PULI PARADE

JULY & AUGUST 84
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TO REPRINT ANY ARTICLES FROM PULI PARADE HAS TO BE APPROVED BY EDITOR. — WRITE FOR PERMISSION TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS. —

Please contribute your article, information and related material by the end of each odd month in order to publish PULI PARADE on a timely basis.

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.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Have you ever sat down comfortably in your favorite armchair and watched your dog? Do you understand him? Can you tell what his immediate needs are? Do you have a good rapport with him? Do you communicate with him? If you would try to just relax and watch him, it might be amusing and educational at the same time.

Do dogs think? How do they express their needs? Can they warn you that something might be wrong with them, or can they show their contentment? These are questions which may pop up in your mind while you sip a cup of coffee or tea, and observe the small furry puppy which came into your household, and entertains you.

Many notable authors have dedicated books to various topics dealing with our beloved four-legged friends. A couple of the many cores to mind, which - I believe - are essential in a dog owner’s library.

Leon F. Whitney, DVM is a noteworthy scientist of international reputation. His award-winning book: "Dog Psychology" approaches dog’s needs, instincts and reflexes with understanding and extensive experience. In a simple, layman’s language he examines the dog’s inheritance of behavior patterns, analyzes their physical abilities and psychological characteristics. This book serves as one of the "backbones" of our training program.

To learn about the development of a puppy, to realize the critical periods in their lives, one cannot afford not to read Clarence Pfaffenberger’s remarkable book: "The New Knowledge of Dog Behavior". The early training of a puppy will influence his attitude toward people and other animals for the rest of his life. In his introduction Mr. Pfaffenberger states: "Because a dog is willing, even eager to assist man, his ability to do things we cannot do (or, if we can do them, to do them better than man can) has enabled man to use a dog’s capabilities as a projection of his own, or, in the case of a Guide Dog, to substitute an ability he has lost". What a lovely statement!

To be a responsible dog owner, to raise our dogs to their highest potential, this excellent book will enhance our knowledge and the beautiful relationship between man and his dog.

In a club’s life members are changing constantly. Some will leave for different reasons, others will join with high expectations. For the sake of our novices, and perhaps for a brush-up of the knowledge of our long-time members I’d like to recommend another old standby book by McDowell Lyon, "The Dog in Action", which I always enjoyed and learned from. It is a study of anatomy and locomotion written in a very entertaining fashion.

The appearance of a dog is for the eyes. But go under the skin if you really want to know your dog’s physique and movement. The average breeder would put the emphasis on the dog’s coat rather than on the physical conformation. Functional principles of a dog’s structure is the same. Variations will come into picture by the different breed’s role in the environment.

Mr. Lyon’s book is a very comprehensive, delightful reading, illustrated by the author. Another ‘must’ in your library.

I hope sincerely, that these books will give you worthwhile reading in the long winter afternoons, curled up in your armchair in front of the glowing fireplace.
It is high time to wake up and take action! Have you noticed that in the past couple of years "Novice A" class entries in Obedience Trials are down? And I mean DOWN, considerably! This is getting quite alarming, since the Novice A people are the future of our sport, the backbone of the next generation. Our concerns are justified! Reasons for the decline are diverse, complex and take time to analyze. Certain people put the blame on the economy, claiming that it is too expensive to show an obedience dog; others criticize amateur trainers who instruct Beginner classes at training clubs, lacking long experience, patience and proper knowledge.

Yes, I concede the economy plays a part in the reasoning, but not because of entry fees are too high, but rather the enormous cost to rent a place for training. During the last year several long established dog training clubs were forced to go bankrupt and close down their facilities, as they were unable to come up with enough funds to foot the monthly bills, or even to struggle from month to month to survive.

Obedience clubs are non-profit organizations, they have their constitution and bylaws, they were formed by dedicated people to promote obedience training, primarily for the public to help the everyday's pet to become a better canine citizen; and then secondly for those who excelled, and wished to go further on, these clubs offered a more involved, higher level training for competition. Training fees were affordable and profit went to the remuneration of the hired, professional trainers.

Consequently, a great number of excellent, well trained dogs and handlers were gratifying the hard work of the altruistic club members. It is unfortunate, but "Dog People" never attempted to capitalize on these stunning achievements. Local authorities always took and still take the easy way out, when it comes to a canine matter. They legislate, they raise the fines if a dog barks, rather than assist or land a helping hand to resolve the problem.

The "media", hungry to cash in on sensationalism, is deaf and blind, and would, in fact, hardly be interested to report on how 4-H children are conducting the basic training. The Dogs for the Blind; on how much effort is put in to train a Search and Rescue Dog; or, even to help bring in the public to observe a highly trained dog competition with the aim to motivate the average pet owner.

Of course, it is standard procedure to report any unruly dog story, especially when biting is involved. And in those cases, very seldom are both sides heard. You can never read or hear about a dog who has been aggravated to his limits. Is this attitude just ignorance? Maybe so. However, it is hard to understand that the media would not pursue facts and exceptional values these clubs and their members offer the general public.

To go on, I think this is also true with our politicians, and not to mention the IRS, to which organization, to prove the clubs' "non-profit" status, is an absolute nightmare.

To summarize our main problem, I believe the culprit lies in the lack of help from local authorities, the media, the IRS, and so on... Clubs are facing high rents, utility bills, they even have to pay a couple of hundred Dollars to the IRS; to be able to survive, they need to cut corners. Where can they save money? After raising the training fees first, they go to the last resort, and replace the paid, professional trainer with a willing, but inexperienced instructor, who does it with good intentions, but inadequate knowledge.

It is pathetic to observe, how many dogs fail repeatedly at Obedience Trials due to the lack of appropriate preparations.

What do you think?
President Julius Hidassy called the meeting to order at 12:15 pm in the motorhome of Betty Nourot at the Sir Francis Drake KC Show. Board members present: Betty Nourot, V.P., Terry Hidassy, Treasurer, Laurel Colton, Secretary, Art Sorkin and Frank Washburn as Board Members, Barbara Edwards, Connie Peterson, Robin Edwards and Diane Smith.

The Secretary read a letter from the San Luis Obispo K.C. regarding Puli judges for future shows, and specifically the July, 1985 show. We will send Les Benis' and Tom Stevenson's names, and Julius for obedience. It was suggested we ask PCSC to support the next day show, Santa Maria K.C., while we will support the San Luis Obispo K.C.

Treasurer Terry Hidassy reported a balance of $1,844.22 as of 9-16-84.

PNC SPECIALTY, February 16, 1985.

Julius reported that he had returned the signed contracts to Santa Clara Valley K.C. Betty has sent the paper work to PCA's Secretary Dee Ru11ell to approve before sending on to AKC, for our Obedience Trial, Sweepstakes and Breed Puli Show on 2-16-85. Betty will fund our present expenses as Show Secretary and then bill the Club as we receive more money. We need to have insurance for the Specialty and it must be taken care of by Oct.1, 84. Julius will check with Rita Perko of SCVKC regarding insurance and overnite parking. Betty will check with other clubs holding specialties at the same site. Laurel will find out who is Show Secretary for Nor Cal Goldens and relay the information.

Betty reported that the following have accepted the Specialty judging assignment. Michael J. Bavilacqua of San Jose, for obedience; David Powers of Sylmar, Ca. for Sweepstakes, and Stanley E. Saltzman of Westport, Ct. for breed judging.

Barbara reported that she ordered laser photo cubes for 1st place awards with our club symbol, Puli with the Golden Gate Bridge. Barbara and Robin will take care of trophies and ribbons. We will have rosettes for class 1 places, H.I.T., Sweeps winners, and BOB, BOS, Winners, and Breeder of BOB.

Art Sorkin is our Obedience Chairman. Art will need to get obedience ring stewards. Deborah Kotchian will be asked to be Sweeps Chairperson. Julius is Show Chairman. Entry Fee will be: $15.00. Sweeps and additional entries will be: $7.50 Betty and Laurel will do the Premium List. Charlene Bunger will be Hospitality Chairperson, we hope. Will be asked. We will have ads in the catalog. $10.00 per page. We will also have Breeder's and well wishers page for less amount. Betty and Laurel will take care of this.

We will not have a banquet due to the show location. But, we will have a motorhome potluck after the judging. We will also provide a.m. coffee and tea. There will be concession for food that day.

Photographer will be Jim Callea.

We will have a Vet on call for the day:

M.A. Ross
Crocker Mem Vet Hosp.
475 No. Jackson Street
San Jose, Ca. 95127 Cost is $25.00.

The Meeting was adjourned at 2:00 by the President.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurel Colton, Secretary
from: Dr. Sandor Palfalvy's "Roaming on Ancient Puli Tracks"

THE CODE OF HAMMURABI (B.C. 2250) 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 information is clear to me.

Hamurabi, King of ancient Babylonia, was the 6th king of the first dynasty of the Babylonian rulers. He reigned 55 years in the territory of Mesopotamia (land between the Tiger and Euphrates Rivers), the same territory where the Sumirs had lived centuries before. It should be noted that Hamurabi reigned from B.C. 2250, not around B.C. 2100, as found in many encyclopedias.

He is the best known person of that age as his laws and notes about the life of the Babylonians are carved on stone monuments, written in the cuneiform of ancient Babylonia.

Archeologists and scientists of linguistics know these excavated stones as the Code of Hamurabi and The Fragments of Code of Hamurabi. Eight pieces of the Code of Hamurabi and The Fragments of Code of Hamurabi are in the Louvre Museum of Paris, France, and 14 pieces of The Fragments of Code of Hamurabi are in the Asolean Museum of Bagdad, Iraq. Anyone can see and study at any time, as I did.

The monuments in which the Code of Hamurabi and The Fragments of Code of Hamurabi are engraved were found in December, 1901, and January, 1902, on the Acropolis of Susa, Mesopotamia, by an expedition sent by the French Government, under the French Director, General M. de Morgan. One of the excavated findings, the largest piece was the Code of Hamurabi, which is 3 yards high, very thick, weighs many tons and is black diorite stone. It was broken into three pieces, which were easily re-assembled. A photostatic copy of the Code is presented at the end of this article.

The writings of the ancient Babylonians were cuneiform; their religion was faith in the Sun God, Mabu, the same as the Sumirs.

The ancient Babylonian scholars and priests preserved the words and cuneiform writings of the ancient Sumirs of that age through using the Sumirian language as their ceremonial secret language.

It is a characteristic of the Code of Hamurabi and the Fragments of the Code of Hamurabi that on them we find many ancient Sumirian words which can be found also in earlier Sumirian cuneiform writings. Many of these words exist in the present Hungarian language, without any change in letters or meaning. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sumir</th>
<th>Hungarian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agg</td>
<td>agg</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saru</td>
<td>saru</td>
<td>shoe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the countless numbers of ancient Sumirian words, we can recognize bases of words which are used in the present Hungarian language. We should not forget that there is a period of 8,000 years between the ancient Sumirian language and the present Hungarian language. During these thousands of years, many words have been transformed, and changed.
The difference is less noticeable in pronunciation than in writing. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sumer</th>
<th>Hungarian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nab</td>
<td>nap</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puly</td>
<td>puli</td>
<td>puli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zii</td>
<td>szem</td>
<td>suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nab-u</td>
<td>Nap-ur</td>
<td>name of the &quot;Sun God&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are only a few of many thousand of words. The Hungarian language originates from the Sumerian language, as their words, suffixes, inflection, conjugation and structure of grammar show similarities which are found in no other language. The Hungarian and Sumerian language are both agglutinative. The Hungarian language today is actually the Sumerian language, spoken on a 20th Century level.

I do not believe the word “puli” appeared by accident in the Code of Hammurabi and the Fragments, monuments which are over 4,000 years old. It is written in cuneiform, as it appears at the beginning of this article.

We know that cuneiform is not a form of written letters but of syllables, and the syllables were not separated but were written together, agglutinated, as one word. Such is the word, “puli” and not pu-li, and this proves that puli was a frequently used word: consequently, the puli existed as a known animal.

The syllables "pu" and "li" also exist in cuneiform writings but in these cases, they are separated into other words.

The ancient Sumerian word "puly" in the English translation means "precious", "valuable", "wealth", "dear to someone’s heart". The word puli is a substantive and also means the animal; in speaking, the "y" is pronounced "i".

The Hungarian word "pulya", with one letter, "a", agglutinated on the end, changes in meaning in the English translation to "the child". The end, "a" is there as the inflection genitive in the grammar of the ancient Sumers and, at present, the Hungarian language. It means "belongs to somebody - owned by somebody".

The origin of the words puli and pulya means "valuable", "precious", "wealth", "dear to someone’s heart". The Puly, the animal, was precious and valuable for the owner because of its work, as the child is valuable, precious and dear to the parents’ hearts. The only grammatical difference in the two words is the suffix "a".

You can find, in the Code of Hammurabi, where words are the same:

\[
puli = puli = \text{the animal} \\
puli = ia = \text{child (in English translation)}
\]

Sentences from the Code of Hammurabi, translated into English by the famous scientists of linguistics, L.W. King, Ph. D. and R.F. Harper, Ph. D., show similarities. They translated the word puli as the animal and the word puli-ia as the child.

I feel that citations of the Code of Hammurabi are positive documentations. Although this 4,000 years old documentation of Pulik is of very recent age, compared to the history of Pulik, it is positively documented by findings of excavated items that Pulik existed far earlier than 4,000 years ago. Also, the Fragments of Code of Hammurabi contain more surprises, about other Hungarian dogs, Komondor and Kuvasz. I will write about these in other articles.

Anthropology proves that the bones from the excavated graves of Huns, Avars and the Hungarians belong to the same race and are different from the Uralians. The original Hungarian language is not related to the ancient Uralians; this fact is also substantiated by the Finnish Academy of Science. The Finnish people originate from the ancient Uralians. It is a false theory that the Hungarians originate from the ancient Uralians.

If the similarity of the Sumerian and Hungarian words and grammar are not enough proof that they are the same, you have to see and touch your Puli. The Hungarians have had Pulik for thousands and thousands of years and they took their Pulik with them as they emigrated, through millenniums, from Mesopotamia to the Carpathian Basin, sharing the good and the bad, throughout their history.

Why did the Uralians or other nations living around the Hungarians not have Pulik or Komondor? The ancient Uralians had been herdsmen, just as the Hungarians had been. They must have had sheepdogs but they had no Pulik. Why can you not find in any Uralian language the word "puli"; because the Uralians were not Sumers, and never lived in Mesopotamia. The Uralians had Lajka, but not Pulik.

Think this over and you can read the ancient history from your Puli’s eyes.

2) "The Chronicle of Kings of Babylon", L.W.
King, Ph.D., Lusas Co., London, 1902.

3) "The Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon,"
R.F. Harper, Ph.D., Chicago Callaghan &
Co., 1904.

to be continued...

THE CODE OF HAMMURABI
KING OF BABYLON
ABOUT 2150 B.C.

AUTOGRAPHED TEXT TRANSLATION TRANS
SLATION GLOSSARY INDEX OF SUBJECTS
LISTS OF PROPER NAMES MOUNS NUMERALS
CORRECTIONS AND ERRORS WITH MAP
FRONTISPICE AND PHOTOGRAPH OF TEXT

BY
ROBERT FRANCIS HARPER Ph.D.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Chicago
The University of Chicago Press
Callaghan & Company
London
Luzac & Company
1911

51. sor - line: li-ia-ru-za
saggar: mund hangosan / tugra /
english: say laudness

52. sor - line: uni arki - arki
saggar: issarat ki vasy - ki vasy
english: again who are you - who are you

53. sor - line: sa-cu-a-at pullu
saggar: / ha / remitget a pulli téged
english: / if / pulli hobbles you

54. sor - line: i-ia ta-ne bi is
saggar: csiritani fuzes réjaid
english: I will call from you

55. sor - line: u di-ia-za tit
saggar: ha dolgod hozzáis tiszta / becsületes /
english: if your matter to me are clear
Hungarian Heritage

The Brave Women of Eger

In the late thirties, one of our family's vacation plans lead us to the historical city of Eger, which lies in the wide valley between the Mátra and Bükk mountains. It was one of the first settlements of the Magyar tribes after they entered Pannonia in the ninth century.

The multitude of fascinating relics of the past caught our attention and overwhelmed us. During our one month stay there, we learned about the fortress of Eger, which is the national pride of the Magyars for successfully withstanding the Turkish siege in the 16th century. Meandering about the city we admired the Cathedral, the Palace of the Archbishop, the Palace of the Provost, the Serb Orthodox Church, all representing the lovely, warm baroque architecture. Interestingly different were the Church of the Minorities, and the old County Hall with masterpieces of wrought-iron gates, built in the 18th century. I found the very slender Turkish Minaret quite intriguing, I could even imagine the Lean climbing up the winding steps to the terrace, 5 times a day, to call the muslins, on a high pitched voice, to guide them to turn toward Mecca for their prayers of Islam...

There was a small train which took sightseers into the surrounding hills, where famous vineyards covered the lower slopes. Who has not heard of the well known "Bullblood of Eger", the ruby-colored, full-bodied wine, the nectar of those hills? Or, of the Muscat, and the Leányka, which are so fragrant, and fruity flavored, their color resembling honey?

My favorite recreation was to swim in the marvellous olympic sized swimming pool, which was getting its water from the over 50 hot springs. The 4 million gallons of radioactive mineral-rich water supplied 3 open-air, public swimming pools, and the olympic pool as well, where number of Hungarian swimming champions started their sports careers. Numerous hot bath houses helped the sick people to gain relief from pain. And for culinary delight, cozy, quaint restaurants entice the tourists with delicious food, only Hungarians can offer.

I was deeply impressed as a child, then later I was able to retain the same overpowering feelings, when I learned about the brave men and women who fought side-by-side against the Turkish to save the fortress of Eger.

In the year of 1552 Pasha Ahmed’s army has taken several strongholds in Hungary, decimating the defending forces, wiping out entire population which have come into the path of the sweeping Turkish success. Forts have fallen without leaving anyone behind to tell the sad stories of embittered battles and bloodbaths. It was then, when Pasha Ali combined forces with Pasha Ahmed to take on their next target, conquering the city of Eger. With the reinforced troops the Turks have expected to wind up the battle within days.

István Dobó was Commander of the fort and of approximately two thousand determined men, who were about to fight to their deaths. While the Turkish were asleep, Dobo acted quickly, his unique strategy surprised and caught the Turks unaware. A well organized night time raid on the Turkish troops, the Hungarians caused great panic and devastation. Casualties in the enemy camp rose to the thousands, many cannons were destroyed. Next morning Pasha Ahmed's fury culminated by ordering a wide range attack on the city with heavy cannon barrage. The massive walls of the fort were not easy to penetrate however. In the ensuing assaults the enemy lost eight thousand Janissaries without gaining entry to the city.

Victory was still far away for the troops of Dobó, since the extended battles also decreased the number of soldiers, so much so that all the women of Eger felt compelled to take active part in the fight. With the leadership of the inspirational Katica Dobó, wife of the Commander, women joined their men in the battle, hurling ingenious devices from atop the ramparts of the battered fort. Burning tar and boiling oil scalded the heads of the besiegers as they climbed the walls; who may have gotten through were knocked off the scaling ladders by stones and sticks. Wives reached over their husbands dead bodies to grab the swords and fight on.

The siege of Eger finally ended by a spectacular explosion which opened up the earth under Pasha Ahmed’s elite army, as the men of Eger succeeded in laying an intricate web of underground mines where the final battle was anticipated. The Turkish withdrawal commenced the following night. The embarrassed Turks left 12 thousand cannonballs and over 10 thousand dead behind. The Hungarians lost 700 brave men and women.

The overpowering heroism of the women of Eger were dramatically depicted in "The Women of Eger", a touching masterpiece of a painting by the great artist Bertalan Szekely, and in the "Stars of Eger" (Az egri csillagok) one of the most popular historical novel of the Hungarian literature by Béza Gárdonyi... just to name a few...
Today, one can visit the underground museum under the fortress of Eger and see the over 400 years old cannonballs piled up in some corners of the intricate labyrinth of passageways. Old bones and skulls of Janissaries, also piled up in other corners, manifest the fiery times passed, another memorable period of the Hungarian Heritage.

Impressions by: Tessa Adam

HEALTH CARE

MAMMARY CANCER...


Tumors of the mammary glands (breast tumors) are as common in the animal world as among humans. Mammary cancer is the most common malignant tumor in dogs, and is only slightly less common in cats.

In dogs, these tumors account for between a quarter and half of all tumors, with about 50 per cent of these malignant. In cats the tumors are just as malignant, and the average survival time is one year from the time of diagnosis. Chemotherapy has little effect.

Leslie P. Bullock, D.V.M. of Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, working under a grant from Morris Animal Foundation, is examining tumors from dogs and cats to see if she can detect estrogen or progesterone receptors in the cells of the tumor. Dr. Bullock will work with Greg Ogelvie, D.V.M., of Tufts and Mark Goldstein, D.V.M., and James Carpenter, D.V.M., of Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, Boston. The study is funded by the Seebe Trust.

Researchers in human cancer have identified sex hormone receptors in the cells of some breast tumors, and in some cases, have been able to induce remissions by depriving the tumor of estrogen or progesterone.

Earlier studies suggest that dogs and cats also have such sex hormone receptors, though perhaps in very small numbers. Dr. Bullock and her colleagues will obtain tumors from animals treated for cancer at Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, and test them for the receptors.

Undoubtedly the best time for success with a malignant tumor is with early detection. You can use the same basic exam technique recommended for women, feeling for small nodules and nodules that grow. Glands should be examined, characteristics of any nodules noted, and tumors that are found should be removed. If we found more of them earlier, maybe some of the problems wouldn't occur. Pet owners need to have a general cancer awareness. You have to give the doctors a chance.

Intact female dogs are prone to mammary cancers, the most common tumor in these dogs. Bitches spayed before their first estrous cycle have a significantly lower incidence of these tumors.

It has been found that approx. half of the mammary tumors are benign and half are malignant. Of those that are malignant there are many different histological types that vary greatly in their capacity to metastasize. Those mammary tumors which are highly malignant will be studied by Dr. Gorman at Cambridge University, England. The study is partially funded by Laura W. Cavedo. Sixty to 70 per cent of bitches with highly malignant mammary tumors die within a year following initial surgery. These tumors cannot be controlled by surgery, chemotherapy or radiation treatments.

Dr. Gorman will try a novel method to prevent the spread of these highly malignant tumors. He will try to stimulate the immune system to respond to the cancer cells. In general cancer cells in the spontaneous tumors have very weak antigens on the cell surface that do not induce an
appropriate immune response in the animal. Dr. Gorman is going to attach a very strong antigen to the tumor cells. This will induce a response not only to the strong antigen but also to the tumor cell. Bitches with these rapidly progressing tumors will have the primary tumor removed. In the laboratory Dr. Gorman will kill the isolated tumor cells with irradiation and then attach Purified Protein Derivative (PPD) an extract of tuberculosis bacilli, to the cancer cells.

Meanwhile, the dog will be injected with a vaccine against tuberculosis to prime the animal's system. The killed cancer cells, with PPD attached, will be injected into the dog. The immune system, primed with cells to respond to PPD, will attack the cancer cells that have PPD attached to the cell surface, and in so doing the immune response to the cancer cells will be enhanced.

Breast cancer was something no one talked about until five years ago, when some very famous women were afflicted. It strikes far too many women, but, if detected early, can be cured. "Early detection is also important in the pet population," Neil T. Gorman, B.V.Sc., F.R.C.V.S., Ph.D., said.

"If you can prolong the life of a bitch with this cancer from 21-52 weeks, that's six months to a year of extra life. When you consider that the life of a large dog may only be eight years, extending it six months is a substantial percentage. But it must be a normal-quality life."

"In this study, we're accepting the theory that there is an antigen, that it's weak, and we're trying to enhance it. If it works, it will offer a therapy for these deadly diseases." "Animals with cancer don't need putting to sleep. They need careful treating. We want to extend their lives, but only if we can give normal quality of life."

Dr. Gorman, Dept. of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Cambridge University, has a grant from Morris Animal Foundation to study a method to enhance the immune response to mammary cancers of dog.

---

**TITLES EARNED**

**CONFORMATION**

**CHAMPION OF RECORDS**

NONE RECORDED

**AKC GAZETTE JULY 1984**

Bowmaker's Rubik's Cube (B)
Breeder/Owner: Sherry L. Gibson

Pebbletree Attila Tabornagy (D)
Breeder: K. Parker & D. Rummell
Owner: P. C. & C. M. Pedersen

**AKC GAZETTE AUG. 1984**

by: CH Cumberland's Hermsworth
CK Bowmaker's Hetkyke CD

by: CH Devenyi Ugri-Fules Bodri
CK Pebbletree's Kislay

by: CH Felivolgyi Fifi
CK Szentendreparti Ancsa
Szeder’s Pinot Noir (B)  
Breeder: Mary Wakeman  
Owner: M Wakeman & LF & EG de Carolis

Wallbanger Kalua UD  
Breeder: Ann J. Bowley  
Owner: Pat & Harry Guticz

by:CH Csanyteleki Cigany  
× Szeder’s Fuszeres Fruzsi

by:CH Skysyl Harvey J.Wallbanger  
× CH Wallbanger Bounce

CONGRATULATIONS!

NEW CONFORMATION TITLES!

O B E D I E N C E

COMPANION DOGS

NONE RECORDED

AKC GAZETTE JULY 1984

AKC GAZETTE AUG. 1984

Ocoee Fruska (B)  
Breeder: S. Holton & A. Bowley  
Owner: Sylvia Holton

by:CH Wallbanger Star Wars  
× CH Ocoee Duna

COMPANION DOGS EXCELLENT

CH Prydain Jocko CD (D)  
Breeder: C. Peterson & B. Edwards  
Owner: Nancy Patton & B. Edwards

by:CH Sasvolgyi Hunnia Jani  
× CH Witsend Il-De of Eridu CD

AKC GAZETTE JUL. 1984

AKC GAZETTE AUG. 1984

CH Zsigas Fekete Kis Tigris CD (D)  
Breeder: L.M. & J.H. Coppola  
Owner: Dodie & Ned Atkins

by:CH Pebbletree’s Eselyes  
× CH Zsigas’s Kicsi Fruska

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CONGRATULATIONS!

NEW OBEEDIENCE TITLES!
SHOW RESULTS

CONFORMATION

AM/CAN/MEX/CACIB INT'L CH. PRYDAIN HENHEN C.D.

Breeder: C. Peterson & B. Edwards
By: CH. Sasvolgi Hunnia Jani x CH. Witsend II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Barbara Edwards & Julius Hidassy

7-06-84 COOS K.C. E.B. Sellaan BOB
7-07-84 CHINTIMINI K.C. F. Haze Burch GRII
7-09-84 LONGVIEW-KELO K.C. J.L. Moustakis GRII
7-21-84 SANTA MARIA K.C. S.E.K. Nolan BOB
7-22-84 CHANNEL CITY K.C. J.T. Bennett BOB
7-29-84 SANTA BARBARA K.C. J.B. Reynolds BOB
8-04-84 OAKLAND K.C. A. Chapman BOB
8-05-84 RICHMOND K.C. E. Pimlott BOB
8-10-84 SALINAS K.C. L. Harris GRII

PRYDAIN LANGOS

Breeder: C. Peterson & B. Edwards
By: CH. Domoldali Bomba Pipacs & CH. Witsend II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: C. Peterson & B. Edwards

7-06-84 COOS K.C. E.B. Sellaan WB

PRYDAIN KALANDOR

Breeder: C. Peterson & B. Edwards
By: CH. Domoldali Bomba Pipacs & CH. Witsend II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Dee Cheatham

7-06-84 COOS K.C. E.B. Sellaan WD/BOW
7-09-84 LONGVIEW-KELO K.C. J.L. Moustakis WD
7-22-84 CHANNEL CITY K.C. J.T. Bennett WD/BOW
8-25-84 SANTA CLARA VALLEY KC S.J. Hubbell WD/BOW

PRYDAIN NEMO

Breeder: R. Boatright & B. Edwards
By: CH. Shine-On Immerzu & CH. Prydain Eridu CD
Owner: D. & R. Boatright, Agent: Robin Edwards

8-05-84 RICHMOND K.C. E. Pimlott WD

PRYDAIN OREGON TRUMPKIN

Breeder: Betty Nourot & Barbara Edwards
By: Cameo Arrogant Advocator & Prydain Katica Bogar
Owner: Denise Johnson & Barbara Edwards

7-08-84 DOG FANCERS OF OREGON E.C. Urban WD/BOW
8-04-84 OAKLAND K.C. A. Chapman WD/BOW
8-25-84 DEL MONTE K.C. S.J. Hubbell WD

WALLBANGER PRYDAIN QUEEN CDX

Breeder: Ann J. Bowley
By: CH. Prydain Henwen CD & CH. Borgvalle Fruska's Ruby Ring
Owner: Mary Jane Rickert & Barbara Edwards

7-09-84 LONGVIEW-KELO K.C. J.L. Moustakis WB/BOS
7-21-84 SANTA MARIA K.C. S.E.K. Nolan WB/BOS
7-22-84 CHANNEL CITY K.C. J.T. Bennett WB/BOS

CAMEO ARROGANT ADVOCATOR

Breeder: Lorie Bibbs & Leslie Leland
By: CH. Pipacs Cigany Szurto & CH. Prydain Izabigale CD
Owner: Denise Johnson & Leslie Leland

7-07-84 CHINTIMINI K.C. R.H. Slay WD

KAKUMEE OVAITION

Breeder: Cheryl Propokowich
By: CH. Raggety Acres Black Bandit & CH. Magda Luba of Kakumee
Owner: Ann Quigley & Cheryl Propokowich

7-07-84 CHINTIMINI K.C. R.H. Slay WB/BOW

PRYDAIN NOAH

Breeder: Ruth Boatright & Barbara Edwards
By: CH. Shine-On Immerzu Jaae & CH. Prydain Eridu CD
Owner: Don & Ruth Boatright

7-08-84 DOG FANCERS OF OREGON E.C. Urban WD/BOW
8-04-84 OAKLAND K.C. A. Chapman WD/BOW
8-25-84 DEL MONTE K.C. S.J. Hubbell WD

Prydain NoaH

Breeder: Ruth Boatright & Barbara Edwards
By: CH. Shine-On Immerzu Jaea & CH. Prydain Eridu CD
Owner: Don & Ruth Boatright

7-08-84 DOG FANCERS OF OREGON E.C. Urban WD/BOW
8-04-84 OAKLAND K.C. A. Chapman WD/BOW
8-25-84 DEL MONTE K.C. S.J. Hubbell WD
PRYDAIN D’JIMINEY CRICKET
Breeder: Betty Nourott & Barbara Edwards
By: Cameo Arrogant Advocator & Prydain Katica Bogar
Owner: Sandi Potter
7-21-84 SANTA MARIA K.C. S.E.K. Nolan WD

CH PRYDAIN JANIC D.D.
Breeder: Constance Peterson & Barbara Edwards
By: CH Sasvolgyi Hunnia Jani & CH Witsend II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Denise Johnson & Barbara Edwards
7-08-84 DOG FANCIERS OF OREGON E.C. Urban BOS

CH SIZEDERS SPARKLING ROSE
Breeder: Mary Wakesian
By: CH Csanyteleki Cigany & CH Szeders Fuszeres Fruzszi
Owner: Bill & Linn Hiett
7-07-84 CHINTIMINI K.C. R.H. Slay BOS
7-08-84 DOG FANCIERS OF OREGON E.C. Urban BOS

CH PRYDAIN KORNOS ROCKY CDX
7-29-84 SANTA BARBARA K.C. J.S. Reynolds WD
8-18-84 SALINAS K.C. G. Plaga WD/BOS
8-19-84 SANTA CRUZ K.C. T. Warner WD/BOS

KISALFOLDI FORBOSZEL
Breeder: Jerry Ann & Tom Motter
By: CH Jatekos Bika of Pebbletree & Ch Domboldali Tisza
Owner: Jerry Ann & Tom Motter
7-29-84 SANTA BARBARA K.C. J.S. Reynolds WB/BOS

CH ORESTOPARTI BORCSA
Breeder: Arnold Belane
By: Somkvarai Marcos Bojtar & Magyoroskerti Puszi Tocsok
Owner: Klara & Les Benis
7-29-84 SANTA BARBARA K.C. J.S. Reynolds BOS

PRYDAIN KOLONPOS GALA
Breeder: Constance Peterson & Barbara Edwards
By: CH Domboldali Bombo Pipacs CD & CH Witsend of II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Rob Sky & Barbara Edwards
8-04-84 OAKLAND K.C. A. Chaapman WB/BOS
8-05-84 RICHMOND K.C. E. Pamlopp WB/BOS

PRYDAIN JANIC CDX
Breeder: Constance Peterson & Barbara Edwards
By: CH Domboldali Bombo Pipacs CD & CH Witsend of II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Judy Caprio & Leslie Leland
8-18-84 SALINAS K.C. G. Plaga WB/BOS
8-19-84 SANTA CRUZ K.C. T. Warner WB/BOS

PRYDAIN LEDI
Breeder: Constance Peterson & Barbara Edwards
By: CH Domboldali Bombo Pipacs CD & CH Witsend of II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Julius Hidassy & Barbara Edwards
8-25-84 DEL MONTE K.C. R.F. Greathouse WB/BOS

CH DOMBRENDI CHEWBACCA
Breeder: Barbara & Kristin Pohlmann
By: CH Devenyi Ugri-Fules Bodri & CH Domboldali Hunnia
Owner: Barbara & Lara Pohlmann, Agent: Barry Becker
8-19-84 SANTA CRUZ K.C. T. Warner BOS

CH TREMBLOR CHAIN REACTION
Breeder: J.R. & R. Moore
By: CH Tremblor Celebrity Sweepstakes & Shana's FaszenCsillaq
Owner: David Powers & Ed Flesh
8-25-84 DEL MONTE K.C. R.F. Greathouse BOS
8-26-84 SANTA CLARA VALLEY KC S.J. Hubbell BOS

P.C.S.C. SPECIALTY & SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS JULY 28, 1984

Judge: Mrs. James E. Clark

WINNERS DOG: PUSITA'S BASA
WINNERS BITCH & BEST OF WINNERS: MYSTIC'S DOLLY BY GOLLY
Breeder: Laura McKean & Sally Hines
By: CH Mystic Speaker of the House & Mystic's Holly by Golly
Owner: Toni R. McLaughlin

BEST OF BREED: CH DOMBOLDALI CHEWBACCA (see above)

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX: CH DRESTOPARTI BORCSA (see above)

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS:

BEST IN PUPPY STAKES: PRYDAIN QUANTUM
Breeder: C. Peterson & B. Edwards
By: CH Prydain Henwen CD & Prydain Ledi
Owner: Charlene Bunger

BEST IN SENIOR STATES: PRYDAIN NOAH (see above)

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX TO BEST OF SENIOR STATES: PRYDAIN NEVETOS
Breeder: R. Boatright & B. Edwards

OBEDIENCE RESULTS

Rob Sky:

CH PYXA'S TROUBLE WITH HARRY NOVICE B
Breeder: Joan & Nick Apostolu
By: CH Taaaiti CD & Shady Lady of Pyxa CD
Owner: Rob Sky & Nick Apostolu

4-21-84 CHIEF SOLANO K.C. Julius Hidassy 192-1/2 2nd leg
7-28-84 LOMPOC K.C. Joseph Gaifire 192-1/2 3rd leg
(qualifies for C.D.) also got 4th place at Lompoc KC

Barbara Powell:

PRYDAIN KATICA BOBAR (KITTY) NOVICE B
Breeder: Constance Peterson & Barbara Edwards
By: CH Domboldali Bomba Pipacs CD & CH Witsend II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Barbara Powell & Barbara Edwards

8-04-84 DEL DIABLO DA, RAMONA K.J. Miller 195 1st place
8-05-84 SILVER BAY KC, S. DIESO S.N. Indelicato 197 1st place
8-12-84 SOUTH BAY KC, TORRANCE R.D. Kresp 196-1/2 1st place
(titles CD finished, also eligible for Judy Award)
Before we can even talk about the show ring, the puppy has to be leash-broken. The best time for the puppy to begin his preliminary training is between the ages of six to twelve weeks. At this age, leash-breaking is practically effortless and is no strain on the puppy.

First, put a small light leather collar, without any attached tags, rings, bells, or any other noise making device, on the puppy's neck. If the puppy fights it, leave it on only a few minutes and slowly work up to where the puppy will tolerate it all day. After he has completely accepted the collar, attach an old worn-out leash or two or three feet 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 that he cannot get tangled up and scare himself in the process.

After the puppy has accepted the idea of having the little extra weight dragging behind him, lift up the end of the leash, and at first let him go wherever he wants to go. During this process try to keep ahead of him and call to him and encourage him to walk. During the first lessons, do not force him by dragging the puppy with unpleasant forces pulling him back and forth; this can set his back in his training. These first training sessions should not last more than a few minutes each. After each session, make an effort to keep up his spirits by playing with him and giving him some tid-bits he likes.

In my opinion, when training a show dog or even a joyful companion, the most important thing is to remember is not to break his will or spirit, but to make him enjoy every step of the training. Make a game of it. Naturally, this "game" can be more and more controlled as the dog gets older, but it can be still fully enjoyable for the dog and owner. Leash breaking an older dog takes an entirely different approach and dozens of obedience books are available for you to select a method that suits you.

Since the Puli is an exceptionally easy breed to train, you do not have to be as forceful with him as many of the obedience books recommend.

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 wherein 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. You can 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 that is most advantageous for your dog. You may have to try different speeds until you find the one at which your dog gait is most smoothly. For most Pulis, this is the maximum speed at which the dogs can walk without breaking into a gallop.

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 were a dog race on leash. You have to study your individual dog and determine at what speed he looks his best and get him used to walking in the ring at this speed, 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 for the dog, not at a pace to suit himself. He must also maneuver his dog among the other dogs in such a manner that his dog is not forced to change speed while gaiting around the ring along with the others before the judge and without at the same time disturbing or inconveniencing other dogs and exhibitors. It is relatively easy to move a dog at a chosen speed when the dog is moved individually, but experience and teamwork between dog and handler will truly shine when moving around the ring together with a number of other dogs and handlers.
PULIK IN OBEDIENCE
by: Julius Hidassy

INTRODUCTORY TO "READING YOUR DOG"

I read an interesting interview with a shepherd in the June, 1974 issue of the Hungarian Dog Magazine, "A Kutya". The shepherd was asked: "What makes a good herding Puli?" His reply was quite simple and concise: "I demand unconditional obedience of my Puli! I work with them, train them in the beginning, but after that, they must obey, even they must read my mind!"

In the last issue of Puli Parade I tried to get you to be acquainted with the goals of obedience training, which is, to have an unconditional obedient dog, reliable, unfailingly obedient dog.

Yes! The shepherd, - after he trained his Pulik, - demands unconditional obedience from his Pulik, and we want to have a reliable, unfailingly obedient dog, which is just the same idea. Furthermore, we want a confident, well adjusted, happy, enthusiastic dog, just like the one herding Pul, we were lucky to see at the Hortobagy, during our last trip to Hungary in 1982.

Bernie Brown, a noted trainer, author, verbalized so eloquently the essence of dog training at one of his seminars with the following opening: "Ladies and Gentlemen, if you think that dog training is only physical work, you are wrong. To train a dog is more mental function than physical." That is so true! Two third of the obedience training is mental work, and only one third is actually physical.

Training is teaching. Teaching is communication. To communicate, you have to have a common language to be understood.

To be able to teach, one must have a way of communication, which means that both teacher and student understand each other. The same language is a must!

We know that human beings and dogs are not speaking the same language: so we must find the way to communicate our instructions and requirements, since the dog cannot be expected to obey an instruction he doesn't understand.

The art of communication is the name of the game!

Yes, the art of communication is the name of the game.

I hope that you have already realized why obedience training is more mental than physical exercise.

1) you have to get familiar with the Rules and Regulations.

2) you have to set your goals, you have to have a mental image about the performance you expect from your dog, and work towards that goal.

3) you have to teach, so you need to communicate; in order to communicate, you need to create a language, a language what your dog understands. This language varies, since all dogs are different, and it will vary even within one breed, furthermore, within litter mates,

4) you must know your own breed's temperament, special characteristics; in our case, we must recognize that the Pulik are intelligent, they are very happy to please you and eager to learn from you. We should never suppress our Pulik's desire to work,

5) you have to realize that you need to go a step ahead, since teaching also requires you to try to understand how he thinks, you must find the common denominator to get inside of his mind, and connect,

6) you need to create a bond between you and your dog, which, - although invisible - will be strong, strong as steel.

All the above are mainly mental works. How to gain that knowledge, how to develop this ability? It sounds so difficult. Maybe so; but don't get discouraged. Perhaps it looks very complicated, sounds too scientific, but it is not so. It requires some reading, principally constant observation, and lots of common sense.

What you really need, we have already talked about in the previous issue under "The Goals of Obedience Training."
A good teacher, trainer must visualize the final product, the degree of perfection expected, therefore he must work towards it.

If you recall, I stated that obedience training is a form of art. Some people are born with a special gift to be an artist, others may need to develop a technique to become craftsmen. We must be realistic. We have to know our own ability, our limitations and our obligations. It is imperative that we determine how much we want to be involved in the sport, and on what level of perfection we would like to see our dog perform, but remember: nothing is impossible!

(to be continued)

HERDING

ROUNDUP - FOR PULI ONLY

by Goldie Brigante

Being unable to secure specific written instructions from Hungary or in this country for the education of the Puli in herding, I proceeded slowly by trial and error to let my dogs educate me, and the following is the essence of my experience.

The herding instinct is present in all Pulis I have been in contact with, but they do not manifest equally. A green dog may need from a few minutes to a few days to wake up the instinct. Puli are cautiously bold dogs, their boldness depends on their inheritance and environment. They are loyal dogs, meaning they do not roam from home, and they like to keep their master in sight. This trait reflects in their work.

"Turned on" dogs do not operate exactly alike. 1) Some individuals will pinch (grip), 2) others will pinch on urgency, 3) and some will not grip at all. When the livestock is bunched up in a corner and will not move, the #1 type dog will dart into the bunch, pinch the nearest one, then jump back, this is repeated until the livestock moves. The #2 type dog will most likely bark, then on encouragement do the previously described maneuver. The #3 type dog will start a dazzling dance with barking.

All three types have their place. Dogs also have their preference for different types of livestock. When they have to work for a living, they are usually selected according to their talent. A bolding gripping dog would be frustrated on poultry, and a non-gripping dog would not be effective with some stubborn cattle.

I have started my dogs in a small pen. The pen should be tight, about 30’ x 40’ and without any furniture to hide behind or under, the livestock should be available to the dog all the time. I put 3-5 ducks in this pen, with a smaller enclosure in one corner of the pen. An odd number of ducks is used, so that they do not pair off and separate. I am armed with a 5 ft. stick and the dog and I go in to drive the ducks. The dog should be familiar with the pole, not be surprised or frightened by it. An aggressive dog would be on lead, all others free, without a collar, however, the dog should do a good recall. As I drive the ducks around I talk to the dog encouraging it. If it shows initiative I praise it lavishly, the dog gets excited by all this praise and really gets going, sometimes pulling feathers, now I recall the dog and we start all over, while I keep soothing him with "easy", "slowly"! I do not punish a dog for gripping mistakes early in training, instead I do the recall fast and if a dog in excitement does not respond, it gets punished for ignoring the recall (I use the ear-pinches), then we start all over again.

Once the dog has learned the basics, pulling feathers and wool is undesirable, then I start using the "NOOOO!" for mistakes, but that depends on the dog, how it responds to such a correction. The next step I do is the fetch, I position myself in the opposite end of the pen, with the dog in heel position, and send the dog out to fetch. The dog usually drives into the flock scattering them, but after some practice it will herd the flock to me and into the small enclosure next to me. We practice this with goat kids.
also. Cattle are usually penned when we need to do some work with them, as all this is not as simple to set up as obedience articles. The dog has to make a mistake in order to be taught what is right. When you ride a horse, you have to let it go before you can pull up on the reign to slow it down. Some dogs refuse to perform in all "artificial set-up" as the pen, sometimes it helps to work another dog with it.

When the dog is doing fine in the pen, I take it out in the pasture and it is asked to herd a flock of ducks to the pond. The adult ducks can fly and if a dog can herd them slowly on the ground and not put them in the air, or herd the goats slowly without spooking, I feel it has a good control. If the dogs are accustomed to different livestock they will use more force on cattle than on poultry.

I have heard objections about the Puli's barking upsetting some livestock. If the livestock has never seen the Puli method it will get upset. But once the livestock knows the dogs they accept the bark as part of their environment.

The best livestock is sheep. Their quiet bunching matches well with the Puli temperament. The dogs excell when worked in numbers for a longer period, as on drives.

I teach my dogs to listen to my coaching without paying visual attention to me. Their eyes are riveted on the livestock yet they hear my voice. They have to learn to divide their attention. For example, in obedience one has to teach the dog to hold the dumbbell, but often the dog does not know how to walk with it. This is the same principle I feel, the dog has to learn to co-ordinate his mouth with his feet, or his whole herding instinct with his ears, and be receptive at the same time. As the dog grows in experience less coaching is required and eventually none at all, only the initial command. to be continued...
Gaines Award to Dr. Muller.

Dr. George H. Muller of Walnut Creek, received the 1984 Gaines Award at the Inaugural and Awards Luncheon of the American Veterinary Medical Association convention on July 17 in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. Muller, a small animal practitioner, received a Gaines "Fido" statuette and a cash award from Steve Willett, Director of Gaines Professional Services, for "significant contributions to the advancement of small animal medicine and surgery."

In addition to conducting the Muller Veterinary Hospital in Walnut Creek, Dr. Muller is Clinical Professor of Dermatology in the Department of Dermatology, School of Medicine, at Stanford University. He has specialized in clinical work on small animal skin problems since graduating from Texas A&M University in 1943. His most recent clinical studies helped provide a new treatment for demodicosis, a common canine skin disease which previously often resulted in failure and euthanasia.

Dr. Muller is co-author of the Small Animal Dermatology textbook with Dr. R.W. Kirk and Dr. D. W. Scott.

GAINES REGIONAL PULI WINNING

CH Prydain Jocko CDX, owned by Nancy Patton of Lilburn, Georgia received second placement in the Open Division with a 196.667 average, at the 1984 Gaines Eastern Regional Dog Obedience Championship, held in Orlando, Florida, on August 18 and 19.

PUPPY PAUSE, a monthly newspaper in Clovis, Ca., reported in the March issue of this year, that Gaines has given $100,000.00 to the American Humane Association at the Dog Fancier's Club luncheon in New York on the day after the Westminster Kennel Club Show. The money will be used to further AHA animal protection programs, and to improve the care of homeless pets in shelters. The donation is the single largest corporate gift ever received by the Denver-based federation of animal welfare and humane societies.
HUNGARIAN POT ROAST IN THE MICROWAVE OVEN

Ingredients:  
3-4 lbs. chuck roast  
2 small onions, peeled & diced  
2 medium tomatoes, pared & cut in cubes  
4 medium potatoes, pared & cut in quarters  
2 green bell peppers sliced (discard seeds)  
2 small chili peppers cut in halves  
3 garlic cloves minced  
1 cup sliced fresh mushrooms  
1/2 bunch parsley coarsly chopped  
1/2 cup hot water  
1/2 cup heavy red port wine  
3 TBSP marjoram leaves  
salt and pepper to taste

1. Place meat in a large microwave-oven-safe casserole. Sprinkle marjoram leaves over meat. Add onion, garlic, port, and water to cover meat. Put microwave-oven-safe lid on casserole.

2. Cook in microwave oven 30 minutes at Medium.

3. Turn meat over. Add all prepared vegetables to juice around meat and cook covered one hour at Medium. Salt & pepper.

4. Remove casserole from oven, let it stand covered for 15 to 20 minutes.

5. Liquid can be thickened, if desired with your basic gravy recipe.

6. Serve it on hot noodles or fried rice.

7. Makes about 8 servings.
FROM THE LAND
OF SMILES

I LOVE MY
NOON TEA!

BUT I NEVER
KNOW WHAT TO
DO WITH THE
TEABAG.

APULI, THAT'S A
COMBINATION OF
A POODLE AND A
COLLIE. RIGHT?

NO, IT'S A PULI. EASY!
A HUNGARIAN SHEEP
DOG. A PUREBRED
DOG.....

BELVEDERE

"Of course I'm glad you won Best of Breed. And no, I will not
address you in the future as 'Your Grace.'"

"You realize, of course, that as
a bird-watcher you are all washed up!"
"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."

PULI PARADE EDITOR: TERRY HIDASSY - PUBLISHER: BARBARA EDWARDS