PULI PARADE
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With the fresh breeze of the Fall weather, there is a tendency in human beings to look inside more deeply than usual, to accommodate the climatic changes by doing something which will satisfy both body and mind. Every change in the atmosphere causes distinct vibrations, people get to go to the Opera, Concerts, Sport events and the ever popular Dog Shows, that gives them physical and mental exercises to perk up the soul after the Lazy Summer indulgences. But, most importantly, soul-searching brings up always creative instincts, movements are being born that point to avenues to follow in the months to come.

First of all, let me thank you all very humbly for your sympathy you’ve expressed to us in the lovely letters and phone calls, just to let us know, that Bukski touched your hearts as well, and that you are standing beside us in our great sorrow. Thank you!

More and more requests are being sent to me to hear from Goldie Brigante on a regular basis, people want to tap the great wealth of her knowledge, so — Goldie,— please don’t let your faithful Readers down, and send us your observations on herding, and other relating matters. Will be greatly appreciated!

I was really touched by another type of inquiry, as a matter of fact from two different sources, the need to draft activities or set up committees for preparing our Youth, who will be indeed the breeders and dog-fanciers of the future. I’d like to hear from you on this subject, as I believe it is utmost important to lead the way and not neglect our Children and how they will interface with our Pulik. See a couple of articles in our Forum section.

Have read an interesting short article in the San Jose Mercury the other day, titled: "Expert says old dogs need new tricks". It was reported from Birmingham, Michigan (AP). "Most American dogs are bored stiff and should be taught new tricks to fill their lives with meaning", says a trainer who specializes in helping problem pooches. "Ninety-five percent of the dogs in America don’t have enough purpose to life", says Barbara Bocci, owner of Trainers Obedience Center Inc. "All of the dogs who live in America have had their work taken away", she said, "They no longer herd. They don’t pull sleds. They’re unemployed." — "They have nothing to do for 24 hours a day. The biggies are when the owners come home, when they get fed and maybe if they’re lucky, they get to go for a walk".

A bored dog is likely to take out its frustration by barking, chewing, digging and making a mess on the floor. Bocci has a staff of 25 that sees about 400 dogs a week, specializes in working with dogs with severe behavior problems. "Obedience gives dogs purpose", she said. "It puts them back to work". For example, she said, "When the family sits down for dinner, you have him sit for a half-hour. That’s his job. When he is through doing his job, he’s going to get a treat. He’s going to be cuddled. He’ll be told he’s loved". Dogs, unlike cats, love company.
Bocci said. "A dog's needs for discipline, reward, rank and order are very important", she said.

Small wonder why so many people are "hooked" on Obedience, right? But more on this subject will be referred to by those who truly enjoy the Obedience work with their Pulik. (We have quite a few, thank God!)

Just remembered, that I still have a beauty of an article sent by Goldie, which was written anonymously, I think it has its merit!

"Yes, I am a breeder. The length of time at my title doesn't mean a lot to a new-comer. It seems that all that is needed to be a "Big Breeder" to some is to have your own BUCK SERVICE and your bucks have PAPERS and to sell STOCK. That makes a breeder somehow big and fantastic to a new-comer. And as an eager new prospect into the goat world talks with me, it sometimes is a little frightening. There is so much knowledge to share and there can be many sorrows ahead for this new fledgling. I hope they don't become discouraged and lose their zeal for their new caprine friends.

The awesomeness of our title as "Breeder" to a "new one" in away can be summed up in a poem I clipped out of a newspaper years ago. To me, it caps the responsibility of my job off to a tee. As I can be one of the first contacts this "new babe" in the goat world may have, I help lay the foundation in their lives with goats, regardless what breed they end up with. The knowledge I share, the comfort I give on the other end of the phone in an emergency, helps to shape their ideals toward goats and goat people. I must be a fiver of hope and encouragement, a listener of dreams and a basis of honest reality. They may be following my footsteps as I follow those I admire. I need to have all my dealings honest and fair and my "products for sale" of the best quality, not a cull. To me this awesome title, this sharing and forming of another's knowledge and ideals shouldn't be taken lightly. It is a big responsibility. I want to encourage us all to think deeply about it and remember we all are at different levels of caprine knowledge no matter how long we have been in the business. We all are BABIES to someone.

THE POEM

A careful man I ought to be ---
A little fellow follows me.
I do not dare to go astray,
For fear he'll go the selfsame way.

I cannot once escape his eyes,
What' er he sees me do, he tries.
Like me, he says he's going to be ---
The little chap who follows me.

He thinks that I am good and fine,
Believes in every word of mine.
Wrong steps by me he must not see ---
The little chap who follows me.

I must remember as I go,
Through summer's sun and winters snow,
I'm building for the years to be,
The little chap who follows me.

Whether a person breeds goats, horses or dogs, the basic concept of a breeder is the same and it shines beautifully through the prose and the poem. It is not only an awesome task, with a tremendous responsibility, but is a rewarding dedication, measured by the only way one can, the results of the painstakingly programmed breeding.

It takes a strong person, who can withstand the battles which take place not only on the outside of the body, the rejecting of the unscrupulous, envious competitors, but inside of the mind and soul, to bring proper judgments, to get over the mental anguish when the merciless cullings are inevitable, or to struggle with physical pain or illness of his or her own body, just to fulfill a promise to prepare a puppy for a show, or to show a puppy, or to deliver a puppy under undesirable conditions, etc., etc., etc.

Sacrifice is the key word, I believe, at least under those auspices acceptable by my standards. There is tremendous joy accompanied by meticulous slavery to produce quality beyond the shadow of the doubt.

To be a breeder should be a special vocation to further the breed to mold the best of knowledge into the breeding program, and should let other breeders be, as there is vast space on earth for everybody. If there would be only one good breeder, for heaven's sake, life would be unbearably boring. And that's what we don't need!

If you have a different view of this or a better definition, please share it with us.

And finally, we are coming closer to the Puli Fun Day, which is organized by Julie Apostolu. Make sure you mark the date on your calendar, and plan on participating. There is an entire page in this issue with complete details. Try to make it for everybody's sake. Our club is small but has great potentials, so let's live up to the expectations, will you? On the top of it, we would be able to meet finally our favorite story-teller Ruth Thon and Koko who live in Marin County, consequently, they are expected to be there, right Ruthie?

Looking forward to see everybody there, fondly,

Your Editor
Specialty Fever

It's that time of year again. The specialty flyers arrive, the last entry date is known and my eyes get glazed. Can I manage to go? Which dog can I enter and in which classes?

The official reason given for specialties is for breeders to bring out their latest and greatest stars and to compare notes. For me it's a time for meeting puli owners from all over the continent. We convene to share antidotes (after all, everyone at home has heard all our stories about our clowns), and join in some of the fun.

In trying to figure out the entries, it always seems like my obedience dog needs a little more training, that the puppy is suddenly getting gawky, and of course the champion has just dropped a handful of cords. Everyone approaches a specialty from a different point of view. One can take many dogs to a specialty and have good odds on winning something, but the experience is similar to spending the weekend in a revolving door. I have been to a specialty without a dog and it was very pleasant. There was freedom to follow every class at the show. There weren't any deadlines to worry about or hurrying to ringside. There was no exercising of dogs between club events----- and no puli companionship. I missed having one of my faithful hairy friends with me, and kept walking off with other people's dogs. Even if I don't have a dog eligible to enter, I don't think I would go to a specialty without one again.

The best arrangement for me is placing one dog in obedience, and having an entry in the puppy and regular classes. This way I'm kept busy enough to keep my mind off of the results and still have enough time to watch and visit. The specials class is a thrill to see. Most local shows have only about 4 to 5 puli entered and watching the 20 or more cored champions animating around the ring is always a pleasure.

Besides being full of fun and interesting dogs to see, specialties are good for meeting people. You are usually surprised at how many of your "opponents" are the greatest people when you get to know them.

At the end of a specialty you are usually very tired, but have met many new acquaintances, and can hardly wait until next year. The next time that a specialty flyer arrives at your house - start washing, training, and prepping that puli of yours and get that entry in on time.

Hope to see you in Atlanta

President

Rob Sky
After looking at the Puli from above and below we have to examine the skeleton from a side view before we can go into detail on movement.

Reference to the standard reveals that "shoulders clean cut and sloping." In dog show terminology, sloping means roughly 45 degrees to the horizontal. The upper arm is joined at the point of the shoulder, creating a 90 degree angle between the two. The ratio of the length of the shoulder blade to the length of the upper arm is 1:1. Then the upper arm and the forearm must form an angle of about 135 degrees to comply with the standard’s description of straight forelegs.

To keep the dog in balance, the pelvic bone is about 30 degrees from the horizontal. In a stacked, natural position, the upper thigh bone will create a 90 degree angle with the pelvic bone. The hocks are vertical and short, with the center line of the paws falling roughly under the protruding rearmost portion of the pelvic bone.

The area between the last rib and the foremost portion of the pelvic bone is called "Coupling." The length of the coupling greatly affects movement. The ideal Puli possesses a long rib cage and a relatively short coupling.

In discussing the front in more detail, I will show that these angles were not born in the mind of a mechanical engineer with a computer complex, but were derived from function and such common sense as the shepherd used in choosing his lifetime helpers. He did not have instruments to measure these angles, but he knew from experience which qualities made a dog move more smoothly and therefore with more endurance. The 45 degree shoulder blade is ideal for more than one reason. First, we must assume that a 45 degree shoulder blade reaches the same height from the point of the dog’s shoulder as, let us say, a 65 degree shoulder blade would. The 45 degree blade gives the dog more bone area, and therefore more muscle can be attached to it. It will also be relatively longer than the 65 degree blade; therefore, as the dog moves, there is a longer arc traversed around its pivot point at the center of the bone, which is closely related to the front leg’s travel distance in each step. We can see that in all of these comparisons, the 45 degree shoulder is of greater advantage,
and it shows the importance of this single piece of bone in the entire structure of the dog. This 45 degree angle can be measured only when the front pads are directly under the pivoting point of the shoulder blade. Watch a professional handler when he is handling a dog with straight shoulders under a judge who is known to be keen on shoulder. This handler will position the dog in such a way that the paws are placed in front of the pivoting point of the shoulder blade, thus making the shoulder blade appear more sloping than it really is.

The 45 degree shoulder creates the most ideal reach for a Puli. In motion, the dog has a forward speed, and this speed combined with movement of the front legs gives travel, momentum. The momentum arc that is derived from the speed should hit the ground exactly where the extended front leg is touching the ground. If the shoulder is considerably steeper, we run into two faults that can be easily observed, even by the novice eye. If the dog keeps his straight front in tension, his paws will hit the ground before the forward speed would call for it. In dog show terms this is called pounding. The dog's head will bounce each time his front paws hits the ground, from the energy absorption of the extra forward momentum.

A pounding dog may break the tension in his front leg by lifting it higher, which is nature's way of protecting him from a concussion. When a dog exhibits this, it is called padding (not to be confused with paddling). His front paw will be still up in the air when his forward speed terminates for that particular step; therefore, the dog's front will practically fall down from this suspended position. Race horses born with this fault usually end up in front of a carriage or wagon instead of under a jockey.
These are the dogs that the novice visitor to a dog show will pick out... "Look at that dog gaiting like a high-stepping horse." "Isn't that beautiful." It may seem to some to be beautiful, but it reminds me of the goose-step of the German Army, and not a natural walk of a working dog.

If the forelegs are as straight as a shotgun barrel, as the shepherds used to say, with the desired angles, the paws will be right underneath the suspension point of the shoulder blades and the dog will be in static balance. If the paws fall behind this point, the dog's front weight will be carried on his toes. In such case, the paws will be in front of this position and the dog will need constant use of muscle power to keep himself in balance creating a constant strain on his front assembly.

Nature will try to counter-balance this with sloping or, in extreme cases, broken-down pasterns. Even the requirement of the compact, round foot, as unreasonable as it may sound, also comes from a weight and balance problem. We know by now that the weight coming down through the pastern is vertical and, ideally, through the center line of the bone. A hare-footed dog (with a long third digital bone in the paw) will have a longer leverage from the weight line, and will tire faster.

(to be continued)
interpret most of the important Rules. A couple of years ago I had the opportunity to attend one, held in Oakland’s Mill’s College. These Seminars have broad appeal to exhibitors at all level as well, as they can learn what Judges are looking for, why and how points are lost, etc... in which part of the ring procedure the AKC puts some extra emphasis to ensure that the quality of judging remains high.

The one I was attending was in connection with the new Rules and Regulations. It was needed and was very helpful. The past January AKC conducted a similar Seminar in Minneapolis, where the most emphasized topic stated that "The Wrong Dogs Are Winning Because Judges Fail To Penalize For Faults."

The Moderator, Jim Dearinger (past Director of AKC’s Obedience Department, and current Secretary of AKC) commented: "No one wants more Regulations", "The Regulations in their present form probably provide all the restrictions as well as all the latitude that are necessary or desirable."

But unless all Judges adhere more strictly to the requirements, already in effect, the AKC will have no choice but to add new Regulations to meet complaints from the fancy – ... 

Bob Self, retired Judge, Editor of "Front & Finish", Panel Member didn’t like the idea to add additional Regulations, said: "Every time you add a new Regulation, it’s one more section some damn fool can misinterpret."

Jack Ward, AKC Director, another Member of the Panel explained that the two primary characteristics of a good Judge were: courage and authority. "The Judge must have the courage to judge by all the Regulations. To excuse the handler who trains in the ring, or the dog which attacks. You will not be popular when you do these things. etc..." "If the Judge has authority, there will be no training in his ring."

Jack Ward then mentioned as an example that "Training was another case where a new Regulation grew out of failure of Judges to apply existing Rules." We had a prohibition against training in the ring, but Judges weren’t penalizing for it. So we had to add new language to define it further with "Moving toward the dog to correct it in any way." This new addition was implemented and discussed along with many others, at the event of the AKC Obedience Seminar in 1982, which I attended in Oakland.

The problem still exists. People still train in the ring, and Judges don’t penalize enough for it, so the wrong dogs are winning. This is a much more complex problem than training on the grounds. Since it is easy to distinguish between a couple of sits, turns on leash in a normal manner before entering the ring, or intensive, abusive training, drilling behind buildings, prior to showing the dog; or physically or verbally disciplining or punishing a dog after a failed performance. – For the latter there is no excuse. A voluntary killing is a murder. Period.
I think the situation is different with the "Training in the ring" at least it is not that simple as some people might think of it.

First of all I firmly believe that about 50% or more the so called offenders don’t realize what they do is actually training in the ring, coming from training classes (i.e. constant tight leash in Novice Class,"Heel on Leash" exercise) etc. or a bad habit. There are some border lines, which are matter of interpretations.

There is a certain percentage of exhibitors who doesn’t even know the Rules, have never read the "AKC Rules and Regulations" and or even never attended a basic Obedience Training Class, (Some Novice exhibitors in the countryside) to learn what you can and what you must not do.

The burden is on the Judge. The Judge is the one who has to make sure that the right dog is the winner. And that is an order. What I foresee is that more and more Judges are going to watch and penalize even fail or excuse a dog from further competition because of braking the Rules.

Before I go into more detail, let’s see what the "Obedience Regulations (Sept. 1, 1982) Chapter 2. Section 27" states:

**TRAINING AND DISCIPLINING IN THE RING**

The Judge shall not permit any handler to train his dog by:

1. Excessive verbal commands or
2. Moving toward the dog to correct it in any way or
3. Practice any exercise in the ring either before of after he is judged - and
4. Shall excuse from further competition in the class any dog whose handler does either.

A dog whose handler disciplines it in the ring shall be excused from further competition in the class and shall not receive a qualifying score. Any abuse of a dog in the ring must be immediately reported by the Judge to the Bench Show or Obedience Trial Committee for action under Chapter 2. Section 29.

References:

Marion Lane: AKC Obedience Judges Educational Seminar:
Pure Bred Dogs/American Kennel Gazette May 1986

Alma Rosser: Potpourri
Front & Finish July, 1986

AKC Obedience Regulations Sept.1, 1982

(to be continued)
This is the second article which we are able to read from the author, who is quite humble, and modest about his great knowledge of HERDING. The first article was printed in Puli Parade, in the May/June, 86 issue (Vol.XVII. No.3), on Page 10.

Before I begin the flow of his wise words, let me print a comment from Goldie Brigante, who read the Herding Pulik earlier, and was kind enough to share her thoughts with us. This commentary, I believe, will entice our interest even more, to learn about Jack Fugate and his world of Herding Wisdom. (Editor.)

Reading the article on "The Herding Puli" I feel it was most useful. It gives another view, I detect some minor differences from my method and experience. One is the Left or Right command, this may be due to the type of livestock worked and human experience with other dogs. As you know, we do not do that, I would usually point toward the offending animal and the dog would take the shortest route, they instinctively circle a tight herd, the response principle in our experience (in my imagination) will take the dog over the backs of sheep sometimes! Another point is on the lack of instinct of AKC dogs. This may be due to the lack of time a city dog is allowed in getting familiar with the livestock. All dogs I have known thusfar had instinct to some degree, some require more effort from the handler.

The ranching method described is an ideal situation for a Puli, ours is more confined and a different livestock, we feel much closer to the show world, we are perhaps softer on our dogs, take time to analyze, understand and develop them. Our dogs work close with a handler, however, I have seen a tendency toward willingness to stay with our goats in the pasture, it is all a matter of environment and situation, a Puli being a thinker as he is, will adopt as needed. Goldie Brigante

And now, finally, Jack Fugate:

Several people in the Puli Club are aware that I have Pulis actually herding sheep. Heretofore, I have been reluctant to put my thoughts on paper because I felt that there surely must be people in the club much more knowledgeable than I. In the course of talking to other Puli owners at shows, it appears that I might be the only person in the United States who actually uses Pulis at the task for which they were originally bred. Also, the fact that I have used Pulis as herders and protectors of the flock since 1964 puts me in the position of being able to observe the
working Puli first hand over a rather long and continuous period of time. I am certain that we have done a lot of things wrong and we are open to constructive criticism, but we must have done something right; we haven't had a predator loss in over 19 years.

We began our sheep operation in 1959 with 300 ewes and two Australian Shepherds. The Aussies just did not work out for us and the fault was probably ours; we just did not know, at that time, how to handle dogs and we let them get out of hand to the point that they actually harassed the sheep rather than controlled them.

In my opinion, the Border Collie and the Australian Shepherd have no peer as movers and managers of sheep, BUT they require an attendant shepherd to direct them and they are not as aggressive toward intruders as the Puli. During our first year we lost eighty ewes and lambs to predators (free ranging dogs).

For those of you who are unfamiliar with sheep, I would like to point out that the very presence of an unfamiliar dog in the flock will cause pregnant ewes to abort their lambs, and it is a very common practice of foxes to lead the hounds through the sheepfold, thus causing the hounds to lose scent. Sheep are seasonal breeders and lambs lost to shock abortion puts the ewe out of operation for a whole year, so the loss is substantial. Losses to dog packs are more dramatic; dogs attack wantonly in all directions and can kill and maim whole flocks in just a matter of minutes. Sheep are, by nature, timid and flighty and invite attack, but the same sheep are oblivious to a dog they "know".

My first Puli was given to me in Hungary in 1963. Regulations were not as rigid in those days and I carried him right straight back to the States. We called him by the rather unimaginative name of "Lazlo", and he quickly became our "main man". "Lazie" knew instinctively how to manage sheep— he was never "trained", as such. "Lazie" had that just-right balance between bark and bite. He never broke skin on an animal, nor was he ever intimidated -- even by the most aggressive ram.

Dog people refer to dogs that are overly aggressive as "hard". Dogs that are too passive are "soft". Other herding dogs seem to be just a bit softer than the Puli. Our experience has been that Pulis are the best for sheep and cattle, but are a disaster with hogs. Our Pulis can herd goats and poultry but, frankly, the British breeds are better, somewhat softer. We have had no experience with continental breeds other than the Puli, but I have seen the Owczarek Nizinny work in Europe, and they seem to work rather like the Puli. If one word describes how the Puli works, it is the word "subtle".

Those people who wrote about the Puli in the past and painted him astraddle a sheep running full force have, in my opinion, done the breed an injustice. "Backing", as we call it, does happen
occasionally, but it is a very minimal part of the whole herding activity.

Chasing sheep full force also happens occasionally, but chasing and backing together would comprise less than 1% of the total herding activity.

When I watch our dogs work our sheep, I am reminded of the Bob Dylan song, "Something Is Happening Here And You Don’t Know What It Is Do You Mr. Jones?". Our operation hinges on the fact that our land is the gentle south slope of a mountain ridge running East/West. The dog's job is to move the sheep to the top of the mountain in the morning and bring them to the valley again at nightfall. Both sheep and dogs are into this routine, and do it rather as a force of habit. In our 500 acre meadows supporting 650 ewes and their growing lambs for a total ovine population of up to 1500 + sheep, this is no mean feat for two thirty pound dogs. The main hallmark of the good herder is to move the sheep without their knowing they are being moved.

The activities of a sheep operation run is cycles and the main activity during most of the year is to move the sheep and to protect them from predators. Other activities are late winter lambing, spring shearing, parasite control, hoof trimming, and fall marketing of lambs. The dogs seem to sense the change of duties and function accordingly. We put our dogs into what we call "command mode" during these special activities. As I mentioned, our first Fuli, "Lazlo", learned by instinct or osmosis. He simply knew instinctively what to do and when to do it.

My shepherd and partner is from Australia, and is somewhat familiar with what we call the Australian system of commands, which are: "HERE" for the clockwise direction, "BACK" for counterclockwise, and "STAY" for stay put, "COME" for come to shepherd. These commands are not exactly like those used in larger field trials, but have been acceptable to judges and trial stewards for our Pulis in our limited experience in competitive herding.

Command mode works best with one dog at a time, and is taught to puppies beginning at about four months of age by putting the puppy on a ten foot long light leash and directing with a six foot cane while at the same time giving voice commands. We do not use the cane to either intimidate or hit the animal, but to emphasize the commands. No animal on our place has ever been struck.

Some puppies take to the training like fish to water and one can tell a puppy's herding potential with a high degree of accuracy in just fifteen minutes or so into the first training session. Actually, you can begin to detect herding potential when puppies are as young as three weeks old. Most of our animals are benchmark for the optimum herding Fuli; we select our replacement puppies based upon how "Lazie" acted when he was a puppy. We look
for a bold outgoing puppy that will nip your heels ever so gently when you turn your back and move away from him. We look for a puppy with what we call Puli dignity - a no-nonsense attitude - but certainly not a vicious temperament. There seems to be a high correlation between the puppy that first carries his tail high and the potentially good herder. In every litter, only one in four puppies can be expected to herd well, and our suspicions are that the longer association a dog and its ancestors have had with the American Kennel Club, the less likely the animal will herd well. There is absolutely no difference in the performance of the male and the female.

We presently have seven dogs. Two of them are half-Puli, the progeny of a German Shepherd-type bitch which followed the children home from the school bus stop and "Lazlo." Our other five dogs are pure Puli, and are registrable with the AKC but we have refrained from registering our dogs because we are primarily interested in the working Puli.

We have dogs that would make excellent show prospects and are good workers. Most of our animals would, however, not be well received in the show ring. The heavily corded coat would certainly be a detriment to the herding animal. Our animals are totally unkempt. We shear the dogs when we shear the sheep, and dip them when we dip the sheep. We use a drug, IVERMECTIN, for heartworm control at six week intervals. What bathing they get, they get themselves, when they take to the creek at the end of our long hot summer days. Puppies get a routine series of shots after which they will not see the vet again until it is their time for rabies shots the following year. With fingers crossed, we can say that we have virtually no health problems.

Early on this short article I mentioned that the Puli is an excellent defense against predators. We feel that any dog, given free range to define his territory, will tend to intimidate intruders. But the Puli is a guard dog in the classic sense. They will instinctively move to the side of the flock from which an invasion comes. Other herding dogs will not do this. They will first bark at the intruders, which rallies the other dogs to their cause. Other herding dogs do not show this mutual effort characteristic. In a confrontation, the Pulis seem to prevail by sheer audacity. There is also bite to their bark. Just this past fall, I had one Puli turn a pack of dogs and kill a Pit Bull which outweighed him two-to-one.

Our statistic of no predator losses in over 20 years is phenomenal when you consider that we have almost 8000 animals on had right after lambing. We have these animals on 2700 cleared acres of hard-to-defend hills and dales surrounded by woodland. Such a mass of animals would ordinarily draw predators like a magnet, as is the case of our neighbors' farms. We do not have coyotes in our area yet, but they are on the way, and frankly, we do not know how the dogs will do against these new predators.

We all appreciate Jack's article and hope he'll continue soon. Ed.
Reigning on the apex of the tiers of succession in superiority or dominance is the color black. In fact, the color black suppresses all other color variations. In case of the Puli. Therefore, it is the easiest to breed black Fulik amongst all other colors.

The black puppy is born with a shimmery, tar-black coat. Its future development depends entirely on the genotype and the upbringing of the dog in various environments. It has proven to be true, that the broad-scaled color variations from the rusty, or greyish coat, through the black hair with sparse white hair intermingled amongst the main color, has given the Puli protection against the severe climatic changes of the "Pusztá" (the Hungarian prairie). This theory was accepted through the generations of breeding, but lately, with the emphasis placed much more on the so called "Sports-Breeding", fanciers are having a hard time to maintain a deep, one-colored black coat. It was observed though, that the darkness of the color would vary; the majority of desirable dark coats are the ones, where the Fulik are kept inside of houses or apartments denying the dogs from exercise, leading a monotonous life. But, that is the variety in demand! It appears to me, however, that it is rather individual occurrence or shall we say manipulated coat color and condition rather than carefully developed hair color through meticulously planned breeding. I believe it would serve a good purpose to follow the future developments of some of these bitches and dogs, and keep records of their progenies for the benefit of future selective breeding. We may be able to use the knowledge in establishing contrasting new bloodlines.

Some of the black Fulik take a rusty overtone on the coat, when fully grown. In fact, the light weight, fluffy undercoat, which is actually dead hair stays in the rough overcoat, and gives the appearance of a redish hue at the end of the cords. It is quite interesting to see what expressions the Hungarian shepherd used for distinguishing between the variations of colors. For the darkest version of the coat the shepherd would call the color: "AVET" yet the lighter color has been called: "ZOLD" (means green Ed.). The word "avet" means old, worn-out, faded. Czajlik would compare this expression with an old, faded, black dress, which one might use on a scarecrow, and which was weatherworn, which withstood the severity of the seasons, and would display a great array of colors, like when the sunshine hits the raindrops.
We meet quite often individuals with grey coats. The grey color was popular once, long time ago, unfortunately, it's not fashionable anymore, without any good reason. One has to make a distinct differentiation between a hair, which has the color grey, and the other one which is getting white (or grey,) with the passing of time. The general appearance might be the same for the layman, but it is not identical for the professional breeder.

Since the color black is the first in line in supremacy, could be a carrier of any other color variation. When breeding two heterozygote Puli individuals, the progenies of two black Pulik could be of any other color as well, as black.

Grey color is closest genetically to the color black. At the time of birth, puppies may be born black, but in time - the color of their coat may change to grey; or in other cases, puppies may be born grey, and remain grey when adult. The two different types of grey are the results of the actions of two different kinds of genes. The grey color which is becoming grey in time, is dominant, the grey color shown at birth, is a concealed hereditary trait.

Grey is the least known color in Puli breeding, which is an inadvertant misconception of the past, that has never been cleared up and still remains neglected.

In judging of Pulik, the grey colored Puli has caused quite a number of heated disputes amongst the judges, who needed to classify and place them into given categories for awards. In my opinion, grey is a Puli whose hair is grey at the skin and remains grey all the way down or - at least - shows a variation of grey in the entire length of the hair. The arguments did not stop inside the rings, but were voiced bitterly by ignorant spectators when a grey Puli won.

The masked apricot, the ancient color, ("maszkos fako" literally translated: masked pale or colorless Ed.) is quite interesting and extremely unique. The description of it is quite new, the variety is not. There were times, when they were called "capucine-brown" (named after the capucine monks, who wore brownish habits Ed.), or "ordas", "farkas" (both expressing wolves), "kopott" means worn, and "cerna" means thread (yarn) even "oszbe-csavardott" means the English expression salt'n'pepper referring to black & white hair.

Genetically it is closer to the black, than the plain, bread-roll colored variation. That's the reason why I believe we should take Eva Kerkipoly's suggestion into consideration to call these plain beige colored Pulik "blonde" thus following the naming blonde the "Mangalica Pigs", as good example. (Mangalica Pigs, a Hungarian hairless variety, resembling the Yorkshire pigs.)

At birth, the masked puppies are either sooty black or "ordas". In their coat, both the pale and black colored hair are intermingled. As these puppies grow, the black ends of the hair will grow out, leaving the pale ones only covering the entire body, except for around the ears and the face where the dark hair will remain. So-
metimes even around the tail one can find mixed colors of black and pale apricot. Often the basic color reflects silvery overtones.

It is rather peculiar to breed masked Pulik, it requires thorough knowledge and specific experience. When bred to white, their offsprings are always black! That should be remembered.

Bence Tarnai Kondor, who became well known through his knowledge of herding, now has contributed considerably to the color theory in breeding. As usual, at home, the masked Puli has been neglected somewhat, however, through the grapevine we learned that our next door neighbors are already well advanced to take high position in competing in the future with their well equipped masked Pulik, and here we are, unprepared! It is said, that the next year’s fashion color will be the "fako" (or shall we say "blonde"?) It would be high time, to satisfy the need and get started in the preparations, all the more, that our present stock in black Pulik have the masked genes built-in.

When judging the pigmentation of the skin color, we use the same measure for every color with accuracy and great strictness. It is of utmost importance to adhere to the required dark pigmentation, not just for the sake of rules, but for it supports the standards established to characterize the firm body and its function without deviation from it. The eyes are supposed to radiate intelligence and psyche in the background of the dark, coffee-brown iris. One can observe a lighter brown-colored rainbow in the eyes, and definite faults in pigmentation, when too close inbreeding is utilized. That should be a warning, and further inbreeding must stop immediately. When actual brown coat color is produced, that line breeding should be abandoned. We must exclude the brown Puli from any further breeding program. Luckily today we have not many problems with it, only very scarcely, thanks to conscientious breeders.

The FCI recognizes two variations of the Puli and allot two CACIB tiles to Pulik, one for the white and one for all other colors. It imposes a rule, that the white Puli must be bred by itself and cannot be mixed with other colors. The only exceptions must be petitioned and all claims substantiated genetically, in order to introduce a particular individual for the furtherance of the white variety. But there must be surely a faster way to extract new white bloodline from the heterozygote black and other colored Pulik, which could be a challenge.

Basic principles of color hereditary traits in the Puli are very obscure. Some of the scientific investigations have already been closed, yet we cannot accept the case closed yet. Our hopes are high. With the strict litter registration system which means accuracy in filling out forms, adhering to rules and regulations, every Puli owner and breeder will become our active allies in the name of our endeavor to strengthen our breed the Puli.

Translated & transcribed: Terry Hidassy, September, 1986
England, claiming that both dogs have identical characteristics. Now than, that almost blew my mind. - I was not pleased at all! My reply was to him, that until we, Hungarians, have not finished the standardization and organization of our own dogs, nobody from the outside should meddle into this problem. We might end up with another botched up mess, just like what happened to the Kuvasz, we don't need further interference in our internal dog affairs.

I must admit an error of mine in my research, which I must correct right away. In an earlier article I referred as to "the Fact" that some poodle genes have been incorporated in our Puli's genetic pool down the line, some time ago. That is not true!!! I stand corrected!!! I shouldn't have stated if categorically, of course, but I got carried away. There were some mischievous courtships noted, when certain poodles may have infiltrated the Puli Harem from time to time, but it was definitely not allowed by any means to breed them. One isolated case, caused by a high society lady, who left her poodles roam around the summer estate where Pulik were kept separately for breeding purposes, was corrected, but left uneasy feelings amongst the breeders.

There were other blunders, like the statements made about the origin of the breed "Spitz" by Bela Kerkapoly and Otto Hermann. The responsibility is to great, and even famous people should not allow themselves to create mistakes of that sort.

To keep the records straight, I still want to tell one more horrendous story, which should serve as a reminder, that nobody is absolved from the guilt what mistakes can cause not only for the people involved but for the innocent animals, which cannot help, or cannot warn the humans to be alert, and don't do things without thinking of the consequences.

During my travels on the Alfold (the Hungarian Plains), I came across of an estate where there was a breeder of the Kuvasz breed who was able to produce the ideal Kuvasz puppies, carrying the best open coat, desirable for the Kuvasz, and the type was exquisite. Finally, - I thought - I've found a person who can further the breeding of - at least one - Hungarian dog. Two years later, to my greatest dismay, I couldn't believe my eyes, when I saw the Kuvasz stock, all of them were overly refined types, narrow heads, ( sort of the heads of the greyhounds,) with lightweight, wavey, almost silky coat, deep-chested bodies, and ear-setting were all standing. What a blow! This tragic mistake was the result of an ignorant gentry lady (again), who was bored with her Borzoi dogs in the city, and sent them down to the estate, where that excellent Kuvasz breeding was in progress. The tragedy was immeasurable, since a huge portion of all the Kuvasz dogs came from that kennel, consequently the type was absolutely ruined, yet the Borzoi dog's quality was not improved a bit by that pathetic event. I promise, I won't go into describing the entire Kuvasz destruction in details.

Getting back to the color of the Puli, let's talk about the acceptable variations of colors.
White, cream, black, dove-grey, ash-rust, greenish, avet (salt-n-pepper) a word "elegyes" which supposed to mean greyish, "cerna" not grey and not brown. I would also accept the brown pigmentation on the muzzle and on the nails, for the Pulik with coat color approaching the brownish overtone, (not brown though). I would not discard the white spots on the chest or on the extremities, which eventually would disappear when fully grown.

Finally, I reached the point from where I wish to give you some important advice in regards to breeding.

The Hungarian sheepdogs and herding dogs require enormous space to roam while working. The Komondor and Kuvasz are to herd horses and cattle besides being guard dogs of the farm. The Puli was always used with sheep and pigs, because of his size. When the bitches came into season, they were put under lock, in case of breeding was planned, - then some males were also left to stay with the bitches. It was a certain way to keep them away from the wild dogs, which could have harmed the bitches. It wasn't a scientific, planned breeding, but the shepherd only thought of the Puli as a helper, a partner in work, and if there was a way, the dog had to earn his keep. Breeding was only important to preserve the continuation of the dogs the shepherds were used to. Of course the war interfered with many things, amongst them with dog breedings as well.

The Budapest Zoo needs to be commended for the great effort to generate interest from the public and acknowledge the existence of the various Hungarian Dogs, including the Komondor, Kuvasz, the Puli, and the Pumi.

A question entered my mind, whether the restricted, small area would have any detrimental effect on the character or not? I don't have an answer to it yet, but one should never give up to search for the truth, which could change to outcome of the future of a breed.

We face serious problems today, these need to be resolved. First of all, we must select and separate the proper individuals for the purposes of breeding. The selection must be very strict, guidelines should clarify, without any deviation, that only purebred dogs may participate in this program.

If we fail, the dilemma could cause a total destruction of our precious Hungarian breeds. Dilettante breeders could annihilate completely the enormous works of several thousands of years...

We need strong people with strong back-bones who will exercise the strictest culling in order to pursue the breeding of purebred animals, dogs. After the war we must focus on 3 separate issues:

A) form, and support special breed clubs, because only through dedicated membership can goals of better breeding be established. Besides breed clubs, a main, canine society should keep a Register of all dogs, with all pertinent information recorded, and make it
available for viewing, or even to be sent to individual dog owners for a nominal fee. Previously, this information was kept secret, (who knows why?); furthermore, the entire Register should be printed in every 3 years and disseminated amongst the dog owner, or those interested people, who would be willing to buy the Register in an effort to support the main society. (This society would be the equivalent of the FCI in France and the AKC in the USA).

B) the following Ruling should be one of the most important one of the newly set up regulations: bitches to be bred must be under the strongest and strictest supervision by reliable breeders, not just by any dog owner who chooses to breed for puppies. Our mixed breed population is large enough as is, we need not to add to this camp.

C) and now I’ve come to the regeneration of the Hungarian breeds, and want to discuss the utilization of the drop of blood... as I mentioned a few paragraph above. The colors of the Puli we must obtain through careful breeding the selected ones, not to bring in a drop of foreign blood. However, the Kuvasz, where it is necessary, should be returned to the original concept, and through very careful manipulation, - with an expert method,- a selected Great Pyrenees blood might help regain the long lost character. I have a similar feeling about the usage of the Russian Swamp Dog, in case of perkging up the Komondor, and returning to the original idea and concept. (Have looked and looked to find a description of the so called: "Orosz Lapeb", which I have translated to the Russian Swamp Dog, but could not find any reference in any of the Dog Encyclopoedia’s, I have U.S. and the European ones, but nothing could come close to it. Editor) My concept of this delicate operation would be a supervised breeding in every four years with selected specimens, new ones sent at each time, until the type characteristics would match the desired ideal. The cost I believe would be covered by the sold off-springs which would be the experimental types until the program is finished.

I cannot suppress my delirious, high expectations from the experiments, and just hope, that all the sins of the past would be forgiven because of the super results, and the joy of seeing again the beautiful Hungarian Dogs in their original glory would conquer the world.

I wonder if that could come true, and we would have marvellous new breeders working on this program for the benefit of them all. But after all, the thought is important, that’s what counts, especially, when breeders are introducing unknowns bitches in the breeding programs, and are selling the progenies which are in the overflow. This way, a new blood-line enters a wide area, and could re-vitalize the worn-out, over-used breeding pairs, with a refreshing new generation.

Let’s hope we can influence the new generations to come.

*****************************************************************
For a while now I have been making notes, have a few sheets laying around, thought it would best to send them off before they get lost in a shuffle. Since I have been sending you all things, I will continue the same way, please forward them to who-ever can use them, please feel free to make corrections for grammar or change a method of explanation for easier understanding or reading! (We are grateful to you and to Barb for letting us enjoy your wisdom, just keep sending your letters Goldie, there are no problems in understanding them. Thanks again, Editor)

1. After having had a chance to study several young Puli guests, I feel we were fortunate last Summer to experience almost instant display of instinct from most dogs. Most dogs need some time to exhibit their work instincts. In the video-taped visit we see an incident that is of interest in understanding livestock and dog instincts. When the two white dogs started moving the herd of goats, one kid separated and was followed by one dog. This sort of action happens unpredictably in the wild or domestic setting, a weaker animal sacrifices itself for the benefit of the herd. If I was to have an opportunity to meet a working herder, I would ask how do they solve this. My thinking is that this herd member would be the first in line to an invitation to a bar-b-que in order to avoid the development of bad habits in dogs, or if possible, special close watch should be exercised with this individual if it is to be retained in the herd.

2. A wintertime galloping visit from a friend resulted in the following experience: We drove the hay laden truck to the waiting herd of cattle. I headed into a smaller pasture to distribute the hay. Several dogs were riding on the hay, barking at the herd. Cattle usually follow the feed, and I had assumed all were in the herd. On the way back to the barn, some dogs ran along and saw a couple of calves drifting around the original resting place. The dogs assessed the vulnerability of the calves in an instant, and used the chance to spook the calves, which galloped straight to the fence where their mamas were, on the other side. The calves bounced against the wire yelling for help, the mothers came running, the dogs turned away as if a job well done; by the time I stopped the truck and recalled the dogs, the whole scene was over, except for a minor fence repair job. This is a handler error, to have exposed the unprotected calves to the dogs, by assuming their usual action without checking first.

When our cattle are fed hay, the dogs are taught to stay on the truck, barking is encouraged, the truck becomes a haven, a safe place to sound off from, hay is loaded sturdily, so it would not
fall off spilling the dogs. In time the dogs will automatically seek protection by being close to handler on or under the truck, (when parked).

3. Last winter Pat and I worked the cattle. I was moving them from the corrals to the chute and the headcatcher, Pat was handling their head once caught, and administering the wormer. We worked steady most of the day. Ana (the dog) could not stand idleness, so she ran up and down outside the chute barking. After a while Pat said to bring her into the corral with myself because she was getting on his nerves!!! I have never asked a dog to work in a tightly confined corral, full of cattle, yet I agreed to try it, and was watching closely so she would not get hurt. My concern was in vain, for she stayed close to me, as I guided single animals to the chute, she gave her arf-arf perfectly timed, so that the cattle was moving smoothly through. Almost done we had two old, wise and wild cows that refused to enter the crowding chute. Pat came in to help, finally one cow moved in, I followed her with Ana at my heels into the chute, (a 26"corridor) to prevent her backing out, and here comes the other cow behind us blowing steam like a locomotive, Pat yells to me to climb over the side, a time for a split second decision about my safety, and abandoning the dog to angry cow hooves, my instinctive reaction was to stay with the dog. I yelled out that could be heard a mile away, but the cow stopped, Ana celebrated with a joyous and totally trusting bark and I was ready for a well deserved rest.

4. One of our Puli pup visitors provided an incident that is interesting to me. A quiet, rather shy pup, in the beginning did not move around much in the yard, he just sat there and watched. As I was studying him daily, I had come to a conclusion that this is going to be a careful dog, he will not do anything foolish, he will not get careless or cause me to worry. Soon after he started following the bold dogs a little. One morning as I was doing my chores, amongst them feeding our young Holsein in the barn yard, the ganders strolling around hissing, guarding the hens which were in the barn setting on nests. Here comes the top dog dodging things expertly, followed by this inexperienced pup. One of the ganders nipped the little intruder, the poor fellow was so bewildered that he did not even utter a sound, but ran to the dairy cow, set down next to her leg for protection from the gander, leaning hard on her hind leg. Cuca just picked up her leg without malice, as I moved as fast as I could to grab the little wanderer. So much for predictions!

Often I hear concerns about Puli trait of shyness. An extraverted dog is much easier to manage and live with, but I do not hold Puli distrust and shyness (mild) as a fault, in fact, it is part of their description, and such a shyness is usually only the reaction to stress. If handled properly the dog will overcome it with time and experience.

Love,

Goldie 22
Dear Terry, Sept. 15, 1986

Just a note to tell you how much I appreciate Puli Parade, I especially enjoy the articles by Goldie.

Is it possible that future articles could include more specifics on herding dog training?

Thanks much!

Happy Herding,

Rita J.A. Sikes

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

Dear Terry, Sept. 15, 1986

Enclosed is my check for a birthday subscription for Heidi Pexton. This brings to mind the question: What are Puli Clubs or individual Puli Owners doing to promote their Puli with Youth?

Our future Puli Owners, Showmen, Stockmen, and Breeders are the YOUTH OF TODAY!!! Why not promote youth and the Puli through personal contact with these fine young people? There's 4-H, and FFA (Future Farmers of America). There is leasing or inviting interested young people to your kennel. Why not give demonstrations in our schools? I'm not advocating trying to push Puli to #1 in popularity, but there are responsible young people that deserve the chance to know our dogs.

This summer my daughter participated in 4-H with her CH. Prydain Lubove. We shared our two other Pulik with Candi Pexton 11, showing Whidbeys Alorn (Smokey) not yet a year old, and Heidi Pexton 13, showing Prydain Surmo (Fred) 2 years old. All of these girls qualified for the Wyoming State Fair and Heidi and Fred placed 4th in the State in Conformation.

It's a real joy to see the best of both worlds, our dogs and kids together.

I'd like to hear other's views on this. Thank you!

Now, I'll decend from my soap box!

Happy Herding,

Rita Sikes,
Douglas, Wy. 82633

*******************************************************************************
Beth’s interest in showing began a little more than 2-1/2 years ago while living in Oregon when she and the family’s Cairn Terrier, Digger, joined a 4-H dog club. Since her leader was Barbara Griffin, who had had the No. 1 Golden Retriever in Obedience in the country, the emphasis of the 4-H club was naturally on obedience training.

Trying to work an independent little Cairn in obedience, however, was not exactly the most rewarding endeavor, and when Beth got a taste of showmanship while preparing for the county fair, she found she really enjoyed that aspect of competition so much more.

As Beth became more & more interested in showing, it was with the plan of having a dog with which she could enjoy some success in both the obedience and breed rings that her family got a Puli puppy Lenke, CH. Mt.Hood’s Lenke of Tordor. Lenke was soon joined at the Stelz household by Gombi, CH. Mt.Hood’s Gomboc of Tordor, her littermate (aren’t two Puli puppies at least triple the fun of one?), and Beth and her mom together campaigned the two Pulik, finishing them within a month of each other, with Beth having exclusively shown Lenke to her championship.

Concurrently with campaigning Lenke, Beth became active in junior showmanship with Digger, quickly moving from the novice to the open class and becoming the No. 1 Cairn junior handler. This February she competed in the limited junior showmanship competition at the Westminster Kennel Club show in New York City, having qualified with more than twice the number of the required eight first-place wins.

Some of Beth’s more important wins this year have included being chosen Best Junior Handler at the Golden Gate Kennel Club show held at the Cow Palace in San Francisco and First Runner-Up for the title of Best California Junior Handler for 1986. She was also recently rated No. 1 junior handler in the terrier group and listed among the top twenty junior handlers in the country.

(Canine Chronicle) Beth has also shown Digger twice in Novice A, earning a leg on his CD each time and getting an award for highest scoring dog handled by a junior (189-1/2).

Beth has only recently begun to compete in junior showmanship with Gombi, and while she has had the opportunity to expand her handling abilities by showing such diverse breeds as Borzois, Pomeranians, a Shih-Tzu, a West Highland White, and a Norwegian Elkhound in the breed ring for friends, she finds she most enjoys showing her Puli. She states her reasons for wanting to work with Gombi as "He’s so cute and bouncy and lovable, and so loving..." but most Puli owners can relate to such purely emotional rationale! Beth has also particularly enjoyed showing Gombi because of all of the warm support she has received from Puli people, both in California, and Oregon. She found that such
people as Linn and Bill Hiett, Barb Edwards, Connie Peterson, Dick and Denise Johnson, and Lorraine Walraven consistently appeared at ringside when it was time for junior showmanship.

Beth turned 14 this August and is a freshman at Livermore High School, where she is in the honors program. Although she anticipates cutting back somewhat on the number of dog shows she will be attending because of the increased demand of high school and busy teenage social life, she plans to continue with Gombi, with a thought to perhaps occasionally showing Lenke as well when Lenke gets back in shape from having her first litter of puppies.

While enjoying the success of it all, Beth has found junior showmanship to be a unique experience, as well as an opportunity to make many friends, develop poise, and learn the meaning of good sportsmanship. A comment in the September '86 issue of DOG WORLD that states "Beth Stelz ... shows excellent sportsmanship towards all Juniors and never fails to congratulate winners with a smile" means as much to her as her wins.
Letter from Lorraine Walraven, Winston, Oregon

Dear Terry,

I wanted to send you some show results for Puli Parade on my boy, Prydain Sutyo CD, who just finished his CD title.

PRYDAIN SUTYO CD  (D)  5-5-84

Sire: Prydain Gurgi CD  Dam: CH Prydain Eridu CD

Breeder: Ruth Boatright & Barbara Edwards  Owner: Lorraine Walraven & Denise Johnson

Aug.30,1986  Klamath Dog Fanciers  3rd place  195-1/2
Aug.31,1986  Southern Oregon K.C.  2nd place  196
Sep.20,1986  Portland Dog OB.Club.  1st place  197  
  Highest Scoring Herding Dog  
  Highest Scoring Puli

As you can see by the scores, he is also eligible for a Dog World Award. I am really proud of him, he is great.

Best regards,

Lorraine

Letter from Denise Johnson, Winston, Oregon

Dear Terry and Julius,

Something for you to put in Puli Parade "Janko" CH Prydain Jani finished his C.D.X. title!

Open A.

Aug.31, 1986  Southern Oregon K.C.  2nd place  196.5  P.Schussler

Janko still has some rough edges to polish up, but he sure likes to work. What a special Boy he is.

I am finding that a lot of judges cannot accurately judge a dog with this kind of coat. For instance, on his finishes his coat is wayout to the side about 12 inches from his body.

Not the judges I've listed above, but others are docking him for a crooked finish. His body is usually straight but they can't see the body from the coat. It does get very discouraging.
What we need to educate the judges on this and advise them to look at the body not the coat. Also, you don't judge a straight sit by the partition of coat on the back of the Puli, as it is not always in the center, especially after jumping. Can't the Puli Club do something about educating Obedience Judges? Julius, I would like to hear your thoughts on this.

Regards,

Denise

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PUPPY CORNER

Take On The World

DAM: CH MT. HOOD'S LENKE OF TORDOR (OFA 736)
SIRE: CH SZEDER'S LOKOTO LACKO (OFA 701)

6 (SIX) girls and 1 (ONE) boy on the 9th of September, 1986

Breeder: Barbara Stelz and Linn & Bill Hiett

CONGRATULATIONS TO EVERYBODY. HOPE THAT ALL WILL BE CHAMPIONS!!!
HEALTH CARE

DRY EYES IN DOGS

from the: Companion Animal News of the Morris Animal Foundation.

August 1986 issue

Keratoconjunctivitis sicca - a very fancy technical term for dry eyes - is an uncomfortable, practically untreatable eye disease of dogs which almost invariably leads to blindness.

Whole breeds of dogs are at risk, including cocker spaniels, English bulldogs, miniature schnauzers, Yorkshire terriers and others. The problem is at least partially genetic, but reactions to certain drugs as well as trauma may cause it. The exact reason dogs develop dry eyes isn’t known.

Humans realize immediately when they begin to develop dry eyes. In even mild cases, the scratchiness and discomfort bring them to the eye doctor.

Dog owners usually notice their pet’s problem because of mucous drainage from eyes. By the time most dogs have the problem diagnosed, they are in such condition that the problem is chronic, usually requiring frequent treatment for the rest of their lives. Treatment involves using a synthetic tear solution, which must be applied to the dog’s eyes frequently. The medication was developed for human use, is patented, and is expensive.

Thomas Kern, D.V.M., a veterinary ophthalmologist at Cornell University, working under a grant from Morris Animal Foundation, is testing two frequently used tear replacements separately and together to see if they do indeed improve the condition of the dog’s eye surface.

Normal tears have three layers: a mucous-like material which makes the second layer, a watery substance, cling to the eye, topped by an oily layer which prevents the water layer from evaporating.

Artificial tears are of two layers, a watery and an oily composition. The watery type should be applied four or five times daily. The oily ointment lasts longer, but makes the mucous discharge worse and blurs the vision.

Because normal tears have both watery and oily layers, Dr. Kern suggested to his clinic clients that they use a combination of the two synthetic tear types on their dogs. It seemed that dogs on this treatment needed less medication for control of eye
damage, but Dr. Kern needs to confirm his impression but actually examining the surface of the eye to see if it is healthy or suffers progressive damage.

He also hopes to look at eye surfaces to see if early changes can be detected, and more precise diagnostic standards established for the tests now used to detect the dry eye problem.

Dr. Kern has a personal interest in the eye problem as well. He owned and showed cocker spaniels long before he became a veterinarian and realized that the breed has more eye diseases than many others.

NEW CANINE CANCER THERAPY

Thanks to a new technique tested by University of Wisconsin, dogs have new hope. Through a grant from Morris Animal Foundation, scientists are testing an agent which enhances the body's own immune system by stepping up the activity level of macrophages, immune system cells which can seek and destroy cancer cells.

If the stimulating agent is injected into the blood stream, much of it is filtered out or deactivated before it reaches the macrophages. The scientists, led by principal investigator E. Gregory MacEwen, V.M.D., are testing a unique delivery system. The agent will be put into a solution of liposomes, fatty substances for which the macrophages have an affinity. Protected by the liposomes, the stimulating agent will be taken up by the macrophages, and will "turn them on" to attack tumor cells throughout the body.

Osteosarcomas are made up in many different types of cells, as are the secondary tumors elsewhere in the body. Chemotherapy drugs usually attack only a few types of tumor cells, but macrophages attack all forms. In a pilot study involving just a few dogs, there were no side effects from the liposome treatment.

The technique has been tested in mice, and the secondary tumor formations disappear when treated. Now the scientist will be using the drug in a controlled test on dogs which come in to the University of Wisconsin clinic. Owners will bring the dogs in each week for eight weeks to receive injections of the liposomes. Then the dogs will be monitored for as long as they survive.

Treatment of animals with cancer differs from that of humans. For one thing, there is the option of euthanasia with pets. The veterinarians must help the client make financial decision as well. Long-term treatment and hospitalization can be costly. The liposome treatment has another advantage over chemotherapy, because the dog does not have to be hospitalized during treatment.
EARLY DYSPLASIA DIAGNOSIS

(Another interesting view from the Companion Animal News of the Morris Animal Foundation, August, 1986 issue.)

Hip dysplasia, a painful, crippling condition, causes dog’s hip joints to degenerate and become arthritic. Little can be done to help the dog. Usually, aspirin is recommended. A total hip replacement can be done, giving the dog an artificial hip joint, but this costly surgery may not give a permanent repair.

Because current methods of detection cannot positively identify hip dysplasia in dogs until they are about two years old, by that time owners have a large emotional and perhaps financial investment in the animal. It may have show points and have begun a breeding program.

Gail Smith, V.M.D., Ph.D., and his colleagues at the University of Pennsylvania, working through a grant from Morris Animal Foundation, are looking for a way to detect hip dysplasia at an early age. The grant is funded by a gift from The Seeing Eye, Inc. Scientists have studied hip dysplasia for years, and have several theories on how it develops. Some believe dogs are born with a problem on the muscles and ligaments holding the hip joint which allows the joint to be looser than normal, resulting in a poor fit between the ball-shaped top of the hip bone and the socket of the pelvic bone.

Dr. Smith feels the dogs are born with normal conformation, but for some reason it becomes abnormal. About 30 per cent of the disease is thought to be attributable to inherited factors. Problems exist however, in diagnosing the disease. Dr. Smith believes that if mild cases can missed with current diagnostic limitations can be detected early, it will remove these dogs from the breeding pool and substantially reduce the number of hip dysplasia cases.

Other factors which may lead to hip dysplasia are size and growth rate (large breeds get hip dysplasia more frequently that do medium or small dogs), disease, muscular or skeletal deformities, overnutrition or mechanical factors. Dr. Smith, who has a degree in engineering, is looking at these mechanical factors which affect hip laxity, or looseness in the hip joints.

Some puppies have severe hip laxity, though they may have no signs until they gain weight and stress from the misalignment causes inflammation around the joints. Dr. Smith sees puppies with this problem beginning at about six to nine months of age.

Previous hip laxity studies looked at the joint capsule, the round ligament which holds the hip bone in the socket, and the surrounding musculature. Dr. Smith and his team are investigating a new phenomenon. Dogs with too much synovial fluid (fluid in the joint which acts as a cushion and lubricant between the two bones) have more laxity in their hip joints. If this laxity is not corrected, bony changes begin to occur.
Dr. Smith believes the significance of this laxity has gone clinically undetected, partly because the position commonly used to x-ray dogs for hip dysplasia puts the joints in a position which tightens the joint capsule and the ligament holding the bones. This ligament is loosest when the dog is in normal, weight-bearing position. The volume of synovial fluid and the surrounding joint capsule act in concert to create a vacuum-like effect, which stabilizes the joint in proper position. During weight bearing, the tendency for the hips to displace out of joint is counteracted by that vacuum-like effect. The joint capsule cups in at the joint margin in response to the vacuum created.

If there is too much fluid, the joint capsule no longer cups in but is stretched tight, allowing the bone to come partly out of the hip socket. Eventually, the capsule and ligament stretch out even further and the bone shows on x-ray as being out of joint.

Dr. Smith and his colleagues are developing equipment to hold dogs in normal position for joint x-rays. In these pictures, the hip bones fit into the socket smoothly. Then the doctors pull the dog’s hip joints apart slightly, and detect the difference between normal and excess laxity. There is no injury to the hip joint resulting from the procedure.

To confirm his theory that early hip laxity precedes hip dysplasia, Dr. Smith will x-ray young dogs, then follow them for two to three years to see if they become dysplastic.

If excess fluid in the joint capsule is proved to cause the instability, Dr. Smith will look at ways to correct the problem.
“SUBTLETY, THY NAME ISN’T ZORRO”

by: Ruth Thon, San Rafael, Ca.

To some people who have never had a Puli, owning a Puli is an ego trip. I would have to say Zorro was an ego crusher. In the first place, he didn’t feel I owned him but that he owned me. In many ways that was a blessing in disguise. He was so protective of me he even nipped my husband when we were dancing. That incident was my husband’s fault. He was hamming it up and Zorro tried to stop him by jumping at him and barking. My husband thought that was so funny he just kept it up and although Zorro loved my husband too, he felt I needed protection from that big hunk so he finally nipped him. My husband didn’t tell me about it for several weeks because he was afraid I would punish the dog as I didn’t want him to be a biter.

Zorro was always on duty watching over me, as if I didn’t have a brain in my head, but he was particularly protective at night, especially if there was a man in sight. Somehow, or other he threw out vibes when he saw certain men coming towards us and one man even crossed the street when he saw us coming. I thought that was strange because this man in particular made me uneasy when I saw him but Zorro didn’t even growl at him. I have to admit I felt more comfortable with him walking on the other side of the street.

The fact that a man was in a police uniform didn’t rate special privileges with Zorro. One evening, because of recent robberies in our apartment building, another tenant and I were suspicious of a station wagon backed up over the curb and facing the front door. He went upstairs to call the police while Zorro and I walked up and down the block keeping an eye on the car. A new tenant and his friend came out and headed for the station wagon just as the squad car arrived. The younger officer went over to talk to the two young men and the older officer started to walk towards Zorro and me. Zorro stopped him dead in his tracks with barks, growls and showing his teeth much to the officer’s surprise. He couldn’t understand Zorro’s reaction because, as he said, he loved dogs and was always able to make friends with every dog he met. I told him how my dog felt about any man approaching me, especially at night, and then introduced Zorro to the officer, explaining that the officer was there to help us. Much to the officer’s delight, Zorro then allowed the man to pet him. Before he got back into the squad car, the officer said he thought it was really great that Zorro reacted like he did and
wished other dogs were as protective of their female owners. His parting words were, "Lady, you've got a very special dog there!" He didn't tell me something I didn't already know--- Zorro was Special!

There were many other ways that Zorro was anything but subtle and the most embarrassing to me was the way he cleared my apartment when too many neighbors came to visit. I could understand his feelings because there were days when my front door was more like a revolving door with people coming and going. Zorro found the perfect solution when he sat down on his pad and let out a long, loud sigh that no one could ignore. They got up immediately apologized to Zorro, not me, for taking up so much of my time and left. When we were alone again I told him I didn't know if I should hug or scold him but that he should be more diplomatic instead of so obvious. He responded by bringing his favorite toy to me. Now don't say, "How cute of him!" He was telling me in no uncertain terms that if I could make time for my neighbors, I surely could make time to play with him----- which I did!

Zorro certainly wasn't subtle about listening in on people's conversations. He gave out such strong vibes that no matter who was talking or what the subject was, everyone became aware that he was monitoring every word and everyone commented on it. He spooked one young lady so much she got our of the elevator and walked up two flights of stairs to her apartment. She wasn't afraid of Zorro but it really made her uncomfortable that a dog would actually eavesdrop. The funny part was that the conversation was just bland chit-chat, certainly nothing that couldn't be repeated --- even by Zorro...

Next to come: "The Case of the Sneaky Snacker"

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Dear Fellow Pulik,

by: Prydain Surmo (Fred)
Douglas, Wyoming

I thought I'd better send out a word of caution. Don't become so enchanted by your fun filled life that you miss doing your job, that of guarding your property. I almost missed my chance.

I must admit nine months ago I would have avoided this job I love now. My point of view then was basically, "Kids - who needs them?" "If you're smart, stick to the Boss Lady and Head Man - they buy the dog food."

That's mostly what I did until "Boss Lady" pushed me into 4-H. I met Heidi, 13. A tall lanky serious girl. I guess that's why I
liked her. We could work like a business. As summer wore on, I watched Smokey and Candi, Kelly and LuBa and Sam and Gertie. Gee, they seemed to actually be having fun! Even shy cross-bred Gertie would roll over and paw the air in delight if Sam told her "Good Girl."

So I began to lighten up. At 4-H Field Day (I think most places have County Fairs), I was Champion Herding Group. Then Heidi and I qualified for the Wyoming State Fair in both Herding Group and First Year "On Leash" Obedience.

State Fair was great. I placed 4th in the State for Herding Group Conformation. I met a herd of neat kids and dogs. I was so busy having fun, that I almost missed Sam. He seemed sad. I didn’t know why he should feel that way?

When I got home, Gertie explained. "I’m Border Collie-Blue Heeler" she woofed. "I really like working with Sam. But I get scared when we do this conformation stuff. It’s so different from obedience. I’m afraid, I can’t help it. Maybe it’s because my Mom and Dad are ranch cowdogs."

I’d heard Boss Lady talking to Sam. Now everything made sense. Gertie was going to bother Steve where she could be happy. That didn’t help Sam any.

That night over supper Gertie asked my help. "Take care of Sam for me," she begged. Boss Lady didn’t catch on at first. At bedtime I landed in the middle of Sam’s bed. His bed is funny. It crawls. It’s a waterbed.

Sam really wasn’t sure he wanted me at first. He got a dog book and asked Boss Lady about all sorts of dog breeds. I hung in there each night while Boss Lady explained each breed. Some were too big, some too small. Many breeds shed. Some just wouldn’t do on this, – about 15,000 sheep ranch, where we live.

Each night I snuggled close. Finally, I was petted. Then, I was hugged, now I have my own pillow. Most important, I’m loved. Sam’s agreed to still show me some with Heidi, our friend.

So pals, keep your eyes open, it’s as important to guard a heart as it is a home.

Take care.

Happy Herding,

Love, Prydain Surmo (Fred)
SHOW RESULTS

CONFORMATION

CH PRYDAIN JANI, CD
Breeder: C. Peterson & B. Edwards
by: CH Sasvolgyi Hunnia Jani & CH Witsend Il-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Denise Johnson & Barbara Edwards

9-06-86 PENSACOLA DOG FANCIERS R.D Renihan GRII
9-07-86 MOBILE K.C. C.M. Mulock GRII

PRYDAIN UCCU
Breeder: C. Peterson & B. Edwards
by: CH Prydain Nickleodeon & CH Prydain Langos
Owner: C. Peterson & B. Edwards

8-16-86 SALINAS K.C. E.B. Peterson WB
8-24-86 SANTA CLARA K.C. J.C. Parker WB/BOS

CH PRYDAIN VIDAM
Breeder: R. Boatright & B. Edwards
by: CH Shine-On Immerzu Argus CDX & CH Prydain Eridu CD
Owner: B. Edwards & C. Peterson

8-16-86 SALINAS K.C. E.B. Peterson WD/BOW
8-23-86 DEL MONTE K.C. Dr. B.L. Esporite WD/BOW
8-24-86 SANTA CLARA K.C. J.C. Parker WD/BOW
9-14-86 SIR FRANCIS DRAKE K.C. R.C. Thomas WD

CH PRYDAIN NOAH
Breeder: R. Boatright & B. Edwards
by: CH Shine-On Immerzu Zamba & CH Prydain Eridu CD
Owner: D. & R. Boatright

8-16-86 SALINAS K.C. E.B. Peterson BOB
8-02-86 DEL MONTE K.C. R. Tongren GRIII
8-24-86 SANTA CLARA K.C. J.C. Parker BOB
9-14-86 SIR FRANCIS DRAKE K.C. R.C. Thomas BOB

CH KISALFOLDI FORGOSZEL
Breeder: J. & T. Motter
by: CH Jatekos Bika of Pebbletree & CH Domboldali Tisza
Owner: J. & T. Motter & J. Becker

8-16-86 SALINAS K.C. E.B. Peterson BOS
WHIDBEYS ALI

Breeder: R Boatright & B Edwards
by: CH Prydain Nemo & CH Prydain Ishtar CD
Owner: B. Edwards & R Boatright

8-23-86 DEL MONTE K.C. Dr. B.L. Esporite WB/BOS

PIFACS IMMERZU ROULETTE

Breeder: S. Horan, L. Colton & T. McLaughlin
by: CH Domboldali Bomba Pipacs CD & CH Immerzu Moorva CD
Owner: C Rhodes & C Horne

9-06-86 PENSACOLA DOG FANCIERS C.M. Mulock WD/BOW
9-07-86 MOBILE K.C. R.D. Renihan WD/BOW

FRYDAIN UNIKUMDOBE

Breeder: B. Edwards & C. Peterson
by: CH Prydain Nickelodeon & CH Prydain Langos
Owner: J E Haughton & B. Edwards

9-06-86 PENSACOLA DOG FANCIERS C.M. Mulock WB
9-07-86 MOBILE K.C. R.D. Renihan WB

CH FRYDAIN LACE UD

Breeder: B. Edwards & C. Peterson
by: CH Domboldali Bomba Pipacs CD & CH Witsend Il-De of Eridu CD
Owner: J. Caprio & L. Leland

9-06-86 PENSACOLA DOG FANCIERS C.M. Mulock BOS
9-07-86 MOBILE K.C. R.D. Renihan BOS

----------------- QUIZ answers 2JIZ
1. c) Petronius
2. a) Lord Byron
3. b) Saint Bernard
4. a) Rabelais
5. b) Walter Scott
6. a) Charles Dickens
7. b) Mark Twain
8. a) Cervantes
9. d) Alexander Pope
10. b) Noel Coward
11. c) John Steinbeck
12. a) Mark Twain
13. a) The Bible
14. c) Josh Billings
15. b) Dwight Eisenhower
In the previous issue of Puli Parade, there was an inadvertent error caused by the AKC Gazette's typsetting/printing of titles. in the Aug. 86 issue, which I am correcting with now, by inserting the omitted four Champions. I am so sorry for the oversight.

**CONFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAMPION OF RECORDS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAGG MOPP PENRU'S RAGTIME BAND (D)</strong> by Ch Csanyteleki Kuksi x Ch Mi-Tonka's Midnight Lace CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeder: H P &amp; J M McLane</td>
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<td>Owner: Rosalind Goitz</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUNDAY'S V TOOET CAVIAR TWO (D)</strong> by Ch OTCH Prydain Edyrnion UD x Ch Sunday Munkas Tooet Kutva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeder: R D Taylor &amp; A A Menkel</td>
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<td>Owner: R L &amp; J B Keats</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SZEDER MARVIC LEHA LONCI (B)</strong> by Ch Csanyteleki Cigany x Ch Verecke-uti Boglarka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breeder: Dr. M C Wakeman</td>
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<td>Owner: V &amp; M Stiff</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VERESI SZEDER'S MAZSOLA (D)</strong> by Ch Csanyteleki Cigany x Martonvolgyi Eszes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breeder: Mrs. E. Telegdi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: R Burch, C Clark &amp; M C Wakeman DVM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CAMEO FEATHER (B)</strong> by Ch Domboldali Bomba Pipacs CD x Ch Prydain Gabigale CD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breeder/Owner: Leslie Leland</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DIOFASTELEKI SZENDE (B)</strong> by Nagydiosi Dobe x Diofaisteleki Csoki</td>
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<td>Breeder: Istvanne Barany</td>
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<td>Owner: Dee Rummel</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MT. HOOD'S MINUET (B)</strong> by Ch Szeder's Lokoto Lacko x Ch Moya's Theta Midnite Rainbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeder: Delores Bleys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: B &amp; L Hiett</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PIPACS IMMERZU KAGAMUFFIN (B)</strong> by Ch Domboldli BOmba Pipacs CD x Ch Immerzu Moorva CD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breeder: L Colton, T McLoughlin &amp; S. Horan; Owner: Kirk P Ferguson</td>
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<th>CHAMPION OF RECORDS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUNDAY ULOTRICHOUS CAVIAR (D)</strong> by Ch Sunday Four Wheel Drive x Ch Sunday One More Guess</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breeder: R D Taylor &amp; K Samela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: C M &amp; E Sullivan</td>
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<th>CHAMPION OF RECORDS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SZEDER BRASSTAX BLACK FLAG CDX (D)</strong> by Ch Veresi Szeder Szultan x Ch Verecke-uti Boglarka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeder: Dr. M. C. Wakeman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: H &amp; P Guticz</td>
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FROM THE LAND OF SMILES

K-9 QUIZ

By Ronald L. Smith

1. "Beware of the Dog".
   a) Unknown b) W.C. Fields c) Petronius d) The Bible
2. "The dog: in life the firmest friend, the first to welcome, the foremost to defend."
   a) Lord Byron b) Lord Buckley c) Edgar Guest d) Edgar Bergen
3. "Who loves me, let him love my dog also."
   a) Rudd Wetherwax b) Saint Bernard c) Jean Harlow d) Aristotle
4. "Keep running after a dog and he will never bite you."
   a) Rabelais b) Mayo Nais c) Rutherford B. Hayes d) Fay Wray
5. "Recollect that the Almighty, who gave the dog to be companion to our pleasures and our toils, hath invested him with a nature noble and incapable of deceit."
   a) Billy Graham b) Walter Scott c) Walter Cronkite d) Shakespeare
6. "Let sleeping dogs lie."
   a) Charles Dickens b) Napoleon c) Charles Schultz d) Whitman
7. "If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will not bite you; that is the principal difference between a man and a dog."
   a) Howard Hughes b) Mark Twain c) Poe d) Confucius
8. "Every dog has his day."
   a) Cervantes b) Tiny Tim c) Casey Stengel d) Herman Melville
9. "Histories are more full of examples of the fidelity of dogs than of friends."
   a) Julius Caesar b) Julius LaRosa c) Bob Hope d) Alexander Pope
10. "Only mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the noon-day sun."
    a) Cole Porter b) Noel Coward c) John Lennon d) Shakespeare
11. "A dog is a bond between strangers. Many conversations begin with 'What degree of a dog is that?'"
    a) Aristotle b) Aristotle Onassis c) John Steinbeck d) John Wayne
12. "Heaven goes by favor; if it went by merit, you would stay out and your dog would go in."
    a) Mark Twain b) Mort Sahl c) Joyce Kilmer d) Harry Truman
13. "A living dog is better than a dead lion."
    a) The Bible b) Marlin Perkins c) Benedict Arnold d) Aesop
14. "A dog is the only thing on this earth that loves you more than he loves himself."
    a) Lorne Greene b) Lorna Doone c) Josh Billings d) Josh White
15. "What counts is not necessarily the size of the dog in the fight—it's the size of the fight in the dog."
    a) Lewis Carroll b) Dwight Eisenhower c) Babe Ruth d) Aesop

SEE ANSWERS TO K-9 QUIZ ON PAGE 36
1986 WORLD CHAMPION DOG: NAGYDIÓSI GUBANC (D) 3 YEARS OLD

In the past 5 months there was a dark silence, no letters or cards came from Márti, my Hungarian friend, owner of the Pásztortűzvirág Kennel. In the last communications I learned that she was involved in a car accident, and was hurt. Well, my concern grew deeper, that a total black-out surrounded the Petrus family, until just the beginning of this week, when the silence was finally broken. Thank God, all the family is O.K., but everyone went through some hospitalization, Márti with some heart trouble, her husband Les was confined for a month in a Sanatorium recuperating from an illness, and Krisztina, Márti's daughter had a perforated appendicitis ending in surgery. But, after all the trouble the family went through, the Petrus family was able to go to Vienna, Austria to attend the FCI World Championship competition.

To their greatest pleasure, Márti's gorgeous, favorite Puli: Gubanc has won in the dog category the title everyone was vying for. According to Marti, Gubanc has already earned all the available titles, a dog can earn in Hungary. And he is only three years old. What an accomplishment! Congratulations to the Petrus Family!

His latest winnings were the Hunnia Championship, and the Laurel-Wreath Hungaria Championship. In fact, his official title is:

**BABÉRKOSZORÚS HUNGÁRIA CHAMPION NAGYDIÓSI GUBANC.**

Marti has also earned a title, which salutes her dedicated work in breeding, and showing Pulik and Pumik, now she is referred to as:

**BRONZKOSZORÚS MESTERTENYÉSZTŐ**

In the next issue of Puli Parade I will have a complete translation of her letter. Until then, again, our warmest congratulations to the Petrus Family. 

Terry Hidassy
Get Ready!!!

for the event of the year...

the PNC presents a fundraising effort to establish a Pulik Rescue Fund; it's...

**PULIKRADDYDAY**

a semi-noncompetitive celebration of our unique canine companions.

USE A LAVENDAR PEN AND CIRCLE......

Sun. November 16, 1984 ←

this is your golden opportunity to visit lovely Marin!

at the Marin Humane Society, Novato, California.

ACTION! lots of confusion on AKC obedience rules!

Romance! we'll do things for no good reason!

Sex! we'll have a pot luck luncheon!

watch for a flyer coming to a mailbox near you......

... WARNING: Nov. 16 is bringing us a full moon......