Puli's nails; I can clean everything from their teeth to their anal glands but I have had a thing about doing nails, up until I discovered the new (at least to me) SCISSORS TYPE NAIL CLIPPERS. You hold them just like a pair of scissors and can cut off 1 an inch at a time or you can take off a wafer thin slice at a time. This is good for the novice Puli owners as well as the chicken Puli owners. Many people commented on the fact that I did not tell how to cut nails in my coat brochure. I did not tell for a simple reason, I did not know how. I found it difficult to tell on a black nail when you should stop and just refused to do nails. This new scissors nail clippers makes it all easy and your Puli doesn't mind it either. I take a little at a time off, mostly from the top for the soft part underneath will wear itself down. Works fine for me.
GIFT OF KINGS

For countless ages there has been an affinity between a man and his hunting dog. One of the oldest of the hunting breeds is a Hungarian one—the Viszla. A breed little known in the United States until a decade and a half ago, it has rapidly taken its place beside the Weimaraner and the German Shorthair in the gun dog bracket.

As is so often the case among dog fanciers, Dr. Campbell's introduction to the Viszla was dictated entirely by circumstances. While in the Navy, stationed in Bremerton, Wash.—a state that is a hunter's paradise—he wanted a hunting dog. He had three requisites: It must be a POINTING dog (memories of hunting in Maine with his cousins); it must be SMALL (to be comfortable in a Volkswagen); it must be SHORT HAired (less coat care, and apartment living). He had no success... until someone who came to the office said, "Doc, why don't you go look at a Viszla?" He went, he saw... and the Viszla conquered!

The known history of the breed dates back to the time the Magyars swept into Hungary. Old stone etchings show a dog like a Viszla. Yet the past history of the breed records repeated crossbreedings with other hunting dogs as various conquerors came into Hungary. In 1585-86, at the time of the Turkish invasion, Turkish dogs were crossbred with the Viszla. It was restored subsequently to its clear strain and remained so from about 1700 until 1880. Then bad times came in—the Viszla was crossed with the English and the German pointer. Breeders finally restored it to its original strain and its reddish-gold color, only to have it disrupted again in 1916 and 1917. After World War I, it was brought back again until World War II came along. At its close, the breeding program had to be started all over again. The Viszla, known as the "Gift of Kings" because of its association with the Kings of Spain and Italy, and Pope Pius XI, as well as being the guardian of the Crown of St. Stephen for centuries, was associated with 'capitalism'!—and a definite effort was made to destroy the breed.

The first Viszla was brought to the U.S. by a woman in 1950. Then an army Colonel brought a couple of them back with him from Europe. The mass importation of the breed to this country is credited to Dr. Osborne of the Middle West.

A Viszla has a good range and good bird sense. The pointing instinct is developed early (pictures taken of 7 week old puppies show this tendency.) He will hunt to the gun—with about a 200 yard maximum range.

"The Standard," said Dr. Campbell, "is the most generalized one you ever saw." Males are 22 to 24", weigh 45-50 lbs.; females 1" shorter and 5 lbs. lighter. All the good adjectives are ascribed to the Viszla that one gives to other breeds. In addition, he is described as a well-muscled, medium-sized dog, with a head that is finely chiseled, muzzle somewhat shorter than the head structure, a little longer in body than in height. He has good angulation, good feet, tail docked 1/3. Dr. Campbell's preference is for the Selle strain which is finer boned and stylish, with a dash of Loosdorf for more aggressiveness.

Perhaps the most wide-spread exposure for the breed came from the Walt Disney movie and later TV showing of "PALS", the adventures of a hawk, a Doxie and a Viszla. It was taken from the book of the same name, written by Istvan Homoki-Nagy (Corvina Press, Budapest). There was also an article in FIELD AND STREAM that told of how a Conservation man used his Viszla to hunt pheasant eggs in the snow.
Every hunter knows the magic of a sunrise, an open field, clear cold or wind and rain, the swish of wings, the booming of a gun. All these things are woven into a pattern of companionship and understanding between a man and his hunting dog. This must so surely be true when that dog is a Viszla.

* * * * *

PULI PUBLICITY: An interesting and surprising bit of publicity for our Puli breed came unexpectedly with the opening of TIME magazine for the week of February 21, 1964, to page 49.

PETS (in the section on Modern Living) is devoted to the prestige status symbol of winners at the Westminster K.C. Show at Madison Square Garden. With a rare breed to appeal to everyone's taste, the suggestion is made to heavy drinkers to use the PULI'S herding ability to bring an inebriate home from a night on the town!

Along with pictures of the Top Dog--a Whippet--there is a Rhodesian Ridgeback, an Affenpinscher, a Yorkie AND A PULI! The Puli pictured is Mrs. Schuyler Owen's KYLEN'I'S WATCH IT who went BOB. Watch It is handled exclusively this year by Anne Hone Rogers.

* * * * *

AKC TO CONSIDER REGISTRATION OF PULI IMPORTS: As of Jan. 16, 1963, the AKC has placed on their record the Magyar Eblenyavezrok Egyesulete of Wallenberg U 2, Budapest XIII, Hungary. Consideration will be given to export pedigrees issued by this organization on native Hungarian breeds, which includes Pulik. The AKC requires that the pedigrees must cover three complete generations and the dog must have been bred in Hungary. They also reserve the right of rejecting an application if there are any entries in the pedigree they consider not acceptable.

So, thanks to Leslie Benis, whose information enabled the AKC to help overcome the previous difficulties of communication with the Hungarian Kennel Club, and to June Kirkpatrick, who carried out the necessary exchange of correspondence with Mr. Neff, Exec. Vice-President of the AKC, we will soon have new recognized bloodlines to reinforce our Puli strain in this country.

* * * * *

ANNE KENNEDY sends along a tip on how to counteract the urine odor on the coats of all long-coated breeds. The product is "Nilodor"--1 drop will deodorize 1000 sq. ft. and it's the best ever for a kennel, too--add 2 drops to a qt. of water and rinse it on your Puli's underneath and rear end...much more effective even then the 2 T. of Clorox in a qt. of water used to spray the underside of Maltese...you have only to use it to believe that its capacity for de-odorizing isn't exaggerated....very inexpensive ($1.98 a bottle of 200 drops).

...While we're on the subject, may I recommend a product I've used on my wool carpeting for almost twenty years?..."Dog Tex"...After blotting up the wet spot, just pore on Dog Tex and let the spot dry. Then you can go over with a damp sponge and vacuum it. Wool fibers are most sensitive to liquid pet waste. This keeps them from rotting and the color from bleaching and completely frees the spot from odor so there is no temptation for a dog to wet there again. The carpeting is restored to its original state.
WHAT'S IN A NAME?

by Klara Benis

Often a new puppy owner faces a problem when trying to find a name for a Puli. All puppies are individuals. They have marked characteristics of their own. One may be playful, one may be quiet, one may be "bossy"--these are individual characteristics. All of them will have the Puli intelligence, agility, loyalty and delightful sense of humor that sets them apart from other breeds. Try to find a name which will combine the traits of the Puli with the personality of your own dog.

If you would like to give a Hungarian name to your Puli, you would find it difficult to do so with just the aid of a dictionary. Perhaps a list of some names with their translations will be a help. You will find the beginning of such a list at the end of this article.

Especially useful to those who have frequent litters is the method of giving all pups of the same litter a name that begins with the same letter of the alphabet. All names of the first litter start with an "A", the second with a "B", etc., prefixing the kennel name, of course. This is a practise of most European breeders and some American. Those who use this method claim it simplifies the reading of pedigrees and the determining of the degree of inbreeding.

Finding the right name for your Puli will give you much pleasure. So study your Puli and remember that the name you give him will be the one he will have all his life.

ACSI Gypsy boy's name
ARVA Orphan (used often on bitches)
ANKO Nickname for Anne
AGI Nickname for Agatha
AKOS Hungarian boy's name
BODROS Fuzzy, fringy, curly
BUSZKE Proud one
BOJSENI Little elf's name in story
BOGAR Often used as endearing nickname. Actually means "bug".
BUKI For male or female, frequently used in Hungary.
BORGA For male or female, frequently used in Hungary.
BETYAR Rascal
BODRI For male or female, frequently used in Hungary.
BUNDAS Shaggy
BORGAS Fuzzy
BORS Pepper
BORGACS Thistle
BOJTAR Shepherd's helper (boy)
CINKA-panna Name of a gypsy queen.
CINKOS Accomplice (in mischief)
CISKO Colt
CINEGE Titmouse (a bird)
CIFRA Showy, fancy

Hungarian girl's name
Rattler (baby's)
Gypsy
Rascal
Boy who tends horses on a ranch or in the field
Girl's name
Stubborn, spiteful
Wasp
Bumble Bee
Hungarian girl's name
Strong
Old Hungarian boy's name
Flute
Girl's name (often used for teenaged, naive silly girls)
Quick, fast, agile
Penny
Whistler
Nickname for Frank
Girl's name
Old Hungarian boy's name
Cavalier, gentleman
Perky, saucy
Girl's name
Nickname for John
Nickname for Julia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KORMOS</td>
<td>Sooty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOCOS</td>
<td>Toussled, disheveled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEDVES</td>
<td>Dear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOLYOK</td>
<td>Puppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATICA</td>
<td>Nickname for Kathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOPE</td>
<td>Rascal, naughty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LURKO</td>
<td>Young fellow, also used as a boy's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LILI</td>
<td>Girl's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACKO</td>
<td>Bear Cub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORCOS</td>
<td>Grouchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATYI</td>
<td>Nickname for Matthew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISKA</td>
<td>Nickname for Michael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARISKA</td>
<td>Nickname for Maria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORGOS</td>
<td>Growler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELLI</td>
<td>Girl's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTAS</td>
<td>One who sings happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAMACS</td>
<td>Fur ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIMASZ</td>
<td>Fresh, bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENGO</td>
<td>Hungarian currency, not currently in use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIPACS</td>
<td>Red poppy (flower)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURDE</td>
<td>Gypsy child (in general)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANNI</td>
<td>Nickname for Anne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICI</td>
<td>Little one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETI</td>
<td>Nickname for Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RONGYOS</td>
<td>Ragged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROJTOS</td>
<td>Fringy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELLO</td>
<td>Breeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SZELETO</td>
<td>Smudgy (like when children smear their faces with dirt or mud while playing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SZURTOS</td>
<td>Sleepy-head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SZUNDI</td>
<td>Hungarian river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TISZA</td>
<td>Girl's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUNDI</td>
<td>Fairy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUNDER</td>
<td>Dwarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TORPE</td>
<td>Young gentleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URFI</td>
<td>Wild one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VADOC</td>
<td>Happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIDAN</td>
<td>Quick, lively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGONC</td>
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</tbody>
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### A TRIBUTE TO K-9 VETERANS

On the 11th of this month we observe Veterans' Day in recognition and remembrance of those who have served their country. Alongside the servicemen were approximately 25,000 dogs used in various capacities such as guards, beach patrols, messengers, ammunition carriers, and in combat scouting. Many combat veterans owe their return to the alertness and ability of these dogs.

Prior to WW II no official organization of K-9 military units existed in the United States. On March 13, 1942, initial steps were taken toward the formation of such a unit. Dogs For Defense, Inc. undertook the task of procuring suitable dogs by establishing regional directors and coordinating dog clubs, both breed and obedience, in the enlistment, screening, and shipping dogs to training centers.

Originally 32 breeds were classed as war dogs by the U.S. Army, however some were found to be unsuitable or not available in sufficient numbers, and eventually the German Shepherd and Doberman Pinscher became the most widely used.

Though the greatest number were used for guard and patrol work (at one time dogs on beach patrol alone numbered in excess of 3,000) many served in combat areas in both the European and South Pacific theaters. The Marine Corps preferred the Doberman, which accompanied many scouting missions. It has been stated that no patrol was ambushed which included a man-dog team. The dog would preced the scouting party and alert at the presence of the hidden enemy, then drop or return to his master.

Some in spite of serious wounds, completed their assigned tasks, but many succumbed to these combat injuries or to the same diseases which also incapacitated personnel in large numbers. When this occurred, the original owner would receive a telegram couched in words similar to those received by relatives of servicemen.
"The President of the United States regrets to inform you that......."

Anyone desiring to learn more regarding wartime use of dogs may be interested in reading History of Dogs For Defense by Fairfax Downey, or Dogs at War by Clayton Going. Exploits of individual dogs are recounted, such as the one which "captured" a German machine gun nest in Italy, was decorated, and later bit the theater commander, General Eisenhower.

Pulik were never included in the original list of canines classed as war dogs, due to size and coat, however, we as dog lovers should all be proud of the feats accomplished by their fellow canines.

Though not too widely known, there are at present approximately 5,000 dogs in service with the U.S. Armed Forces (1965), and they are distributed worldwide, including Viet Nam.

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AMERICA'S DOG HERO FOR 1965

An 85 pound Collie-Malamute from Washington has been named "America's Dog Hero for 1965." Patches, owned by Marvin Scott of Spanaway, Washington, earned Ken-L-Ration's 12th annual gold medal, symbol of unsurpassed canine heroism, for rescuing his injured master from frigid lake waters in Washington state last December.

Last week, Patches was guest of honor at a dinner in Chicago. He was awarded a goldplated leash and collar, a custom-made blanket, a year's supply of food, and a gold plaque. His master was awarded a $1,000 savings bond.

The mercury was near zero one night last December when American Dog Hero, Patches accompanied his master to a small pier below the Scott's lake home south of Tacoma. Scott attempted to move the stern line of a moored patrol boat, but slipped and tumbled into 15 foot deep lake water. While falling he struck a floating dock and ripped muscles and tendons in both legs.

Patches dove into the lake, pulled the 200 pound Scott to the surface, and steered him to the floating dock. The injured man made it to the dock, but tumbled back in the lake. Again Patches braved freezing water to pull Scott back to the dock. The dog used Scott's collar to drag him on the dock, and continued to tug his master up a rocky 300 foot slope to the house.

Scott, 64, was hospitalized in critical condition for 25 days and was unable to return to work for 6 months. Scott originally obtained Patches from a neighbor when he and his wife moved to the lake several years ago. It may have been the best $25 he ever spent.

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DID YOU KNOW? that postal regulations call for the withdrawal of mail service when a dog interferes with the carrier?--and you can be billed for medical costs if your dog bites the mailman....

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HOW TO RAISE AND TRAIN A KOMONDOR

by Oscar Beregi and Leslie Benis

The simplicity and clarity of the text makes it interesting and easy reading. One is acutely aware of the dignity and power of this King of the Hungarian Sheepherding Dogs in the material on appearance and history. The AKC standard of the breed is complete. The information on housing, shelter and food is not only practical but also beneficial to owners of other large breeds. (Editor's book review)

For Puli owners, the material that is especially applicable is that which deals with the coat--its texture, grooming and bathing. There are detailed procedures (with illustrated steps) for both the corded coat (more correctly referred to as the tasseled coat because of its flat, ribbon-like cords) and the comb-and-brush one. It is important to know how to do both properly. "This special coat structure is found only in the Komondor and its nearest relative, the Puli. We, therefore, should never make a comparison between the corded coat of a Komondor or Puli and any other breed. Almost all long-coated breeds have a tendency to mat--like the Poodle, whose coat many years ago was artificially oil-treated and hand-twisted into cords." The corded coat gives the impression of a King's robe which is an important breed characteristic. Only in America can the Komondor be shown combed. "As a matter of fact," say the authors, "in other countries it is less objectionable to show the Komondor completely matted than combed." The reason being that the lack of undercoat is a serious disqualifying fault and it is not always possible for judges to tell whether the dog ever had one or whether it was all groomed out.

This book will interest owners of Komondors (who are comparatively few) and Puli owners (who now number in the thousands) and help them to a better understanding of their breed and how to give it the proper care. The excellent photos are by Benis, Cammar, Levy, Ludwig and Munch.

I could have wished for the authors to have come out with a flat statement in their text on the fallacy of the connotation of the grooming process with coat alone. But, if it is indeed true that one picture says more than a thousand words, then the illustrated step-by-step procedure of coat-grooming speaks volumes. There are six pictures showing how to separate the hair into even tassels (the corded coat) and six for the correct method of separating the plate mats (the comb-and-brush coat). These pages alone will be well-worth the price of the book.

TFH PUBLICATIONS, INC., 245-247 Cornelison Ave., Jersey City 2, N.J. $1.00.

(Ed. Note: This review was done from Oscar Beregi's original manuscript. In the book, which can now be bought at your favorite pet shop, only the first three chapters are by the authors. At a later date I have some pertinent comments to make on the other six chapters which are included in all books of this TFH series....)

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....From Mrs. Owen of Skysyl comes the information that to Mrs. Edward P. Renner goes the honor of being the first judge to have ever placed a Puli in group --Ch. Skysyl Apeter-Pan at the Great Barrington AKC Show, Mass., in 1952. "Peter", writes Mrs. Owen, "went 4th that happy day." The first Puli bitch to ever place was Ch. Skysyl Birrichina, bred by Bronson Williams, entered and handled by Mrs. Owen under judge Thomas Lee. She went 4th in Working Group at North Conway Show, N.H. 'Lee told me 'Biki' was the first Puli of either sex he had found good enough to place".

8-20
FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK: Did you know that...in the past ten years there had been a 120% increase in the no. of dogs competing in conformation in AKC shows, and 64% increase for Obedience trials?...The AKC has perhaps the finest, most complete dog library in the world? It is a fact that the library answers 24,000 phone inquiries and 51,000 letters...The AKC payroll is $2 million a year. The payroll on show records alone is $230,000.

...The AKC is a non-profit organization. Last year it lost $150,000 (1966) --that is the reason for the modest increase of certain fees, effective July 1st, 1967.....That's what the man said, and the man was H. Brownell at the Breeders Conference at Disneyland.

...According to Gene Handsaker, Herald-Exam. Sunday, June 4th, the "in" pets with the movie crowd are HUNGARIAN SHEEPDOGS, Yorkshire terriers and mongrels. Poodles are out.


A NOTE TO THE NOVICE: Your dog's wins may be advertised in any or all dog magazines...whether a major or a breed...with a picture that not only shows the dog but also yourself (if you are the exhibitor) and with credit to the judge who awarded such a win...the judge's opinion is respected by other judges and in close competition may tip the scales your way. With the exception of the AKC GAZETTE'S PUREBRED DOGS, you can buy a cover on most magazines for about $250, a full page for $150+, a half page for $80, a quarter page for $40 and a listing for $16 per inch of copy for one issue. (These are approximate quotes...there is a slight variation). Whether they have an excellent or just an average example of the breed, many people are using this method to try to bring themselves and their dogs to the attention of the judges. In order to have a breed column in a magazine, you have to advertise in that magazine. Just remember--someone is paying for the column through the advertising. This is justifiable regarded as good business by a dog magazine. It is the paid advertising that oils the wheels of every magazine.....Now you all know what to do with your loose change!--Ed.


PULI GOES BEST IN SHOW! Ch. Skysyl Question Being Is It, Puli Bitch owned by Dr. and Mrs. William Lilley, and bred by Mrs. Sylvia Owen, went Best in Show at the Palm Beach Dog Fancier's Assoc. Show, January 25th. Judges were Mr. J. Quirk, breed, and Mrs. Augustus Riggs IV, Group and Show. Handler was Mr. Phillip Fairfield. At the tender age of 19 months, "Monday" becomes the first Puli to take Best in Show in the United States. This culminates a record of 57 BOB's in 60 shows, and 8 group placings. Congratulations! (Ed. note: The only other Puli BIS on this continent was Ch. Cinkotai Csibesz in Mexico City, 1966.) (Ed. note: Then Ch. Nagykunsagi Csorgo, CD went BIS in Canada, and Monday took another BIS.)

PULIK AT RETAIL? A recent Popular Dogs column mentioned hearing of Puli puppies being sold in pet shops and pet departments of retail stores, mostly in Cal. Unrestricted sale of Puli puppies to anyone, regardless of their home facilities, ability to care for the dog properly, or understanding of the unique qualities of the breed is obviously not in the best interests of the breed, and (in the case of club members) a clear violation of the Club Constitution and Bylaws. At the April Board meeting, the President, with Board approval, appointed a committee comprising
Barry Becker as chairman and Warren Wolfe and Les Benis as members to investigate the report. Any information regarding such unethical practices by club members or others should be given to one of the committee members.

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IT IS UNLIKELY that in our free America any organization can totally control the breeding of the Puli. But it is the obligation of a parent club to live up to its highest standards. Breeders have a moral obligation not only to preserve BUT TO PERPETUATE the characteristics that have for centuries set this breed apart from all others, in inherent as well as external specifications. When all this is disregarded for monetary consideration as well as personal advancement, it is a dis-service to the breed we love so well. This has been denied by some—but let's paraphrase the old proverb....."What you do (or not do) speaks so loudly, I can't hear what you say."

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DID YOU KNOW.....June is National Dog Health Month. (Every month, week, and day should be)....Foxtails are with us again as the dry, warm weather sets in. Keep a close check on your Puli's eyes, mouth, ears and pads. Foxtails have been known to travel and come out above the elbow. It's very painful. They have also entered the anal opening and lodged in the intestines, necessitating surgery. If you have a Puli with a corded coat, you'll find that a foxtail will not travel up a cord to the skin. When you find one lodged in a cord, try to push the sharp end through so it will come out whole.

...Just a reminder from the city of Los Angeles Dept. of Animal Regulations: Dogs are prohibited on city beaches (except the trained guide dog for the blind that is being used for that purpose.) This "Beach Ordinance" is enforced at Will Rogers State Beach, Venice Beach, Dockweiler Beach, Cabrillo Beach, and that area of Hansen Dam Park that is called Hansen Dam Beach. With 15 to 19 million people at the beaches each year, this ban was necessary because of soiled beaches, dog fights, and dog bites.

...A PEDIGREE (according to a youngster on Art Linkletter's House Party) is 'When a pet has a high temperature'.

...During her recent visit to AKC headquarters in New York City with Dr. Bordacs, Klara Benis was introduced to AKC's computer installation. Would you believe you are on file there? All of the AKC's registrations (litter and individual), stud book, kennels, handlers, and judges are on computer cards and cross-checked against the individual dog's registration, championship status, ownership, etc. Klara came away mumbling something about computerizing the Puli stud book.

Among the interesting facts retrieved from AKC's computer records was the first Puli registered in the United States: TOM OROKVASZ SARAIKA, a female, registered September 15, 1936. In all, 12 Pulik were registered in '36, followed by five in '37, nine in '38, and twelve each in '39 and '40. More recent registration figures were: 266 in '65; 421 in '66; and 537 in '67. Total Puli registrations thru the end of 1967 reached 3,662.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: I was struck by your August editorial concerning the Humane Shelter problem because we just had a sad experience with our local shelter. Our Puli, "Laike", was missing one night when we returned home at 11:30 P.M. The garden gate was open. I spent the night driving about looking for her and Monday morning at 8:30 I began calling the local shelter. At 9:00 I reached them. They answered at last! They would give me no information on the phone so I raced down to the Shelter and dragged out the information that an "uncared for", black shaggy dog had been picked up, found to have a broken leg, and had been put out of her misery in a gas chamber because no vet would come (they didn't try to get one) and incinerated before 9:00 A.M. They had no idea what breed of dog she was--they probably wouldn't know a collie from a poodle--and they gave me an address where they said she was picked up and described a house where their person who found Laike lived. There was no such house when I tried to find it. Our local Kennel Club is going to attempt to do something about the shelter here.

--Maran Ivy (Mrs. Eugene)--

Alas, you are so right--the word "shelter" is usually a misnomer when it's used to refer to county and city pound facilities. However, please don't confuse the pounds with Humane Society or S.P.C.A. Shelters, which are something else again and are operated by compassionate people who are united by a love of animals and a desire to relieve suffering. I'm enclosing our Monterey County S.P.C.A.'s recent newsletter to give you an idea of S.P.C.A. activities; Humane Societies (S.P.C.A.'s are also humane societies, of course, but are not so named) do much the same work. In some areas, the humane organizations have contracts to conduct pound work ("animal control") as well--this is bound to be pretty grim, but perhaps it is better to have it done by decent, animal-loving people rather than by the average couldn't-care-less types usually hired by the city or county. Monterey County's pound, however, is separately operated--and, to our dismay, also calls itself a "shelter"--not exactly an accurate term, as you've pointed out.

--Ginny Crawford (Mrs. William)--

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A NEW DOG IN OUR HOUSE

by Hanan Feinstein

We have a new dog in our house. He is still a puppy--only two months old. We have to decide what his duties will be. Shall he work with the flock? Shall he guard the house? Or shall he be a companion for our children? The final decision is not important. We have to give him basic training to be sure that he follows our orders and does not become his master's master. And a nice and clever dog can become a trouble-maker. Of course we did our best. We tested his pedigree and his parents' character. We took good care that he got all his shots against distemper and rabies; but with all our good intentions we made the mistake many dog lovers make. We spoiled the puppy and too late we realized that the adult dog cannot understand why we suddenly begin to impose discipline.

The basic training starts the first day the puppy enters the house. Later training can succeed only if it is founded on good basic training. At the same time we have to replace the security he felt with his mother by our own presence. He must be able to trust us as we must be able to trust him if the need should arise. How can this goal be reached?
His own corner is very important. I would advise that you give him for the first few days a shirt or an old pair of pants of his master. If he gets used to his place he will soon feel safe there and can be kept from dirtying the furniture. If he is a working dog this place may be a corner in the cowshed, kennel, or on the veranda. Here he takes his meals and always finds fresh water. If he hasn't a doghouse, I would prefer a wooden floor, no blankets. A wooden floor is easier to keep clean, and it protects him from the cold ground. Other materials invite parasites.

Food should be given at the same time every day. If a dog doesn't eat one day, don't worry; it won't hurt him. His water should always be fresh and clean. If the dog doesn't finish his meal, take it away after half an hour. Depending on his age, a young dog should have two or four meals a day. It is also necessary for the dog to get used to eating vegetables. It is not true that dogs eat only meat. His relatives, the foxes and jackals, how they enjoy fruit and vegetables! Fruit and vegetables contain many vitamins important for his health. A year old dog should have two meals; a little one before he begins his work and the main meal when he finishes his job.

How to housebreak your dog, and to insure that the dog accepts you as his master. It is easy to make suggestions but not everyone will discipline himself enough to follow them. However, we must follow certain rules in order to remain the dog's master. If once we permit him on the bed or sofa, how can we make him stay off later? As Prof. Dr. Menzel once said, "You don't need to spoil your dog; he can do it himself." For instance, our nice dog is already at the table for his share when we are only beginning to set it. Only the first time will we find it amusing to feed him from the table; soon he will be asking for his right to sit on a chair. If we don't let him get accustomed to it, we won't have to stop him. I have given only a few examples. But here discipline succeeds or fails. Someone once said, "If I say to my dog, 'Come here' or 'don't', sometimes he comes or does not."

If we want the dog to do his duty when needed, he must learn from the very first day what is permitted and what is not, and that an order is an order. Thus the dog will be a pleasant house companion to us and to our visitors, and will perform his duties as a dog.

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WORKING BREEDS OF HUNGARY - KOMONDOR - KUVASZ - PULI

by Mrs. R. D. McLellan

"In every corner of the globe where there is an appreciable expanse of dry land—from the polar regions to the tropics, at every latitude where people live—there you will find a domestic animal that has won universal respect and love. It is man's faithful friend and companion, the dog.

In the loneliness of the almost endless Hungarian steppes, the shepherds were very dependent on the reliability and courage of their dogs against threatening dangers. Thus for over a thousand years Hungarian shepherd dogs have been developed—three great working breeds, each with a separate job to do—Komondor-Kuvasz—and the Puli. Undoubtedly as self-reliant as in the old unpolished days, these breeds have remained distinct to this day.
The Komondor and the Kuvasz are the protector, not the herder, not the driver. They guard the flock, fighting their foes with keen intelligence that makes sure that in the battle for survival they are the fittest. Unsoftened by leisure living for centuries, these are the dogs to have on your side when the going is tough. Dog lovers will be interested to know that Canada has acquired these bundles of canine charm, with the Komondor having placed in many Group placings at Dog Shows.

The Puli continues his valuable service as a shepherd's working companion in increasingly numbers. A few have been employed to herd sheep flocks on the western and northwestern plains and foothills of the Rockies, where they have proven their heritage. He also made his victorious entry into Canadian city life. His intelligence, humor and comic appearance have gained him many friends, so that he is well able to hold his own among the fashionable breeds. Some humorist has suggested that the Puli is a success with the herds because his forepart with its camouflage of ropy hair is so similar to his hindquarters that the sheep don't know whether he's coming or going. Maybe he puzzles many human beings in the same way.

A Puli imported from Germany that has worked with sheep, recently won the coveted award of BEST DOG IN SHOW - the first such high award for this breed in Canada and the USA. He is owned by Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Anderson of Calgary, Alta."

"written by Mrs. McLellan of Montreal, Canada, for publication the "Dogs in Canada" and reprinted in Keynotes by permission of the author."

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TEN YEARS OF THE ISREAL PULI CLUB

by Hanan Feinstein

Ten years ago the Israel Puli Club was founded with the help of Professor Dr. Menzel. As Pulis are now to be found all over Israel, we felt that a local club was not sufficient, but should include Puli owners throughout the country. For ten years, we have published our bulletin to keep our members informed about activities in Israel and abroad. We have connections with all Puli Clubs in the world.

We have exported many Pulis to different countries. Our dogs have a good reputation and have won many prizes at International dog shows. We regret that our members are not more active, but we hope that they will take a more active part in things in the future. We are always ready to give advice or help on any problem which may arise. We wish our members and friends success and development with their Pulis in the years to come.

I want to thank every one who helped the Club especially Prof. Dr. Menzel who gave freely of her time and energy, and also to Miss E. Czengeri who has done all she could in the interests of the club.

Many Puli owners in different countries are not sure about the Puli colour standard, and do not accept white, which they say is not an original colour. Professor Anghi Csaba comments as follows: "Coloured domestic animals could have in a litter some albinism, therefore in a litter of black or grey Pulis could occur some white Pulis. This variation of colours occurs also when animal is domesticated.
He also comments that if white is accepted in the official Hungarian Standard, then it should be accepted by all.

Our congratulations to Dr. Erna Mohr on her 70th birthday. A few years ago Dr. Mohr, who is a well known Cynologist, wrote a famous book about Hungarian Sheep Dogs which was a best seller. We hope that she will continue working with her favourite dogs for many years to come.

--reprinted with permission from the 1964 Bulletin of the ISRAEL Puli CLUB.--

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