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SHOW RESULTS SHOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION EACH TIME YOU SUBMIT THEM:

NAME OF DOG - BREEDER OF DOG - SIRE OF DOG - DAM OF DOG - OWNER OF DOG - NAME OF DOG SHOW/TRIAL - NAME OF JUDGE - ACHIEVEMENT.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

M.E.O.E., the Hungarian K.C. has a new president, her name is Dr. Maria Szondy. Besides her new assignment, Dr. Szondy is the Director of a neurological clinic, an organization which is dealing with children, between the ages of 2 and 18 years, who have problems with their nervous system. She has been deeply involved in her work for the past 25 years, according to the news magazine "A Kutya".

Dr. Szondy was attracted to dogs in her early childhood. Presently she has 3 of them at home. A puli, 15 years old, a pumi, a komondor and 2 siberian huskies. Her komondor has won all possible titles in Dog Shows, it is reported, and is the leader of the dogs. In her opinion, the puli is the most intelligent of the pack. Her puli has a very unique personality, she stated; adjusted extremely well to city living, despite of being a herding dog, has led his own life, occasionally he may have listened to commands, but always had a mind of his own. The 2 huskies are the proudest of all her dogs, she commented.

The question was posed whether both huskies have accepted Dr. Szondy as the master, to which she replied, "Not really! One of the huskies selected my husband as a boss, and the other obeys my commands". Their choices were expressed with love and obedience.

As the Szondys travel a lot, when away from home, the dogs are very suspicious of everybody. It is interesting to observe, when the dogs get their food, they always check what the others have gotten. It is all fine and dandy, until the komondor puts them back to place.

To the question, which is her favorite dog, she smiled, and labeled the question quite cruel, since it would be hard to define who is closest to one's heart. However, Dr. Szondy remarked that if the Komondor would sire a son, she would definitely keep him. She and her husband live in a lovely home surrounded by a nice garden, and feel quite comfortable with the 5-member guard-unit around them.

Now, that she is assuming the new role of being president of M.E.O.E., she has strong convictions to improve the different functions of M.E.O.E. under the sign of love for dogs. It is interesting to see what Dr. Szondy's motto is. Love for dogs! Let's hope under the sign of love she will be able to fulfill the tasks undertaken and will bring new directions to M.E.O.E.

I'd like to dwell a bit on leadership, and love. One of my favorite authors, Dr. Leo Buscaglia, the noted educator, lecturer, and professor of education at the University of Southern California comes to mind. Dr. Buscaglia has a syndicated column in most major newspapers under the title of "Living and Loving". I would never miss it. What he conveys to the public has great significance. Love is important, it does not make you weak, as many people would think, but enforces you to bring your convoluted convictions into focus.

I often wondered what takes a person to be a leader, to have a plus over other attributes, to have powerful, almost magical influence on people. Personality? Love and respect for other living creatures? Dr. Buscaglia expresses it most eloquently: "The human spirit is such that it will defy every effort to lump it into categories, whether it is done for convenience or by design. It is our very uniqueness, our individual identity, that transcends our short existence here and therefore must always be preserved."

Doesn't it symbolize clearly, what the qualifications of a leader should be? One must have the quality to excel in areas pertinent to specific fields, and the love to enforce the necessary regulatory or functional objectives, with gentle persuasion.

Now to summarize it, what do we look for, when selecting a leader of a club, or, let's say, of a national organization? Personally, I feel that the person must have the following characteristics:

A) Sound knowledge of an appropriate subject matter.
B) Expandability, and impeccable judgement to weed out the deviating factors, determination to keep an open mind to initiatives and encourage them.
C) Strength to promote the set goals to fulfill predesigned functions.
D) Authority, and desire to offer education to the general public, in the effort to disseminate pertinent information about the concept of the organization.
E) Last, but not least: LOVE.

Well, this is my point of view, I am sure, others have different ideas, what they are looking for in a leader.

It is quite a bill, isn't it? To be a responsible leader one does not have a choice, the shoes must be filled; consequently once you are chosen, you must live up to the expectations. The best will always survive.
A Puli excelled again!

CH. Prydain Hetyke UD finished third in the Gaines 1984 Central Regional Dog Obedience Competition, which was held in Kansas City Mo. on the 9th & 10th of June, 1984. With an average score of 195.917, staying just 1.666 point average behind the first dog. Hetyke's achievement was a notable one, considering the great amount of stress and concentration, both the dog and handler had to deal with, as in 2 days, they had to go into the ring and compete 6 times.

A single congratulation is not enough, since Hetyke obtained her second championship title, the "Obedience Trial Championship", called OTCH. Without further ado, I am extending double congratulations to CH-OTCH Prydain Hetyke UD, and to her owner/handler, Nancy L Etchell, for the great milestone.

At this time, I would like to bring up a new subject. Hall of Fame for Pulik! Most breed clubs have one, and are very proud of it. Our mother club is too busy to find lost trophies rather than to keep in touch with progress. For PCA conformation is the "non plus ultra." Sure, conformation is very important. But please! A talented breed like Puli, you cannot stop at that point! So, I am planning to form a committee, to draw a plan for the Hall of Fame for Puli. Anybody, who is interested in this concept, contact me.

Puli Rescue Fund. After the first successful training session was finished, a second one has started already, building up the Puli Rescue Fund considerably. There is a problem, however, we are training at a private home, and nobody knows how long we can continue there. We are not in the position to rent a training room, as it would be costly, and the time commitment could be quite strenuous.

PNC's 4th Independent Specialty is commencing in 1985. The Board has decided that it will be held on Saturday, the 16th of Feb. 1985, in the Exposition Hall, at the Santa Clara County Fairgrounds. PNC will support the Santa Clara Valley K.C. Show, with entries, the following day, on Sunday, the 17th of Feb. 85. And to top all of this, a very informative and educational seminar will conclude this special weekend on Monday, the 18th of Feb, 1985. Please, mark your calendar accordingly.
MATTERS OF INTEREST & IMPORTANCE

PULY - PULI

- continuation -

"Precious Animal"
"Precious Value"

from: Dr. Sandor Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks"

Let us examine the meaning of the word "Puli", as used in our modern language. The word Puli, identifying a certain animal, was used only in Hungary and the southern region of the Ural Mountain to the Volga River, by the scattered Baskir tribes, up until forty or fifty years ago.

In the last few decades, Pulik have been transferred to other countries and continents. The word Puli is usually used as a noun in modern language.

I wish to note here that the appearance and characteristics of Pulik are generally the same in most places, with the notable exception of the United States, where they differ from the original sheep-herding Puli, because of intensive inbreeding and combed coats.

I learned about the Pulik of Baskir tribes from seven prisoners of the first World War, who had gained their knowledge by having spent years in those areas. Authenticity of these sources is indicated by their matching descriptions, although they did not know each other. They lived far apart in Hungary and their occupations were also different; medical doctor, notary, teacher, farmers and shepherd. My conversations with them took place between 1929 and 1946, when and where I had been working as a physician. The descriptions of these seven individuals contained no contradictions. This information perfectly verifies the findings from various sources that the Baskir Hungarians are part of the ancient nation separated to the east and living apart from the Hungarians of the Don River region, to the west. Baskir Hungarians founded the "Magna Hungaria" described by historians, where Otto and Julianus, Dominican monks, had traveled (1231-1238). They talked to the Baskirs in Hungarian, with perfect understanding, as noted in their memoirs and reports.

As we know from history, the destructive invasion by the Tatars stripped the Magna Hungaria of its independence. The Tatars appointed dictators and leaders over these oppressed people but they did not vanish. This fact was proven by the Franciscan monk, Johanca, who lived with them from 1314 until 1320. We found notes in reports of missionaries from Rome, which state, "The Mohammedan religion is widely accepted among the Baskirs. They know that their brothers live west of them and are called Hungarians."

Little has remained of their language and even that is written in Turkish by linguists. Their religion remained Mohammedan, because the Russian-Orthodox faith could not take root among them. "They don't eat pork, their meals consist mostly of bread, laab meat and its products, even today."

The word Puli is found today in a number of languages of different origins, in the form of a verb, not as a noun. The people speaking these languages live in the Caucasus Mountain region and its surroundings (Georgia, Armenia, Azarbaijan, North Persia, Northeast Turkey region of Kara Kuin, Kazakstan, Kashmir and Pakistan). In the vocabularies of these nations, but mostly those exercising sheep herding, the word Puli is used in its original meaning. It is used slightly differently in form, sometimes, such as puij, puhi, puh, and puri, and is used as a verb. In meaning, they all express the action of herding, running around and keeping the sheep together. From the ancient Hungarian word, Puli has been taken and used in other, nonrelated languages also. How did this come about?

According to an early source, the Kua-Hungarians, the separated part of ancient Hungarians, lived north of the Caucasus Mountain to the Kuma River region. It was on this land that Otto found descendants of Kua-Hungarians, still living in tribal form. He had spent the whole Winter of 1231-1232 with them. He noted, "They spoke Hungarian like the people in Hungary." He heard of the Magna Hungaria and about the
Baskir people from them and went on to find them successfully guided by information given him by these descendants. The findings of Otto served as basic information for later missionaries with the Baskir-Hungarian people and the land of Magna Hungaria.

It is known from history that the Kum-Hungarians had badly suffered from centuries long Persian-Arab fighting and the hordes of Timur that were raging on their land. They were badly decimated and their homes were destroyed. As a result of this, the tribes fell apart and people left the land, taking refuge among the neighboring nations, where they assimilated to the new environment, losing their identity.

The Pulik of Kum-Hungarians shared the same misfortune. They also lost their pure characteristics, by mixing with other types of herding dogs. As a result of intermixed breeding, we cannot find a real Puli on these lands, only Puli-like herding dogs. These dogs are used as their ancestors, having inherited their herding ability.

In summary, we see that nowhere outside of Hungary and among Baskir tribes was the word Puli used as a noun, until forty or fifty years ago. It represents the name of the type of animal that we know today, because there never was another type with Puli characteristics.

The word Puli is now being used in other modern languages as a noun, (English, German, French, Italian, Spanish) and has been since about 1920 when Pulik were first exported to Western Europe, and later in 1935 and 1936, to America. Pulik are placed in the list of internationally accepted breeds in the form of a noun.

Outside of the various nations living in mountainous Caucasian region, we cannot find any language using this word, not even in the form of a verb, meaning the act of sheep herding. On these areas, live many different kinds of shepherd dogs but not Pulik although there are some traces of them. Due to extensive crossbreeding for centuries, they do vary but still have preserved the Puli's strong inner herding characteristics.

The Puli expression does not exist in far Eastern Asia (Mongolia), neither in the form of a noun or verb. The old theory of origin based on analysis of name is refuted.

In regards to the above statement, this is equally true of Tibet, and its geographical vicinity. It is most surprising that even the latest publications place Tibetan shepherds as the ancestors of Pulik. These foundationless statements were proven incorrect by the late Count Bela Szechenyi, who had spent many years in Tibet studying the Tibetan dog and had examined a few dozen of them, which were later examined by acknowledged scientists, with respect to anatomy, biology and genealogy. His studies had concluded: "Neither the Tibetan Terrier, nor the poodle has a Puli characteristic. The herding dogs originating from the described areas belong to the group of Terriers or to types bearing their characteristics, by appearance, frame structure and anatomy." The typical qualities of Terriers could not be found in Pulik, not even the smallest trace. Therefore, Pulik could not be related with Terriers. It is a scientifically proven incorrect and outdated opinion that relates the Tibetan Terriers and Lhasa Apsos with Pulik. The only similarity is their long hair coat. On this basis we could say that the Maltese and Old English Sheepdogs are closely related, more so, knowing that Malta Island had belonged to England and therefore, they are both English in origin. Both have long hair and both are beautiful dogs. However, this line of reasoning is false and not proper in the science of genealogy.

Translated by: Mr. F. T. - to be continued -
During the late Spring months of my highschool years, the long awaited educational filed trips - inherent to the school’s curriculum - led us, eager children to discover historical sights of Hungary, to visit old ruins of famous castles, museums, cities, villages, and to learn about the natural beauty of the Hungarian flora and fauna.

One of our trips was an exciting bus ride, deep into the Bakony mountains, where the legendary “betyars” lived and from where they have conducted their infamous raids. Passing through the beautiful, historical city of Veszprem, nestled in the mountains, finally we arrived in a small settlement called Herend. The focal point of it is the world famous china factory, with its century and a half years old past.

It was in 1839, when Moricz Fischer established a small porcelain factory in the small hamlet, called Herend in a valley of the majestic Bakony mountains. Prior to that time, there was no porcelain production existing in Hungary.

Moricz Fischer was a unique person, not only a pioneer in a new industry, but a very clever and gifted ceramist, who had to overcome number of difficulties, both technical and financial. His enthusiasm conquered all hindrances in a short 12 years, and received an award at the London Exhibition in 1851. After this first success, orders, from the nobles of Europe showered at him, to his heart’s content. His masterpieces brought further distinctive honors at exhibitions in Vienna, Paris and New York. The Herend Porcelain became soon a well-known brand, supported by collectors from all over the world.

In 1839 there were only 46 workers employed by the factory, today over 600 people enjoy the privilege of being part of the famous porcelain factory, out of which one third of them are fine artist. These painters are maintaining the ancient traditions of fine china making, and adding their own characteristic features, the refined hand-painting to this specialized industry.

If you are travelling in Hungary, getting to know the land of the Pulik, you should take a side trip to Herend, approx. 130 km. from Budapest, not too far North of the lovely lake Balaton, and observe the enthusiastic attitude, by which these dedicated people create another piece of the ever living Hungarian Heritage.

Impressions by: Tessa Adam
Scientific studies don't often parallel fairy tales. Usually they are lengthy, painstaking, and progress one step at a time over the years. Only in books, and on television do the investigators get to say, "Eureka!"

Now and then, however, a process works beyond a researcher's wildest dreams.

That's just what happened to David C. Lueker, Ph.D., and Robert A. Kainer, D.V.M., M.S., of Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, who pioneered a new radio-frequency heat treatment for ringworm, supported by a grant from Morris Animal Foundation with funding from Seeing Eye, Inc.

The new ringworm treatment takes 30 seconds per application, requires one treatment, and in tests has been 100 per cent effective.

Ringworm is a fungal disease of the skin which affects dogs, cats, horses, and humans, among others. Though it often cures itself within about six weeks, it is highly contagious and extremely unsightly.

Animals with ringworm should not be brought into contact with other animals and cannot be shown. It can run rampant in close contact situations such as kennels and humane shelters, so often infected animals brought to a shelter are destroyed.

In some cases the disease does not "burn itself out", and may spread across the whole body. Again, the usual answer is to euthanatize the animal.

For tough cases, treatment has been tedious and costly. Usually the veterinarian will prescribe an antifungal ointment to be applied daily to the affected areas. During the treatment, the fungus remains contagious and can be spread to other pets and to the owner. If a few weeks of this treatment does not subdue the infection, an oral treatment, Griseofulvin, is used. The medication is expensive (one dog owner was quoted a price of
The new treatment involves use of a radio-frequency transmitter device invented by J.D. Doss, of Los Alamos, Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, to treat a condition in cattle called "Cancer Eye." The device was sent to Dr. Lueker for testing, and he worked with Dr. Kainer, who had been interested in cancer eye for a number of years. It had a success rate of about 90 per cent on the condition, and the two decided to try the device on other tumors. It was found to be equally effective on sarcoid tumors of the neck and body in horses.

The ringworm treatment came about as the result of a case which Dr. Lueker termed "Fortuitous." A client brought in a dog with an apparent tumor on the forearm. Treatment was applied with dramatic results. Healing began within days. Later examination of scrapings and photographs of the area led the researchers to believe that the dog suffered from ringworm. Obviously, the next step was to apply the treatment to known ringworm infections. "It was a logical conclusion," Dr. Lueker said. "We knew that the radio waves penetrated only the skin surface - and so does the ringworm fungus. Since the treatment area and infection area matched, we thought that it would work."

A surface probe, a fork-like electrode, is applied to the animal's skin for about 30 seconds. Dr. Kainer explained that it heats to about the temperature of a hot cup of coffee, or about 122°F. It does not burn the skin, but the ringworm fungus dies within 48 hours. Healing is complete and hair regrows in the area. There is no chance of spreading the disease during healing.

To make the treatment even more like a researcher's fantasy, the investigators applied the hyperthermia to several other skin disorders, - warts, sebaceous cysts, and a number of tumors both benign and malignant, and have observed about an 80 per cent success rate in early tests.

"Yes, everything from athlete's foot to dandruff", Dr. Kainer said jokingly, in the manner of an old-time medicine man, adding that it will, in fact, cure athlete's foot, which is caused by a fungus.

Once they determined proper temperatures (the early instruments had too much variability, and new instruments are being devised), the two decided to see if heat alone accomplished the same purpose. They tried soldering irons, but the temperature was too hard to control. Then they tried a hot water bath on the tail of a cat infected with ringworm, with no effect. Radio-wave-induced hyperthermia cured the infection. So far, the only drawback discovered by the team is that it is difficult to get just the right dosage on such sensitive areas as the ear of a cat. Lately, however, results have been positive even in these cases.
CONFORMATION

CHAMPION OF RECORDS

Joli-Yadi Fekete Zsivany (D)
Breeder/Owner: M. Clark

Pebbletree’s Katona (D)
Breeder: Dee Rummel
Owner: P A & T V Johnson

Wallbanger Mr Goferit Gonzo (D)
Breeder/Owner: Ann J Bowley

AKC GAZETTE MAY, 1984

by: CH Csanyleteki Cigany
x CH Hunyadi’s
Joli Kocos Csabos

by: CH Gooseberry Hill
Dividend x Witsend
Temperance Hubbard

OBEYDENCE

COMPANION DOGS

Brasstax Dana’s Disaster (D)
Breeder: H M & P M Guticz
Owner: D R Magee

Penru’s Gypsy Rondo (D)
Breeder: Dori Wool
Owner: Rosalind Goltz

CH Bowmaker’s Honey Bear (B)
Breeder: S.L. Gibson
Owner: Dr. Bruce M & J. Jaslow

Brasstax Sandor of Braeman (B)
Breeder: H M & P M Guticz
Owner: Ann Kleimola

Mystic Napfenyes Lany (B)
Breeder: L. McKean
Owner: M J Levine

Pyxa’s Bundas Bela (D)
Breeder: N & J Apostolu
Owner: Eva Pendelton

AKC GAZETTE JUNE, 1984

by: Brasstax Charlie O’Hunyadi, UD x Szeder’s
Brasstax Gambit UD

by: Zoltan Kodaly Bullzak x
Sunday’s Feher Shana

by: CH-OTCH Prydain Edyrnion
UD x Bowmaker’s Helz belle

by: Brasstax Charlie of Hunyadi, UD x Szeder’s
Brasstax Gambit UD

by: CH Mystic Speaker of the
House x Mystic’s Holly
by Golly

by: CH Tamaiti CD x Shady
Lady of Pyxa CD
**SHOW RESULTS**

**CONFORMATION**

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<td>Robert Waters</td>
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<td>4-21-84</td>
<td>PALOUSE HILLS DOG FANCIERS</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Drury</td>
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<td>Richard Renihan</td>
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<td>Derek Rayne</td>
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<td>XIIII CIRCUITO INTERNACIONAL DE PRIMAVERA TODAS LAS RAZAS NEXCO</td>
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<td>James Moustakis</td>
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<td>CHICO DOG FANCIERS</td>
<td>Charles Mulock</td>
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Henwen completed his Mexican Championship on the 27th of May, 1984.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HENNY AND BARBARA!

**PRYDAIN LANGOS**

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**WASHBURN’S HOLABDA**

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**PRYDAIN NEVETOS**

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**PRYDAIN NEMO**

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Dog shows are great fun and a recreational activity for the entire family. If you think that you would like to enter the show ring with your newly-acquired Puli, here is some advice: Before your puppy will reach the eligible age to enter a show or a club Match, you should attend a few of them and carefully watch the procedure. Depending upon the type of match, puppies can usually be entered from the age of three months. Matches are organized by local all-breed clubs, obedience clubs, and by most Puli clubs if you live in a densely populated locality. Most matches are sanctioned by the American Kennel Club. This means that they have requirements somewhat similar to those of regular dog shows. Matches are mostly for practice. Some are smaller, but the entries in some may equal or exceed the number in a regular dog show. While you are in attendance, watch how the dogs are handled and what procedures are followed in the ring. As soon as your puppy reaches the eligible age, take him to a couple of these matches. It is excellent training for handler and dog.

After attending your first matches, if you feel you would like to try the real thing, start preparing for it. First, write to The American Kennel Club, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010, for the free booklet: "Rules Applying to Registration and Dog Shows." Read it thoroughly and study the sections carefully that apply to your dog.

Study the breed standard. Learn to evaluate your own dog. Naturally all Puli owners are prejudiced. You should not own a Puli unless you love it beyond compare. But if you are sincerely interested in showing your dog, and interested in the dog sport, you must accept the fact that it is possible that your dog has a fault. More than likely it has even more than one fault. The perfect Puli has not yet been whelped. Studying the standard just might make you more realistic about it.

Inquire about Handling Classes in your locality. If they are available, be sure to participate in them.

Contact the A.K.C. licensed Dog Show Superintendent or Superintendents in your area, and ask them to place your name on their mailing list for the upcoming shows. They will send you a "Premium List" for each show, which usually contains all pertinent information regarding the show and includes entry blanks.

Fill out the entry form carefully. Once the entries are closed it cannot be changed.

The classes you can enter your dog in at an A.K.C. sanctioned show are:

1. **Puppy Classes**: For dogs between 6 and 9 months of age. For dogs between 9 months and one year of age.
2. **Novice Class**: For dogs that have never won a first prize ribbon. (except in Puppy Classes)
3. **Bred by Exhibitor Class**: Dogs shown in this class must be bred by the exhibitor, or by a member of his immediate family.
4. **American Bred Class**: For dogs bred and born in the U.S.
5. **Open Class**: This class is open for all dogs. Even Champions can be entered in this class, although it is highly unusual. This class is for fully-matured dogs who are after their championship points.
6. **Winners Class**: The winner of each of the above classes will compete in this class for the winner title. Depending upon the number of dogs competing in the various classes, the winner of this class could receive up to 5 points towards its championship.

The same classes are held for both sexes, but separately. After the winners are chosen in each sex, the Best-of-Breed Competition enters the ring. All Champions of record are...
eligible for this class as well as the Winners of each sex. The judge will select from this class the Best-of-Breed, the Best-of-Opposite Sex, and the Best-of-Winners. In case the Best-of-Breed is a dog, then a bitch will be selected for Best-of-Opposite sex. If a bitch receives the top honors, the best male will be chosen for the Best-of-Opposite Sex.

The Best-of-Breed is entitled to compete in the Herding Group. (A.K.C. has divided dog breeds into seven groups since the book has been written. Changed by Editor.)

There are seven groups.

Group I: Sporting Dogs
Group II: Hounds
Group III: Working Dogs
Group IV: Terriers
Group V: Toy Breeds
Group VI: Non-Sporting
Group VII: Herding Dogs

The Best-of-Breed dog is representing his breed in the group and competing for first, second, third, or fourth place in the group. Then each of the seven group winners compete for the highest award of the day: The Best-In-Show title.

SPECIAL CLASSES

There are some classes that are not available at all the shows. Some of these classes are very valuable for those who are seriously interested in the breed.

Stud Dogs

Stud dog class is for dogs which have sired one or more litters and have had at least two of their offspring entered in the same show in the regular classes. The sire is judged on the merits of his get. Major consideration is given to the similarity between father and his progeny. The puppies sired by and shown with him do not necessarily have to have the same dam.

Brood Bitch

Brood Bitch class is identical to the above, except that in this case the bitch will go into the ring with two of the offspring she whelped. The puppies do not have to have the same father, but should look as identical as possible.

Brace

Brace class is for two dogs under identical ownership. Again the dogs are judged on the merits of similarity. The dogs are usually shown on one lead and should exhibit team effort to walk and show the same way. This class is very popular among Puli exhibitors, mainly on shows where there is a large number of Puli entries. Puli braces have been doing some exceptional winning.

Team

This class consists of three or more dogs under identical ownership that are shown on a single lead. It is very rewarding to train three or four dogs that look identical and behave and move alike.

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP

Children who show interest in exhibiting their own dogs can enter in this class. This class is mainly to teach a child sportsmanship and showmanship at an early age. The winner is judged strictly on the handler’s ability (the dogs are not judged). Any breed of dog is eligible as long as it has been entered in regular classes at the same show.

Pulis are exceptionally good with children and are often seen in this class with their little masters. After a few practice sessions, children outclass some adults in showmanship. The team effort can really shine when a child walks into the ring with his or her favorite Puli. Puli have a tendency to be happier and show themselves better with a child. Adults sometimes get nervous in the ring and this usually upsets the dog. In contrast, a dog entering the ring with its human playmate does not receive the nervous vibrations and as a result it behaves more naturally and at ease.

WHAT A JUDGE LOOKS FOR IN A SHOW RING.

What a judge looks for in the show ring varies widely. The Puli Club of Southern California, Inc. conducted a survey among judges to find out. The most impressive and surprising answer on the majority of the returned questionnaires showed that judges consider “Type” above everything else. And that is the way it should be. (We see judging once in a while that gives us the urge to sneek a similar breed into the ring to test the judge’s ability to pick the real Puli type.) Soundness is secondary, but not less in importance. A mongrel can be sound, and a good mover, but it does not necessarily look like any breed. On the other hand, one can have an impressive looking Puli, excellelent in type but lacking in soundness, in muscle power, and a questionable mover. Bone structure is next. If the skeleton on the dog under is heavy coat is sound, put together well in every respect, it is very likely that the dog will also be a good mover.

Showmanship cannot change a dog’s overall qualities, but it can bring out the dog’s best. Too many dogs are poorly shown, and that is the owner’s fault. With relatively
little effort, the overall showmanship could be improved considerably. There are handling classes in most cities, usually offered by local clubs. A short course can make the difference.

PROFESSIONAL HANDLERS.

Every living soul who is able to move around, and can move his or her hands, should be able to handle a dog in the show ring. It the relationship between the owner and dog is what it is supposed to be and the Puli has a good temperament to begin with, the owner should be able to get more out of the dog sport than anybody else. For most of us, the real enjoyment of the dog sport comes when we step into the ring with a dog we can be proud of and do our best to show the dog to its best. People who are unable to handle a dog train their own pet may need the help of a professional handler.

Professional handlers are licensed by the American Kennel Club and may or may not be members of the Professional Handlers Association. Most of them are what the title suggests, professionals of their field in every respect. Nevertheless, it is still a good idea to make a very careful selection. Watch them handle other dogs, watch their style, and ring practice and check their kennel facilities before making a final choice. Many of them are specialized in some breeds that require a different approach from Pulis. Choosing a good handler for your particular dog can be as difficult as choosing a suitable mate for your brood bitch. Handlers can be found through dog magazines or show superintendents. Reputable handlers will welcome the most vigorous investigation by future clients. Do not be bashful, if you need a handler, do everything in your power to get the most suitable handler for your dog's particular need.

A final word of caution, to novice show-goers. Sitting at ringside, one can hear remarks by poor losers to the effect that this or that dog won because a certain handler was at the other end of the leash. As a general rule, this is not so. In short, do not hire a handler to achieve a particular win. Hire a handler who can show your dog to its best advantage. The reputation of an exhibitor who hires different handlers for different judges usually travels faster and farther than the news of his dog's occasional win.

Champion Csardas' Bandit of Sczyr (Ch. Matyasfoldi Kapuore Birtang X Sczyr's Grey Babe) at the age of 3½ years already exhibits well formed cords on the head, covering the muzzle completely, thus making the head look round from all directions. Photograph: Robert Kline.

The head of a hard-working herding Puli, photographed in Hungary by the author. The coat is not as neat as his show-going relatives, but the head still appears well rounded with superfluous coat and the properly proportioned muzzle (the light spot on the nose is mud, not a lack of pigment).
III. THE GOALS OF OBEDIENCE TRAINING.

In the Jan/Feb issue of Puli Parade we paid tribute to Mrs. Helene Whitehouse Walker, who introduced the sport of obedience in the USA. In the March/Apr issue the article "The Sport of Obedience and AKC" dealt with the American Kennel Club's role in Obedience Competitions and with the "Rules" of the competitions. In this issue I will talk about "The Goals of Obedience Training".

Our lives are overwhelmed by making decisions, and setting goals constantly. Setting and focusing on goals, short or long term - we form the directions where we want to go, or what we want to achieve. Without them, we would wonder aimlessly, - and would never accomplish anything.

Knowing our goals what we want to reach, cuts the effort and time in half, saves us from disappointments and unnecessary expenses.

Analyzing the environment of training and the attitudes of the trainees, I came to the conclusion, that generally people are starting out in this sport mentally unprepared. They really don't know what they want to achieve, they go through training classes without knowing, or realizing what is involved in training.

Bob Self, prominent trainer and editor of "Front and Finish" wrote in his column "Comment": "Lots of people showing in Novice A class are woefully ill prepared. The handler shows little knowledge of the rules and most make gross handling errors that should have been ironed out in class. Few of the dogs are ready for competition, many failing to qualify, and those who make it, are squeezing through with poor scores".

Where do these handlers fail? My opinion is, that they are not prepared mentally to understand the sport of obedience, and to undertake the responsibilities which goes with it. These people go through classes after classes. They learn how to jerk the dog with the leash, or with the choke-chain; they know how to shout at their dog, may be, even to give some praise here and there as well.

But, they never made a point, to read and learn the "Rules". Nobody informed them that this is a team sport. To receive a high score, more than an average performance is required by the handler and dog team.

We must have a mental image of the performance we expect of our dogs and of ourselves, and work towards that goal.

Obedience training is a form of art. A trainer is like a sculptor, who has to have in mind what he wants to sculp. Great composers knew what they wanted to express with their immortal music. - Ansel Adams, one of the greatest American Photographers knew beforehand what he wanted to capture in the final product, with a particular picture, he visualized it, - he knew his goals.

Now, we have arrived at the question, what are the goals of obedience training?

A) The goals are, to have a dog, which is
1) confident, well adjusted
2) happy, enthusiastic
3) reliable and unfailingly obedient.

B) The goals for a handler are:
1) comprehensive knowledge of rules, patience, self control, even temper, understanding and analytical mind, ability and desire to teach.
2) who is consistent, alert, kind, but firm, flexible.
3) who is able to give lots of praises.

C) Since there are as many facets of training as there are duties that dogs perform, different skills, approach, goals are needed for training a dog, utilizing their natural instincts, what the dogs were bred for. i.e. hunting dogs for hunting, herding dogs for herding... etc. In obedience training a decision must be made, whether we want:

1) a good canine citizen: - that involves the basic obedience exercises. Perfection and accuracy are secondary to good behaviour. - This type of training is a "must" for every dog living in a household. (It is unfortunate, that dogs wind up and finish their lives in a pound for lack of basic obedience training)
2) a quite different type of decision must be made: when someone wants to train for AKC Obedience Competition.

There is great difference when somebody wants to put
an obedience title on his, or her dog, - with just a qualifying score. OR

3) wants to have an Obedience Trial Champion Dog.

The trainer must know and must visualize the final product, the degree of perfection expected. Theoretically, there is no difference in training in either group, since a properly trained dog is always obedient, whether in the ring, or in your home. A dog that only obeys in the ring, is not what AKC has in mind. AKC doesn't want robots, or heelers!

But, in reality, training a dog for competition, requires, in a nutshell:

a) consistent, accurate, intensive training
b) precision and accuracy on the part of the dog
c) smooth teamwork by both dog and handler
d) conditioning of the dog by accord.

I am fully aware of the fact, that to make a decision which way we want to go is not easy. It is even more difficult to deal with it for a very beginner, without former experience. Some people are really lucky to start off with a good trainer, or to have experienced friends, so they could rely on their judgement.

Yet, a decision must be made in the earliest stage of training if it is all possible. If I only knew what I know now, when I have started first, I would have done lots of things differently. Precious time was lost. That is what I want you to avoid, while participating in this wonderful sport. This is the reason of my articles.

I am confident, and quite sure, that if somebody is mentally prepared, and knows the rules, knows what he wants to achieve, then sets his goals, the efforts will be awarded and crowned by achievements and success beyond belief.

If you will sit down, after reading this article and start to get acquainted with the rules, then start visualizing what you really want to achieve, and set your goals for them, you have prepared yourself to "READ YOUR DOG", which will come in the next issue of Puli Parade.

CH. OTCH. PULIKOUNTRY'S OMAR KHAYYAM U.D. (Born AUG.13, 1972)
Onwer: Julius & Terry Hidassy
(First Puli who earned the Obedience Trial CH.)
You have heard Puls called the "Laughing Clowns of Hungary" and for those of you who have been working your Puli with sheep recently you may not know whether to laugh or cry at your "clown". After the article "Instinct Testing" please read on because I now know why Beardies are called "Bouncing Beardies" and hope everyone will gain insight about the hazards of trialing. And you thought your herding breed was going to do all the work and herding makes so much more sense than training for obedience degrees. Possibly you are correct, because......

Congratulations are in order for Frank Washburn and his Puli "Ruffles", who successfully completed the course at the Napa Sheepdog Trials on May 20, 1984. We believe this to be the first time a Puli was entered in a sheepdog trial! What a thrill to see a Puli taking commands plus thinking on his own as they took sheep from a pen, around the course through gates and repenned. Yea, "Ruffles"! Yea, Frank! You showed a lot of people about the "Predestination of Pulik."

**INSTINCT TESTING - What's It All About?** by: Mari Shaffer

Many herding breed clubs are getting on the bandwagon of herding instinct testing, and awarding certificates from their breed club for performance. Since these programs are new, there is sometimes confusion about what these degrees or certificates really mean, and what are really worth.

Let's take a quick look at herding instinct testing: A club brings together a licensed tester, livestock, a suitable area and many specimens of their breed. Each dog, one by one, is brought out and carefully exposed to livestock, to ascertain their reaction. Usually the owners stand in the field with the tester, but do not take an active part (unless they have had experience in training stockdogs.) The tester encourages the dog to herd the stock. Reactions from the individual dogs vary from indifference and uncertainty to very interested and circling, to aggressively pursuing. Many dogs do not test favorably the first time, but need more exposures to build interest. Dogs that, in the opinion of the tester, do show herding instinct are passed, and foras sent into the breed club, result in a nice certificate being sent from the breed club to the owner of each passing dog, which will act as proof of the dog's herding instinct. Most clubs allow such dogs to use certain initials after their name, such as H.C. (herding certified), H.I.C. (herding instinct certified) or C.W. (certified working)

Herding instinct tests are really only for those of us who wish to preserve our breed's herding instinct. For the uninitiated, it may seem unusual or even silly to have such test -- after all, we have herding breeds, and they herd, don't they? The answer is = not always. To understand the why of herding tests you have to know the popular myths of the herding breeds. Here are just a few:

"My dog is a herding breed, therefore he will work and so will any of this breed."
"Our breed hasn't been used for herding for generations and herding is totally unimportant anymore."
"There is no need for a good herding dog in this day and age."
"Herding is all training, and there is no such thing as natural instinct."
"My dog has always lived in the city, and I know he'll either eat the livestock or run away from them."

Myth number 1 is the biggest delusion. Instinct is a precious quality that is easy to lose. Unlike conformation, which can easily be seen, instinct is something that can be seen only under certain circumstances. Breeding for generations without regard for instinct, results invariably in the loss of that instinct, and the longer it goes on, the worse the picture gets.

Myth number 2 is totally false. What drew us to our breed are the very qualities that made them once a great herder -- their trainability, their verve, their agility and grace, their unceasing devotion. Without these things plus instinct, we have nothing left but a caricature of a dog. Centuries, in some cases, went in to creating our breeds, centuries of wise and labored breeding plans to create super herding dogs in their respective countries.

Myth number 3 is one often heard around the conformation ring. Yet the demand for working sheepdogs and cowdogs has never been greater! With the U.S. economy as poor as it has been, ranchers are turning in ever-greater numbers to using dogs as a replacement for human labor in moving livestock. One dog can replace three men on the open range, and what's more, doesn't cost any wages, overtime, or other expense other than feed and shots for the rancher. It is estimated in one livestock journal that one in three sheep operations has at least one dog, and one in five cow operations has at
least one herding dog to help out.

Myth number 4 is often repeated by those who have never tried herding. Anyone who has ever tried to mechanically train a dog to herd (a dog with no natural instinct) can easily tell you what a horrendous, time-consuming project it is. The very foundation for herding is instinct -- all our training does is refine what nature has put there. For many breeds, the training is so minimal that many ranchers don't even train the dog at all! The dog works solely on natural instinct.

Herding instinct testing is a way to preserve our breed's unique heritage, and give them a key to the future, a future wherein more and more our dogs will be given new challenges, and more chances to serve mankind in a special way.

Myth number 5 is one I hear all the time as a tester. All I can say is don't ever make these kinds of remarks -- your dog will probably astonish you! I have seen owners struck dumb from watching their precious city pet turn into an efficient, workmanlike creature before their very eyes in just ten minutes! Where your dog lives plays no part at all in whether he'll have that inner ingredient.

Sometimes people fear that the tests are too easy. Usually, these are obedience-oriented people, who worry about giving out degrees or titles for untrained dogs. Most programs do have a Herding Championship program for herding trained dogs competing in trials, and for those with the opportunity to work livestock with their dog. This program is ideal. But what about the city dogs? Are they to be punished because their owners live in an area where there is no access to livestock? In addition, those making such remarks usually never experienced herding. If they had, they would know that the herding test is asking a great deal of our dogs.

A dog is taken from his home, brought to a strange place with many strange dogs, introduced to a stranger with a long pole, to large, strange beasts or in the case of ducks, to funny smelling, feathered things! and expected to do something utterly wonderful! That, many dogs do, some literally amazing the crowd with their abilities to naturally gather up and bring in a herd without any training whatsoever, is a testimonial to those who created our breeds.

Before, our dogs were showdogs, now they were workers, upon whom some shepherd or cowherd's very survival depended. I recall talking with a famous sheepdog trainer about the tests, and when I had explained what was done in them, his jaw dropped in astonishment. "Do you mean, some dogs actually pass?" he asked me. "Why, some of my greatest champion sheep trial dogs wouldn't have made the grade in so harsh a test at the very beginning!" So the question is not, are these tests too easy -- but are we asking too much of our dogs in them?

I think not. It should be somewhat hard, only the very good should make the grade and receive their breed's coveted herding certificate. These dogs who pass demonstrate more that just good herding instinct. A dog who can function under pressure, who is not afraid of new people, new situation, even big, funny looking animals, is the kind of dog I'm sure all of us really want, even for a pet.


TRIALING WITH TWEED

submitted to Personality Plus by Mari Shaffer

Since I've been trialing with Tweed (Rogue's Hollow Tweed, H.C.) I've learned to accept the wildest flights of fate as normal. Though we've been showing dogs in sheepdog trials for many years, never have I had as many unusual events happen at the trials as I have since I started showing my Beardie.

Now those of you who know Beardies are probably thinking "Well, that's a Beardie!" And Tweed has, from time to time, done things so typically Beardie that they surprise everyone. Those of you who know him, know what a sunny, even temperament he has, yet trials are a big stress, and he reacted like a champ. Naturally, we are always the only Beardie entry in big trials of mostly Border Collies, and everyone was watching Tweed with eagle eyes to see if the (only) Beardie could "hold his own".

In one of our first trials he was entered in a duck class and I set him up for his outrun. He took off with great speed -- a beautiful wide arc -- and before he got close the ducks flew away! (leave it to us to draw the only lot of ducks whose wings hadn't been clipped.) At another trial (held during California's famous "monsoon" season) the weather had been mild all day -- till our run. We walked out to take our position and as we did the heavens opened up with a downpour so great I couldn't see the course, or my dog. Poor Tweed was on his own -- he loves the rain.

At another trial, again on the outrun, I sent Tweed out and atain he was going nice and wide and suddenly I saw him make a sharp detour to the left. Then suddenly, I realized the sheep they were holding for the next dog's runs were over there! Leave it to a Huntaway to figure "Won't Moa be pleased when I bring her 50 sheep instead of the usual 5!"

At the second to last trial I knew Tweed had done well, but hadn't seen most of the other dogs, and at the end they awarded us High in Trial! I was ecstatic, especially
thinking that Tweed had finished his Herding Championship. Two days later I was checking over the scoresheet and noticed a 2 point error — knocking Tweed down to the third.

Oh, well, all is not craziness when trialing a Beardie, not really. There's been some great moments, like at Riverside when the sheep were fighting the dogs tooth and nails, and Tweed, (with his wild hair, mean huntaway bark, and lots of determination) got them on course and they were meek as lambs too. All that flying fur impresses them! Anyway, Tweed won that day over all breeds, and he's won a few other times too but the best times are when he's pleased with himself and watching the enjoyment he gets from all this is enough to keep going.

Sue Holm co-owns Tweed now and she'll be showing him, but if he never finishes his Herding Ch. (and I hope he does) he's proved he's a champ to everyone at the trials, and been a great goodwill ambassador for the breed.

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Two Pulis keep the herd away from the deep-water well during the noon heat.
PULIK HAVE LOST A GREAT FRIEND

by: Terry Hidassy

Jim Crough has given back his sensitive soul on April 15, 1984, to the Creator. He will be missed by thousands of people, who knew him, by his family, by his friends, and by all the "Dog People" who had anything to do with him during his short 64 years of life on this planet Earth.

The seeds, which he had planted in the hearts of so many Dog Obedience People, will grow and always will bear his name and his good will, to further the very noble sport of Dog Obedience.

Besides of so many of his achievements in life, - which were quite extensive, - considering his leadership in the U.S. Army during 2 Wars, and for which he has been given several citations and Medals, and was honored by the U.S. Army for his role in developing the San Jose Reserves in peace times, - Jim has dedicated his life to man's best friend, dogs, and has earned great respect and warm friendship from everybody, who ever had known him.

I was fortunate to get close to him through his association with the Puli of Northern California, and the Bay Area Obedience Association, Inc. - Any time we would have needed help, Jim was always there, and eager to help. Whether it was a small assignment, such as - ring-stewarding for one of the Puli Club's events, or to judge at our Specialty. Jim was always willing to undertake the task with a warm, glowing love for dogs. No other judge would have done it with such grace. We did appreciate his humble assistance. Jim! we were lucky to have had a friend like you! Hope, that a lot of departed Pulik have made your transition to another sphere easier and are licking your hands in deep gratitude.

Jim, you have helped a lot of people, whether they were showing their dogs in Obedience, or they were aspiring judges, - your friendly assistance was flawless at all times.

Now, that your clock has stopped, measuring the time we know, - your love, and understanding has not been interrupted, and is constantly continuing to guide us, - all of us, who loved you, and yet still love you, as your presence has no time limitation.

So long Jim, until we meet again.

With all the love of our Pulik and of ours, P. N. C.

ARE YOU PREPARED???

By Louie Urbina

February, 1984. I attended the Golden Gate KC dog show at the Cow Palace, Daly City, California.

I had occasion to return to our trailer at about 12:05 p.m. I was walking along and at a distance I could see a small group of people looking at the ground. I noticed something on the ground. As I came closer, I could see it was a dog in distress. I quickened my pace and found it to be a beautiful Chow Chow. It had stopped thrashing but had trouble breathing. His eyes were closed, his tongue was hanging out of his mouth. He looked dead to me. I asked if the dog had Epilepsy. They said, "No". I asked if they had called the Vet. Someone said, "Yes, go get the Vet". There wasn't much I could do in all the confusion going on. Someone left the crowd for the Vet.

I left and walked toward the trailer. The day was nice and sunny, about 88°F. I put my purchases safely away. I had a coke and then I remembered the Chow Chow. I looked at my watch. It was 12:18 p.m. I left the trailer. I turned to the road and was surprised to see the same scene. About half an hour had elapsed. In a loud voice I called, "Where is the Vet?". Someone said, "He is coming." The dog looked horrible to me. I knew where the Vet was stationed. I half walked and half ran carrying my cart. It sure seemed a long way off. I ran up the stairs and asked the Vet if he had been told about the dying Chow Chow. He said, "No, where is it?" I said, "Follow me, I'll show you." We both walked back to the scene rather rapidly. The Vet diagnosed the dog as "Heat Exhaustion" or did he say "Heat Stroke"? He took the dog's temperature. It was 106+!!! Well, again there was nothing I could do so I started to walk back to the "bench". As I left, I heard the Vet ask if anyone had a motorhome, so they could put the dog in a tub of water, (bathtub with cold water). Again, I heard more confusion. I turned back and told them that my trailer was near by, just down the road. Someone yelled, "Run the water, we'll be right there." I ran back to my trailer somewhat nervous because now, "I was involved!"

I ran the water and remembered that I made it a point to haul only enough water for this trip. I looked at the water gauge. It read empty. The water continued to run. I ran outside to connect the hose to the faucet. I turned the valve, NO water! Someone ran up to me and asked if the water was on at the pipes. A loud "NO" was my answer. Even the main valve at the end of the line was dry.
Well, by now it was 12:45 p.m. The tub was half full. A truck pulled up with the Chow Chow, still more confusion as to how we were going to get him into my trailer. "Grab the front legs and I'll take the rear legs," I yelled, "but hurry!" We struggled hauling what someone said "DEAD WEIGHT".

The Chow Chow was 3/4 submerged. A woman from the bench who came down was pouring water on the dog. The Vet said "if you can't get the temperature down in twenty minutes, get him to the Vet immediately." Now it was 1:19 p.m. The lady wanted to check the dog's temperature, I couldn't locate our thermometer, it was left at home. The lady ran out and returned in a while with a thermometer. I timed the minute but she couldn't read the thermometer, so she handed it to me. I took a look and again I was shocked to see 106.8 °F. I said, "My God, no wonder you can't read it, it has passed the scale!" They decided to move the dog to a Vet.

More confusion. "Who's got a car? Where's the nearest Vet? How do you release a dog from the "bench"? The Vet returned and said, "Get that dog to a Vet fast!!!" Again, more confusion. Finally, someone came up with a car. Meanwhile, the Chow Chow had opened his eyes, its tongue was back in his mouth. The breathing was even so slow. We hauled the dog outside. To my delight, the Chow Chow was on his own feet. He was staggering and breathing slowly; they put him into the car and drove off. They found a Vet from the phone book.

You may ask, "What happened to the person who went to get the Vet?" Well, she may have panicked or become confused. She actually went back to the "bench" and cried, "My dog is sick!" The lady, who heard this, was the same one who poured the water on the dog.

After they had left, we cleaned up the watery mess. The lady thanked me. The man thanked me and called me a "GOOD SAM". I smiled and said: "It's the least I could do. I didn't want to see a dog die."

The whole episode lasted and hour and a half. I wondered how long a dog's brain could last at such temperature? Later, the lady and gentleman came to our "bench" and told me that the Chow Chow's temperature was down to 104 °F, but still was at the Vet. Again they thanked me and asked my name and address. I pointed out in the catalog. I felt a sense of real pride after that. I knew I helped save a dog's life. The other reason I was happy because Wellington, C.O. had gone B.O.B. for 2 points. Hurray!

CONCLUSION:

In the future I will make it a point to know the following:

1. Where is the nearest Vet at shows?
2. Where are the telephones?
3. Where is the exact location of a veterinary clinic?
4. Do I have a dog first aid kit: i.e. thermometer, scissors, cotton, gauze, Bactine, etc.
5. Carry extra water.

I hope you as an exhibitor will give some thought NOW while you are in a cool state of mind. Try not to panic, think of what you are going to do before you do it. I must admit, I was nervous. Most of the equipment was up at the "Bench". The Vet did say the dog was out of condition. I thought it was very overweight. This reminds me of people who do not exercise at all, then suddenly run or do something strenuous, result - exhaustion, or maybe a heart attack.

I hope the Chow Chow recovers to a normal life. He was only two years old.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I received a follow-up to the above story from Louie in March.

"We received a thank you letter from the owner of the Chow-Chow, saying how my efforts were appreciated and that if we ever needed help, he hoped it would be as readily forthcoming, unfortunately - the dog died later that night. It brought lump to our throats to think that the dog had died needlessly due to panic and lack of immediate information.

Most shows have a veterinarian on the show grounds or on call, but it would seem to me, that all shows and matches should also have a map with directions to the nearest vet's office. Many times do we go out of town to a location that we are unfamiliar with. Our dogs could suffer from an allergic bee sting, or of heat prostration, and need more immediate attention that the vet can supply on the grounds.

We as owners and exhibitors should try to alert other show or match giving clubs to make this information available. It would take a couple of phone calls to local vets to see if their office would be open on the show giving day or to find the local emergency clinic, and some easy to follow instructions on how to get there. They should be posted at the secretary's table. Looking up this information in a phone book and checking a map, (if you have one of that area) looses valuable time. If it can save a dog's life, it is worth the effort."

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In the future I will make it a point to know the following:
**STUFFED KOHLRABIES (Töltött Kalarábé)**

**Ingredients:** 10 kohlrabies
- 1 lbs. lean pork (ground)
- 1/2 pint heavy cream
- 1 cup sour cream
- 1 cup half-cooked rice
- 1 cup chopped parsley
- 1/2 cup chopped onions
- 1 crushed garlic clove
- 1/8 tsp. black pepper
- 1/8 tsp. salt (or to taste)
- 1/2 tsp. sweet red paprika
- 1 slightly beaten egg
- 1 cube butter
- 1 tbsp. sugar
- 3 tbsp. flour

Peel all kohlrabies, core the inside of them, leaving shells approx. 1/4" thick; reserve the carved out pieces. Parboil shells in slightly salted water for approx. 4 minutes, let them cool.

Grind pork finely, add heavy cream, rice, black pepper, paprika, 1/2 cup of chopped parsley, salt, sugar, onion, garlic and slightly beaten egg, and mix them thoroughly.

Cut up kohlrabi leaves, chop cored kohlrabi pieces, then spread them on the bottom of a large baking dish, which had been greased with 3/4 cube of melted butter.

Fill kohlrabies with pork mixture and put them in the baking dish; pouring over water, or stock to cover the stuffed kohlrabies. Put baking dish in the oven and cook in 350F, for approx. 1 hour, or until kohlrabies are tender and rice are cooked. (Dish should be covered to retain moisture).

In a small saucepan heat up the remaining butter, add flour and stir until flour is golden (not brown). Mix in stirred sour cream, add remaining chopped parsley, bring it to boil, then pour it over the cooked kohlrabi in the baking dish. Let it heat up in the oven for about another 15 minutes.

When serving hot, add more sour cream to bring out flavor.
FROM THE LAND
OF SMILES

"WORKING WITH IMAGINATION..."

"SIT, DUKE! SIT!"

"THE FIGURE 8..."
by: Earl Gebhardt, PCA Specialty ’84 Chairman

August 25:
Roaring Fork K.C., Aspen, CO (4 hours West of Denver)
Judges not known yet. In the heart of the "Rockies."

August 26:
Grand Valley K.C., Grand Junction, CO (5-1/2 hours West of Denver on the "Western Slope").
Judges: Breed - F. Cartwright
Group - Don Bradley
BIS - Anne Rodgers Clark
NOV. A & Open - Pauline Tidwell
NOV. B & Utility - Marilyn Little

(Puli People of Colorado will provide trophies at both shows)
Show Superintendent: Jack Onofrio P.O.Box 25764, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125 (405) 427-8181

August 30:
Relax & enjoy yourself in the Hospitality Room at our Headquarters, the Sheraton "Greystone Castle".

August 31:
(PCN National Specialty, Adams Co. Regional Park, 124th Ave. & Henderson Rd., Brighton, CO (7 mil. from Hotel)
Judges: Breed - Mrs. Maynard K. Drury
Sweeps - Mrs. Klara Benis
Obed. - Mrs. Mary Belle Reusch
Show Secretary: Betty Swick, 974 S. Denver Ave., Fort Lupton, CO 80621.
Following the Specialty, we're planning a light Buffet & Raffle (or Auction), back at the Hotel.
Herding Instinct Testing & Certification will be held in Webster Lake Park, 1-1/2 block from the Hotel. Ernest Hartnagle will be the Tester. Entry will be limited to 20 Pulik, and there will be a fee to cover expenses. The area is well shaded, with grass, and the sheep are "dog oriented". Fencing will be provided. (more information will follow.)

The PCA Board Meeting is tentatively scheduled for Saturday afternoon.

Cocktail hour, Awards Banquet, and Annual Meeting are planned for Saturday night.
Cheyenne K.C., Cheyenne, WY (PCA Supported Entry)
Judges: Breed - Derek Rayne
Group: - Richard Renihan
BIS - Derek Rayne
Show Superintendent: Jack Onofrio (see address above)
Following the show at Cheyenne (80 miles North from the Hotel), everyone is invited to attend a B-B-Q at the "Maass Ranch". (home of Merle & Sue McManus Maass)
"To laugh often and much; to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children; to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends; to leave the world a bit better; whether by a healthy child, a garden patch or a redeemed social condition; to know even one life has breathed easier because you lived. This is to have succeeded."

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