THE VIZSLA NEWS

Volume XVI July - August, 1969 Number 7

CH. PIROS ROZSA HERCEGE

VCOA specialty

The 1969 VCOA Specialty and Bench Futurity will be held at the Chagrin Valley Kennel Club show near Chagrin Valley, Ohio, on August 24. Premium lists are supposed to be sent to members by Bow Dog Show Organization. CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES IS AUGUST 5. Entries may be sent on any official entry blank. The futurity entries must be entered in another regular class at the show. There is also a show at the Ravenna Kennel Club on Saturday which many people will be interested in entering. Address of BOW DOG SHOW ORGANIZATION is 9999 BROAD STREET, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48204.

Not enough donations have been received to cover the cost of the trophies. DONATIONS MAY BE SENT TO SHIRLEY ROTHAN, 315 CIRCLEWOOD LAND, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45215. Donations sent now will not be acknowledged in the catalog, but will be given in the News.

Mrs. Hilda Boggs, Specialty Chairman, has reserved 12 rooms for Friday, August 22, and 20 rooms for Saturday, August 23, at the Holiday Inn, Akron-Cleveland. The motel is 1/4 mile north of the Ohio Turnpike Exit 12. This is route 8. ANYONE WISHING MOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS MAY CONTACT Mrs. Hilda Boggs, 51 Cherry Drive, Springfield, Ohio 45506, or phone 513-325-2095. No dinner is planned for this year, but Paul Rothan's room will be headquarters for socializing on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. Bring your "Happy Wagon" and come "chew the fat."

Please note the fast-approaching deadline for this show and act accordingly. It should once again produce a group of Vizslas worth going to see.

The AKC has approved the VCOA fall field trial for October 11 - 12 at Bong Recreation Area in Wisconsin. The Field Futurity will be held in conjunction with this trial.

There are adequate motel facilities in the area. Anyone wishing to make early reservations may contact the Field Trial Secretary, George Solberg, Route 2, Box 341, Antioch, Illinois 60002.

See the next page for Field Futurity entries.

from Gen Wolfe:

I thought these pictures might prove interesting to News readers. They were taken when Maynard and I were in England last April and were fortunate enough to get to see the West of England Ladies Kennel Society show, a two-day show with over 6,000 entries. There was a Vizsla entry of 13 dogs, and we thought the quality very good. We spoke to almost all the exhibitors and found them very friendly and anxious to exchange ideas and news with us. They all hunted their dogs, and seemed as interested in the hunting end as they did in the bench.

The dog sitting down is BOB Wolfox's Saline Attila. The other is Wolfox's Tallula, shown with their owner Mrs. B. Douglas - Redding, Abbots Barn, Belbins, Ramsey, Hants.

FIELD FUTURITY

Below is the list of dogs nominated for the Field Futurity. There were 112 dogs eligible to be nominated and 36 have been nominated. This includes 16 litters. Puppies are nominated from the East Coast to the Rockie Mountains. Listed first is the name of the owner, then the name of the Futurity entry.

Carolyn and Harvey Oury
Oury's Alfi Staraza
Richard and Dianne Yonda
Yonda's Centurian Dream
Kenneth Hoskins
Redstone's Wendy
Mike Strottman
Blitzkrieg Buck
Alexander E. Elitz
Futaki Ginger
Ann L. Brawner
Futaki Spice
Sylvester Armstead
Bobo Nack Selle
Phyllis L. Mason
Monomoy Futaki Paprika
Robert G. Freyermuth
Redstone's Heidi
Willard E. Sherman
Bundle's Red Dude
Phillip W. Rosenberg
Amber's Windy Autumn
James and Carolyn Arrasmith
Arra's Rowdy Sport
John E. Riegel
Futaki Nutmeg
Robert L. Ekeler
Rebel Rouser Dutch
Cecil E. Allf, DMD
Cygnet Tasha
Ed Van Stine
Valhalla's Velvet
Jerome and Sharon Cleary
Irish

Jim Bailey
Lewis F. and Sharon Simon
Jodi's "Mickey" Finn
Stan Long
Klayakre Magya
Peter Wonser
Cindy
Anthony J. Lucas
Brook's Banchi
Harold Wingerter
Redstone's Skol
Bernard Wingerter
Redstone's Revenge
Timothy D. Lundy
Bundle's Red Ruffian
Ross Eggestein
R. J. Buhman
Justhills Katya
Leonard Hartl
Justhills Rita
Kathleen Hartl
Justhills Spotsdebirds
Carl Stevens
Justhills Rocky
Larry Albright
Justhills Golden Girl
Ronald and Roberta Holmes
Penny V Romarlin
Dr. Arthur Templeton
Futaki Basil
Bill Fisher
Miss V Jake
Jake Jacaranda, Jr.
J. Lynn Kidd
Nosteni Kutya

The above indicates a good entry for the 1969 Field Futurity. An unofficial report indicates that the 1970 Futurities are going to be very popular also. There are thirteen litters enrolled.

Nominations are still being accepted for the 1970 Futurities for any bitches bred from November 1, through October 31, 1969, if nominated within 30 days of being bred. Information and forms are available from Tony Lucas, 404 North Park, Westmont, Illinois 60559.

Julie Fischbach, sixteen years old, finished her Vizsla bitch, Ch. Juliana's Aranya, "Ronni", going Best of Winners for five points under Mrs. R. Gilman Smith at Beverly Hills on June 22, 1969. "Ronni" had three major wins and finished at the age of 21 months.

field COMMITTEE

The membership of the VCOA permanent field committee now consists of Allan Hahn, chairman, 932 Hancock, Muscatine, Iowa 52761; Ed Wallencheck, 1844 Ridgewick Drive, Wickliffe, Ohio 44092; and Wayne Lambrecht, 7654 West Palatine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60631. This is the committee which collects data on the sites and dates for VCOA field trials. The locations and dates are decided for this fall and spring, but the time to be submitting information and invitations for next fall is now, so that several people can look over the areas and give recommendations. In order to work effectively, the committee needs to be given the size of an area, the kinds of cover it has, the facilities available, and the personnel willing to work in the local area. Don't expect an immediate answer, because these things take time and the committee does not have the final say.

Large pin

Small pin or tie tack

TO: THE VCOA BOARD MEMBERS

Several matters have come up about which I would like to communicate with other Board members, so will take advantage of the decision at the April meeting in Colorado to use this column in the News for board correspondence.

1. Thank you, Kathy and Paul, for the stationery.

2. I would like to suggest that the Editor of the News print the constitution and by-laws in the next possible issue, and print it once a year thereafter. (Thanks to Jane Graff for getting an up-to-date copy to me right after the April meeting.)(Ed. note- The cost of printing the News is about $8.00 a page. You might wish to know before sending your opinion to May.)

3. The AKC sent me a photo-copy of the permit to hold the VCOA fall field trial at Kansasville, Wisconsin, on October 11 and 12, 1969, issued on June 4, 1969, and sent to Carlo Zezza. Since I have not received any club files or records as yet, will someone please tell me who has the questionnaire forms (Field Trial Plans) and is responsible for getting them in to the AKC.

4. I want to protest the practice of "No vote is a yes vote." If I go of vacation, I'd hate to think I might be counted as voting yes on some vital issue that I'm opposed to, just because I did not get my "no" vote in on time. Also would like to see the outcome of these votes published.

5. When Paul gets the committees all set up, suggest they be printed in full in the News.

6. Finally, since almost all of the above suggestions sound like more work for Kathy-- I vote "yes" for her to be allowed to spend some of the club's $ for extra help with the typing or whatever she needs to make her job a little easier. Perhaps advertising rates could be adjusted to take care of additional expense.

May Carpenter (Mrs. Art Carpenter)
Box 2461, Carmel, Calif. 93921

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...I am extremely proud of my little bitch. ...I would like to finish her with a flourish, but the Vizsla competition in this area has finished until next fall. I wrote to the Little Rock Kennel Club offering to donate a Vizsla trophy in hopes of luring some competition, but I have never heard from them. Perhaps the Vizsla News could set up some sort of "Pen Pal" system whereby members could find out just where competition will be found each season. Those of us is Texas write back and forth twice a year to decide where we will go and what we will enter. I have moved from Austin to Texarkana, though, and would like to drum up some classes in the Arkansas-Louisiana area.

Martha G. Hutchins

Ed. note -- Perhaps correspondence with Regional Governors would help alleviate this problem, which is found in many areas in the country. They should be familiar with all Vizsla activities in their areas. Any other suggestions are welcome.

ILLINOIS VIZSLA CLUB

by Sharon Simon

At our May meeting we chose our fall field trial committee and plans will soon be formed.

The Board of Directors has decided that the club should form a "Breed Improvement Committee." After a complete and thorough investigation on the progress and information obtainable from the VCOA, the Board will set up guidelines for the committee to follow.

At a future meeting, the entertainment committee will provide a vet as a guest speaker. He has spoken before and was very informative. While studying a few years back, he worked on hip displasia in the Vizsla.

A NEW VIZSLA CLUB

by Clif Boggs

The April 13, 1969, first club meeting of the Miami Valley Vizsla club and training session was held at the Boggs residence, Springfield, Ohio. It was a big success and very much enjoyed by 69 men, women and children. A short meeting was held after the pot luck and the business was organizing, selecting the above club name, and the dues set at $5.00 per year for each family or single member. A constitution and by-laws will be worked up and presented at a future meeting for acceptance.

OFA

On August 1, 1969, The Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Inc., will be operating out of the University of Missouri in affiliation with the School of Veterinary Medicine, Columbia, Mo. 65201. Not only will the University of Missouri provide additional capacity, but Dr. James S. Larsen of their staff will be O. F. A.'s Project Director.

O. F. A. has outgrown the space available to it at the University of Pennsylvania. Through the long-range planning and procedures of Mr. John M. Olin President of the O. F. A., the transition will be made smoothly.

New materials are in process, and operations will continue without interruption during the move and thereafter. All dysplasia control registry work will be handled exactly as in the past -- only the "home address" will change.

Dr. Riser's continuing additional work at the University of Pennsylvania precludes a move with the organization, but he will continue on the Board of O. F. A. as a director and active worker.

Thank you for the cooperation and interest which promoted this growth. We ask you feel free to stop in when you are in the area and visit our new home.

GENERAL NOTES ON THE VIZSLA CLUB OF AMERICA'S HIP DYSPLASIA PROGRAM

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The basic purpose of this program is two fold; It provides a means whereby breeders may secure expert pelvic evaluation as an aid to better breeding. It also is used as a requirement for advertising stud services, pups and dogs for sale in our breed publication, THE VIZSLA NEWS. Regulations for advertising in the "News" may be obtained by writing to the Vizsla News Office,

When submitting your xrays to the University of Minnesota, a waiting period of approximately six weeks should be anticipated before your films and report are returned to you.

In the event that a diagnosis cannot be made from the xray submitted to the U. of M., a fee of only $1.00 is charged. The balance of $4.00 is applied on another Xray when it is submitted, or it is refunded at the request of the owner.

The money from the fees that are charged is held in escrow by the Vizsla Club of America and is to be contributed, as it accumulates, to the University of Minnesota for use in canine research.

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMITTING RADIOGRAPHS THROUGH THE BREED IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE VIZSLA CLUB OF AMERICA FOR EVALUATION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA FOR CANINE HIP DYSPLASIA:

1. The following information must be imprinted on the radiograph with lead markers or other radiopaque materials: Date of radiograph, Dog's registration number, Right or left side labeled.

2. The following must be submitted with radiograph: Owner's name and address, sex of dog, age of dog in months and a fee of $5.00.

3. Adequate anesthesia is essential to insure immobility of animal in the desired position.

4. Dog is positioned squarely on back with hind legs in maximum extension and abduction and as nearly parallel as possible. In this position the radiograph will appear much as a man standing. The pelvis should not be tilted - compare sizes of obturator foramens. The patellas should appear directly above the condyles of the femurs.

5. Density of the film should be of sufficient quality to give good definition to the osseous structures of both hip joints.

6. Radiographs with the above information and fee should be mailed to: BREED IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, VIZSLA CLUB OF AMERICA
104 East 21st Street, Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69361

Those Vizsla owners and breeders who wish to have their radiographs diagnosed by The Orthopedic Foundation for Animals at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine may do so by writing to the following address for instructions on their procedure:

ORTHOPEDIC FOUNDATION FOR ANIMALS, INC. Hip Dysplasia Control Registry
Box 8251, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

The fee for the services of the OFA is $10.00. Their diagnosis may be used as qualification for advertising in THE VIZSLA NEWS by forwarding, to the Breed Improvement Committee, the origional certificate issued by the OFA. This certificate will be duplicated and returned to the owner.

Dogs under 30 months of age can be approved for advertising in the VIZSLA NEWS for a period of 1 year only. Dogs over 30 months of age, if free of hip dysplasia, are "permanently" approved.

Training with Pigeons

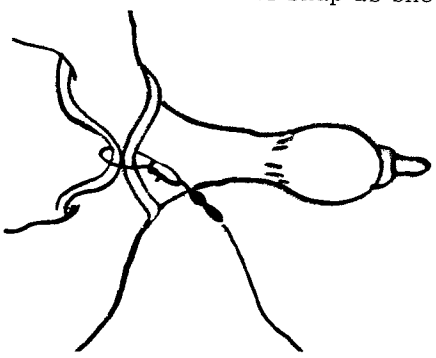
by Len Hartl

There has been much discussion in the past concerning the appropriateness of using pigeons in field training of the Vizsla. Some people have had excellent luck, while others swear that pigeons do more harm than good. I would like to express my opinions on the subject with the hope that those who read this will also share their ideas and experiences in the News.

I feel that there are two definite approaches to training a puppy and both must be followed simultaneously. First of all is the field training. Pups should be taken to the field and allowed to run and learn to hunt naturally, with a minimum amount of handling, even if he is going to be used only as a gun dog. Pigeons, or other game birds, should not be planted in the field for the pup unless there is absolutely no chance at all to find any native birds. If birds are planted, they should be awake and walking free on the ground. This may be done by placing the pigeon's head under his wing, rocking him a few times, and then placing him in short grass so that when he raises his head, you can see him and release the pup. The bird should be planted at a distance so the pup will learn that he has to work to find it. A pup should never be able to catch a bird in the field.

The other phase of puppy training is yard training. Ideally, a separate training area should be used so that the pup learns that this is where we work and we play somewhere else. I have used pigeons in this area in the following ways. When the pups are young (two - four months) put a pigeon in a wire crate large enough that it can flop and fly around and let the pups try to get at it through the cage. Keep it in front of them a short period of time and remove it before they lose interest.

Pups usually will work and point a wing tied to the end of a fish line. Work the wing with your fish pole so that the pup is never able to catch it. Pigeons also work well on the end of a line. I use my spinning gear with a swivel snap on the monofilament line and a heavy 3" rubber band. Pull the band over each wing so that it goes across the bird's back. Attach the swivel snap as shown:



Release the bird and he will soon land and walk around. When the pup gets near he will automatically fly. By manipulating the rod the bird can be controlled quite easily. If it does hit the end of the line hard, the rubber band absorbs most of the shock.

The practice of planting a sleeping pigeon for a pup has never worked for me simply because the pup learns on the first bird that he can catch it, and then he decides that he doesn't have to point it. Check cords also work well with some dogs. Now everything that I have said up to this point can be completely reversed depending on the situation. For example, a bird-shy dog or pup may need to chew up a few birds just to build up enthusiasm.

The pigeon is valuable in teaching an adult dog to hold point while a bird walks around in front of him. Plant a pigeon and when you kick it out, kick easily so that he will walk around a little bit before he flies. If you don't want him to fly, place a rubber band around his body and over just one wing. This will allow him to walk and flop around in front of the dog while the dog remains steady on point.

GENETICS AS APPLIED TO A BREEDING PROGRAM

Address Delivered At The Professional Handlers' Association
Gaithersburg, Maryland
August 6, 1968

By
The Reverend Dr. Braxton B. Sawyer
Box 21
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Nothing can compare with breeding dogs in providing an avenue for the expression of man's deepest and most subtle vanity. The serpent we read about in the 4th chapter of Genesis shows himself to be one of the greatest psychoanalyst of all time. He analyzed Eve in a flash, and quickly discovered that her weakest spot for temptation did not lie in her sensual desires of the flesh, but in the higher realm of personality-- her ego. Therefore, the serpent assured Eve that she would not die by following his suggestions; but, rather, would become like God. This cinched victory for the tempter.

This desire in man to be a god unto himself, when it has been harnessed, disciplined, and channeled in the right direction, has been responsible for the advancement of civilization through the ages. But, this desire, unharnassed and undisciplined, has brought curses upon the world.

Therefore, when we use our tools of scientific genetics and carefully select one germ cell from a male dog and one germ cell from a female canine, and fuse them together to produce a third dog, we are indulging in the act of Creation. We are sculptors of living flesh. Especially, does this experience become accelerating when we master the simple rules of animal breeding husbandry and apply them along well-established scientific lines.

Let me assure you that there are no hidden secrets nor classified information as we study the laws governing rapid and consistent improvement of our breed of dog. Let me further assure you that these laws are not dangerous; they are not complicated; they are not even immoral, illegal, nor fattening and no special Federal Excise Tax has been imposed upon them (that is, up until 5:00 o'clock p.m. yesterday).

We shall now take up our subject of GENETICS AS APPLIED TO A BREEDING PROGRAM in the following manner:

1. The Mechanics of Reproduction
2. The Mechanics of Heredity
3. The Mechanics of Controlling Heredity

I. THE MECHANICS OF REPRODUCTION

Some animals of lower origins reproduce themselves without the use of sex, and others carry both sexes within one organism. But the canine species, of which our dog is a part, is a placental mammal-- divided into two sexes, male and female. Both male and female are equipped with glands of reproduction. We call these glands "gonads." The two "gonads" of the female are located in the ovaries, and in them are her eggs. The "gonads" of the male are located in his testicles, and in them are the "spermatozoa."

When the female puppy is born, her ovaries contain all the undeveloped and unripened eggs she will ever possess. When these eggs in her ovaries become fully ripe, little blisters will burst and flush the eggs into her Fallopian tubes. Her Fallopian tubes extend from the ovaries, which are anchored near her kidneys, to the two horns of her uterus.

When copulation occurs, there is the "tie." This is because the male dog has no seminal vesicles (storage tank), and prolonged copulation is necessary to pump the semen from the testicles of the male into the vagina of the female, the number being about 600 million spermatozoa during one copulation. The number of eggs expelled from the female ovaries at one heat period are usually the number of puppies that result. These eggs remain in the Fallopian tubes; and the spermatozoa from the male, with little propelling tails, have to make their way from the vagina through the cervex of the female all the way up through the horns of the uterus and up into the Fallopian tubes of the ovaries where the eggs are waiting to be fertilized. The first sperm to touch one of these eggs buries itself and a "zygote" is formed. When the eggs have all been fertilized, the remaining spermatozoa die and are expelled or absorbed by the female. These little one-cell puppies then descend from the Fallopian tubes down into the uterus; and there, they attach themselves to the walls of the uterus and the uterus provides heat, food, and protection for their development. These embryos are not attached to the mother's nervous system; her blood does not flow through them; and every inherited characteristic they will ever have was sealed when the sperm touched the egg up in the Fallopian tube before it made its way into the uterus. The only part the mother plays from here on is to serve as an incubator for the growth of this separate organism.

A recent article in a leading magazine, published by the American Medical Association, might help us here to understand more of the physical mechanics of reproduction. This article is entitled, "Eight Other Ways To Make Babies." Some of the suggested ways are:

1. A woman whose Fallopian tubes have non-correctable destruction might have a surgeon to obtain eggs from her ovary and take sperm from her husband, fertilize it in a test tube, and then insert it into her uterus where it could develop and be delivered normally.
2. A woman whose ovaries cannot manufacture eggs might borrow an egg from her neighbor, have it fertilized by a sperm from her husband and bear a child.
3. A man, going off to the army who would like for his wife to raise a family while he is gone, might deposit some of his sperm in a "sperm bank" and have his surgeon to fertilize his wife so she could bear children during his absence.
4. One physician suggests that the time has come to extract sperm from top individual men of our society, store them in frozen "sperm banks," and fertilize women in coming generations in order to improve the race of human beings.
5. A man who is sterile might borrow some sperm from another male, and, by means of artificial insemination, impregnate his wife.
6. This article from the American Medical Association suggests that a couple might have an egg extracted from the wife and sperm extracted from the husband fertilized in a test tube and then inserted into the uterus of a maid and she, in turn, would bear the baby, and it be the child of the husband and wife and no relation to her, the maid. That would come under the heading of "new duties for the baby sitter."
7. And, finally, this panel of doctors suggests that science is further along than we realize with a method of developing artificial wombs where an egg and sperm can be extracted from woman and man and inserted into this artificial uterus that will provide protection, warmth, and food for the embryo to develop into a normal baby.

This should forever convince us that in the art of breeding, we are not mixing and mingling blood.

II. THE MECHANICS OF HEREDITY

During an eleven year period (1853 - 1864), a clergyman, Gregor Mendel, of Brunn, Moravia (Czechoslovakia), a botanist, conducted some experiments with garden peas in a little garden behind his church, and there, he found the answer to the $64.00 question that humanity had been asking through the ages. At the time Mendel discovered these laws, however, he was somewhat like Columbus when he discovered America. Mendel returned from his experiments without knowing just what he had found. He wrote up his experiments for a scientific magazine of his day, "Local Society of Natural Science." This was in 1866, and it went unnoticed for about 35 years.

I can almost feel some of you saying, "Why, we came to Gaithersburg, Maryland, to hear a clergyman speak on Genetics and Dog Breeding, and here he is telling us about another clergyman who bred garden peas in Brun 100 years ago.

Well, if you will please be patient and give me your attention, we'll find that this clergyman breeding garden peas 100 years ago discovered some fundamental laws of inheritance which govern both animal and plant kingdoms, and these laws can help you in your plans to breed a Best in Show at Westminster.

I said Mendel's written report of his experiments lay unnoticed for about 35 years. In 1900, Dr. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, wrote a paper on this subject, and in the bibliography he attached to his research paper, he mentioned this article by Mendel. Dr. Bailey did not even read the article. He just included it in the bibliography. Dr. Hugo DeVris, of Holland, read Dr. Bailey's article and also read his bibliography. His attention was drawn to this reference to Mendel's article, and Dr. DeVris dug up the report and read it. There, he found the answer he had been seeking.

Today, this is known as "Mendelanism" or "The Laws of Mendelan Inheritance." Let me emphasize here that these are not theories from a 'would-be, way-out' scientist; but they are true, tried, and proven laws that are accepted by every biologist and scientist, and used by every successful breeder in all parts of the world.

Many breeders have bred great animals who have never heard of Mendel and his theories, but his laws operated for them, whether they were aware of it or not. And, these breeders usually breed one great animal in a lifetime; whereas, the breeder who will master these laws and abide by them, may produce a succession of great animals.

Probably the biggest stumbling block in learning these rules is the <u>big</u> words in which they are couched. When we glance at a book and see the table of contents dealing with chromosomes, genes, gonads, zygotes, heterozygous, homozygous, heterosis, genotype, phenotype, mutations, spermatozoa, meiosis, mitosis, monohybrid, and polyhybrid, we are tempted to close the book and run.

Many people think the study of Genetics is so technical that it is beyond the comprehension of anyone except a scientist. This is far from the truth. These basic principles are quite simple and straightforward.

1. Chromosomes and Genes

Let it be emphasized that characteristics of any breed are not transmitted through the blood. The two dogs being mated do not give one-half of their characteristics to their puppies.

The fact is, the reproductive germ cell of each dog is building material. If we combine this building material, which has a built-in blueprint, and give it proper environment, it will develop into the exact building which its blueprint and specifications call for.

We know what bricks, cement blocks, mortar, sand, boards, nails, and lumber are. They are the building material with which the architects and builders construct buildings.

We now look at the building material our dogs possess. Each male and each female possess 39 pairs of chromosomes-- a total of 78 in each of their reproductive germ cells.

We might call these chromosomes the crates, the boxes, or the cartons, etc., in which the genes are located. The genes are the building blocks and material. These chromosomes of the reproductive cells carry within them the factors which determine what the progeny of the organism shall be; and to be a successful breeder, we must know in what manner these factors are transmitted from parent to offspring.

The reproductive cell of the male has 78 chromosomes. Likewise, the reproductive cell of the female has 78. The genes (the building units) are contained within these chromosomes like peas in a pod. The chromosomes of the parents split apart like the hulls of purple hull peas, and one-half of one chromosome of the male unites with one-half of the chromosome of the female. Thus, one-half of the genes from the male has been mixed with one-half of the genes from the female, and that seals the individual.

This does not mean that the sire has emptied one-half of himself to be combined with one-half of the female, but it means that they have each given one-half of their genes to produce the puppies; and it could mean that the male gave his bad one-half and the bitch gave her good one-half. It could also mean that the male gave his good one-half and the bitch gave her good one-half, or that both gave their bad halves.

We have already noted that the male has about 500 million spermatozoa at one service. Only one is needed for a puppy.

One batch of genes that a sire might have received from his daddy could be passed on to reproduce the puppy. In that case, that one puppy could be more related to the grandsire than to the immediate sire.

2. 'Dominant' and 'Recessive' Genes

Mendel found that if he crossed red flowers with white flowers, the first cross produced all red flowers. The second cross produced both red and white. I find the same results in breeding my Foxhounds. The pure dominant Black, White, and Tan mated to a White and Lemon all come Black, White, and Tan. But, with the next cross, they come mixed-- some are Black, White, and Tan, and some are White and Lemon.

If two 'recessive' White and Lemon colors are bred, they produce nothing but White and Lemon. Sometimes, we breed two Black, White, and Tan together and get some Lemon. This is because the Black, White, and Tan carried some 'recessive' genes. In other breeds, for example, red in Cockers is a 'recessive' color. Red bred to red in Cockers produces only red. Black is a 'dominant' color in Cockers, and pure 'dominant' black Cockers bred to pure 'dominant' black Cockers will produce nothing but black Cocerrs. But, often we see black Cockers bred to black Cockers which produce black, red, and parti colors. This is because these blacks were not pure 'dominant' for blacks. We call them "hybrids."

The real nerve center of scientific breeding is right here. We must know what is meant by 'dominant' genes, and what is meant by 'recessive' genes, and how they manifest themselves, and how to sort them out.

A 'dominant' gene is one of a pair whose effects are expressed to the exclusion of the effects of the other.

A 'recessive' gene is one whose effects are undeveloped, or buried, when it is associated with a 'dominant' gene.

Remember what we said a little bit ago about the red flowers? This is the principle which underlies color, shape, size,

temperament, bone, muscle, feet, ears, and tail of our dogs. Fortunately, most of the qualities which we want to perpetuate in our dogs are produced by the 'dominant' genes.

We referred to the genes as building units-- some brick and some cement blocks. We said the building material of some of the dogs would be all brick, and some of them all cement blocks. We said others would be part brick and part cement blocks.

Suppose we call the bricks the 'dominant' genes, and the cement blocks the 'recessive' genes. When we drive through a city, we see a beautiful solid brick home, that is, it appears from the outside to be solid brick; but upon closer inspection, we find a lot of cement blocks covered with the brick. The cement blocks are there doing their share to support the house, but they are covered up with the brick. There might be a house next door which looks to be constructed of solid brick, and upon close inspection, we find that it is solid brick all the way. We would call this house of solid brick pure 'dominant,' and the other one 'hybrid.'

Two Black, White, and Tan Foxhounds can stand side by side, giving every appearance of being the same. One can be a pure 'dominant' for color, the other a 'hybrid.'

The scientific breeder is the one who knows how to select his foundation stock and how to cross and re-cross, and sort out his genes, eliminating the 'recessives,' and building up the 'dominants.'

Finally, he comes up with a puppy that is built of brick, inside, outside, foundation, and all. The cement blocks have all been cast aside. Then, when he has a sire solid brick through and through, and a dam solid brick through and through, mates them together, he can bet his life that every puppy will be made of solid brick.

This same principle holds true, not only as to color, but in every other trait of the dog.

III. THE MECHANICS OF CONTROLLING HEREDITY

Let us try to imagine that some disaster has wiped away every dog we own, or let us imagine we are switching breeds. We are giving up our faulty breed and adopting a new breed. When and how would we start?

Let it be definitely understood and remembered that we are not mixing and blending bloodlines. That building material we get from the sire and dam does not mix up like concrete and poured into forms.

The building material which comes from the sire and dam is like individual blocks. These blocks never blend or change, but remain individual units. To illustrate-- we might picture the puppy as a house we are to build, and the sire and dam are the supply houses, and the only supply houses, from which we have to gather and assemble our building material.

One of these supply sources might have all brick. The other source might have all cement blocks. In that case, the house would have to be built with half brick and half cement blocks. Or, one of our supply sources, the sire or the dam, might supply us with part brick, part cement blocks, part native stone, and the other might supply us with all wood lumber. In that case, our building the puppy would be composed of part brick, part cement blocks, part native stone, and part lumber, and these building units would never blend or mix. This newly made puppy would then pass to his "get" proportionate samples of all the building material units he has received. The resulting puppies would be built from them.

Therefore, to be a successful breeder, we must be able, through test breeding, to decide what material we want to go into the construction of the puppy. That is, whether we want part brick, part native stone, or all lumber, or all cement, stones, or brick.

Our next logical step, then, is to select a sire and dam which carry in their storage rooms of reproduction the building material we want to go into the construction of our puppies.

We will probably never be able to select breeding stock in which each carries 100% of the exact kind of breeding material we wish. But, the big thing to remember is that the building material they do have will be individual units and never a blend of two or more units.

By carefully selecting our brood stock, and then following careful, scientific selective breeding plans, we can sort out and place into one storehouse more and more of the exact kind of bricks or blocks we wish to use in our new buildings, which will be our puppies.

According to all laws of probability, we will never get an individual dog that carries 100% of all the building material we want carried in all the departments. But to use the gambler's terms, we can 'stack the cards', we can 'load the dice', and we can 'rig the machines' in our favor and make them produce more and more of the type we want.

1. Start By Carefully Selecting Our Brood Stock

"Selection" is the keystone of the arch in animal breeding. Our ultimate success or failure will depend upon our selection.

Don't forget what we have already learned. We are not selecting individuals to breed on. We are not selecting bloodlines. We are not selecting pedigrees. All these are indispensable in our process of "selection", but we are selecting a deposit of "genes."

The one purpose we have in selecting brood stock is to increase our bank stock of desirable genes. We cannot read the labels on the genes, so where do we start?

The quickest and most economical way for a beginner to start out at the top is to find a person who has spent 25 years and $50,000.00 building up the breed in which the beginner is interested. CAUTION!! Never go to a breeder and say, "I am just a poor man or woman and cannot pay much for a dog. I am just looking for a pet. What do you have in a lower price range, a cull, perhaps?" Be careful. That is exactly what you will get!

The experienced breeder will advise:

(1) Start By Carefully Selecting a Brood Bitch

There are good reasons why we should start with the bitch.

a. The AKC requires us to be the owner or lessee of the bitch before we can be a breeder of record.

b. The bitch contributes exactly one-half of the chromosomes which determine every puppy, and her influence on the puppies is exactly one-half. But more care must be exercised in selecting her than the male because she produces such a limited number of offspring as compared to the male.

c. It is easier to find a match for the bitch than it is vice versa. This is because the males have produced such a large number of offspring, and, therefore, makes it easier to test them.

d. The cost will be considerably cheaper. When most inexperienced breeders start, they go pay a large price for a stud dog and then assemble around him a kennel full of mediocre bitches. That kind usually stays in mediocre business. The wise breeder will take one-half, or less, of the price of a top stud dog, carefully and scientifically select him a brood bitch that has a breeding deposit of the genes he wishes to use in building puppies, and then select a stud to match her; and from there, if he will ruthlessly cull the offspring, and judiciously select his breeding stock each generation, he will soon produce a kennel full of dogs that will make you nervous when you see him pull up at a show.

We have three courses of investigation as we select a brood bitch:

a. The Individual
b. The Pedigree
c. The Progeny

(2) Start by Carefully Selecting a Stud Dog

Our first consideration in selecting a stud dog is not that he has a big name, that he has won a lot of shows, that he is highly advertised, or that his puppies are in great demand.

Our first consideration is, "Does he have the kind of blocks, bricks, and building units that exactly match the ones we already have in our bitch that will work together perfectly in building a firm, well put-together, symetrical, and well balanced building we are to call a new puppy?"

The methods of selecting the stud dog are the same we had in selecting our brood bitch-- namely, the three courses of investigation:

a. The Individual
b. The Pedigree
c. The Progeny

Having selected a brood bitch by using the above mentioned method of procedure, and then having selected the stud dog following the same procedure, the overwhelming probability is that we will come up with a sire and dam that are very much related to each other, and this opens up the big argument of IN BREEDING, LINE BREEDING, OUT BREEDING, and CROSS BREEDING.

So, this brings me to say what you have been wondering about-- the subject of IN BREEDING.

IN BREEDING in humans or animals merely doubles up what we have to start with. We find a very revealing story in the Bible concerning 'inbreeding' of human beings. In the Book of Genesis, we read a story of an old Syrian Tribesman, named Terah. Terah had three sons-- Nahor, Haran, and Abraham, and a daughter named Sarah-- all of these by different wives. In the course of time, Abraham and Sarah, half-brother and half-sister, married and produced a son named Isaac. Isaac married a girl named Rebekah, and Rebekah was Nahor's granddaughter. They produced a son named Jacob, and he married two of his first cousins who were also the great granddaughters of Nahor; and from this marriage, came sons who became the founders of the most persistent and influential nation in human history-- namely, the Jewish race. Eight of the twelve founders of the Twelve Tribes had four crosses close up of Terah; and, then, they passed a law shich established a tradition that their children should not marry into strange families. Of all the charges brought against the Jew from around the world, through the ages, no one has ever leveled the charge of "degeneracy." This simply means that Terah had some genes that somebody wanted to sort out and put in the bank, and this they did.

More recently, experiments have been made with some white rats. Miss Helen King of Wistar Institute started with four abbino rats-- two females and two males. Female "A" was bred to her litter brother. Female "B" was bred to her litter brother. Brother to sister mating was continued for 70 generations with no ill effects at all. In fact, the males averaged 18% heavier than when started; the females averaged 3.7% heavier; and the fertility increased 7.5%.

Let me make it clear here that we do not breed kinsfolk just for the sake of Inbreeding, but we are breeding a dam to a sire whose banks of genes match each other.

When we go to two retail places which sell building material and find brick exactly the same size, weight, shape, color, brand and everything, a good guess would be that the retailers bought from the same factory.

So it is when our stud dog and brood bitch have a good reserve of the same kind of building blocks (genes), the chances are, they got them from the same individual or individuals listed a little way back in the pedigree.

This simply points up the fact that if we want to build our house (the puppy) of all one kind of brick (genes), we are going to have to select these bricks (genes) from the same supply house (ancestors).

This further means that if an individual close up in the pedigree of our brood bitch has few or none of the exact kind of bricks we want, to breed back to him, would be a complete failure in what we are trying to do. But, it also means that if our bitch has a supply of what we want, and a grandsire or a first cousin, or an uncle, or a half-brother is heavily endowed with what we are looking for, to breed back to them is our source of supply.

CONCLUSION:

Remember, if you cannot cull, you cannot succeed. "Selection" means selecting the lesser desirables for culling as well as the most desirables to propagate the future race. Kentucky Lake Kennels uses the following schedule as a formula for culling:

1. Cull At Birth
2. Cull At Six Weeks
3. Cull At Six Months
4. Cull At Twelve Months
5. Make Final Cull At Two Years Old With Test Breeding.

The following books have been most helpful in forming the breeding program at Kentucky Lake Kennels and in the preparation of this message:

Anderson, Arthur L., INTRODUCTORY ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, The Macmillan Company
Bathurst, Earl, THE BREEDING OF FOXHOUNDS, Constable and Company, Ltd.
Burns, Marca, THE GENETICS OF THE DOG, Commonwealth, Agricultural Bureaux
Burns, Marca, Fraser, Margaret N., GENETICS OF THE DOG, J.B. Lippincott Co.
Castle, W. E., GENETICS AND EUGENICS, Harvard University Press
Oaglish, Fitch E., DOG BREEDING, W. & G. Foyle, Ltd.
Dairies, C. J., THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF BREEDING TO TYPE, "Our Dogs" Publishing Company, Ltd.
Fisher, Ronal A., THE THEORY OF INBREEDING, Oliver and Boyd
Frankling, Eleanor, THE PRACTICAL GUIDE TO DOG BREEDING, Wilfred,Funk, Inc.
Graham, Captain R. Portman, THE MATING AND WHELPING OF DOGS, Popular Dogs
House, C. A.,"IN-BREEDING" WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES, Watmoughs Limited
Hutt, Frederick B., ANIMAL GENETICS, The Ronald Press Company
Judy, Will, PRINCIPLES OF DOG BREEDING, Judy Publishing Company
Little, Clarence C., THE INHERITANCE OF COAT COLOR IN DOGS, Comstock Publishing Associates
Lush, Jay L., ANIMAL BREEDING PLANS, Iowa State College Press
Anstott, Philip, THE NEW ART OF BREEDING BETTER DOGS, Howell Book House Inc.
Asdell, S. A.,"DOG BREEDING" REPRODUCTION AND GENETICS, Little, Brown and Company
Paramoure, Anne Fitz Gerald, BREEDING AND GENETICS OF THE DOG, Denlinger's
Peake, Harry C., PRACTICAL DOG BREEDING, The Macmillan Company
Pfaffenberger, Clarence J., THE NEW KNOWLEDGE OF DOG BEHAVIRO, Howell Book House, Inc.
Rice, Victor Arthur, BREEDING AND IMPROVEMENT OF FARM ANIMALS, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.
Scott, John Paul, Fuller, John L., GENETICS AND THE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE DOG, The University of Chicago Press
Snyder, Lawrence H., THE PRINCIPLES OF HEREDITY, D. C. Heath and Company
Whitney, Leon F., HOW TO BREED DOGS, Orange Judd Publishing Company, Inc.
Whitney, Leon F., THE BASIS OF BREEDING, Earle C. Fowler, Publisher
Winge, Oyvind, INHERITANCE IN DOGS, Comstock Publishing Company, Inc.
Winters, Lawrence M., ANIMAL BREEDING, John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
Miller, Christensen, Evans, THE ANATOMY OF THE DOG, Saunders

Ed. note -- We want to thank Rev. Sawyer for the privilege of reprinting this article in the Vizsla News. I also appreciate the bibliography above and plan to do some reading from it in the near future.

Northern California Supports Entries

by Mrs. William Crawford

Marge Meminger had a terrific entry of forty-one Vizslas at the recent Del Monte Kennel Club show, which was supported by the Vizsla Club of Northern California with a beautiful array of Couroc trays and boxes, with Quail inlay, as trophies.

There were five-point majors in both sexes, eagerly sought. Winners Dog was Somar's Brute, Tom and Jan Struthers the breeders-owners; and Reserve went to Ed and Vondra Doherty's Kisbacsai Brutus, bred by Donald Hinkel. The Dohertys scored again when the bitches underwent Mrs. Meminger's scrutiny, going Winners Bitch with their Warhorse Brytton Bea, bred by Mildred Warner. Stephen Kelsey was the breeder of the Reserve Winners Bitch, Juliana's Aranya, owned by Juliana Fischbach.

When wonderful old Ch. Sandor von Debretsin (Tag, now 12 years old) moved out beautifully in Veterans Class, ringside broke into cheers and wild applause and stamping of feet and the whole business -- it was a great tribute to a great dog, and there wasn't a dry eye at ringside or in the ring either.... Breeder-judge Marge Meminger said afterward to Owner-Handler May Carpenter, "I'll bet that was the first time in history that both the judge and the handler were crying as the ribbon was awarded!"

"Tag"'s grandson, out of Ch. Besa von Debretsin by Herzog Schloss Loosdorf, went Best of Breed in really spectacular competition, and one of his daughters out of Ch. Bolen's Geza Bell was Best of Opposite Sex. There were thirteen lovely specials, some big winners among them, in the ring for BOB competition, plus the handsome WD and WB, and Ch. Sandor, still stunning at age 12.... Even spectators casually passing by on their way to watch some other breed were captured by the obviously topnotch quality of the entry and the tenseness of the competition. Mrs. Meminger's final choice for Best Opposite was Ch. Debreceny Lila, owned by Art and May Carpenter and bred by Merv and Connie Johnson. Ch. Debreceny Dezso, owned by Gary Carpenter and bred by Art and May, was awarded Best of Breed honors.

Appropriately, "Tag" completed his day's work by going Best Stud Dog, and Ch. Bolen's Geza Bell (owned by Connie Johnson) was Best Brood Bitch.

But the exhibitors' day did not end there; instead, Vizsla people and some of the Puli people (We Hungarians stick together!) gathered for a little something (wet), followed by luncheon together and lots of grand dog talk. Mrs. Meminger graciously joined the gathering, to everyone's delight. The weather was splendid, and the location at the Del Monte Polo Field in Pebble Beach outstandingly convenient and beautiful; the Vizsla Club of Northern California hopes to do it all again....

1970 Futurity

1970 Field and Show Futurity
Nominations are being accepted
for bitches bred from Nov. 1,
1968 through October 31, 1969
Write to: Tony Lucas
404 North Park
Westmont, Ill. 60559
For information and forms

Support the Vizsla & the VCOA

The following is meant to be a summary of what is available from the Vizsla Club of America in terms of materials and services. The opposite page gives you a summary of instructions concerning how to x-ray your dog and have it approved by the Breed Improvement Committee.

I have some of the other materials also, but this office is the only place to order these items:

1968 volume of Vizsla News	$1.50
Last 5 years of available News	$3.00
Individual back issues	$ .25

The following items are available from the VCOA treasurer, Bill Fisher, 1421 N. 11th., Beatrice Nebraska 68310:

Presenting the Vizsla	FREE
Pedigree Forms (blank) $.25/each,	12/$1.00
The Vizsla in Training and Afield	$1.50
VCOA cloth patch	$2.00
Large pin (see column 1)	$5.00
Small pin or tie tack (see col. 1)	$2.00

Ad accepted for the Vizsla News are for dogs that have been approved by the Breed Improvement Committee. Special rates are available for insertion of an identical ad placed in six or twelve consecutive issues. The following are the rates for one insertion:

Full page	$20.00
Half page	$12.50
Quarter page	$7.50
Eighth page	$4.00
Stud listing--six months	$6.00

Also available for advertising is the front cover. The rate for the picture on the front cover, plus up to 100 words written by the advertiser, is $15.00.

Please be sure that desired copy will fit in the desired space. We reserve the right to edit copy. Payment should accompany all orders.

Special rates are available to local clubs on some of the above items.

Do you feel that the club you follow is getting adequate coverage in the News? If not, let me hear from you. Even if you do, let me hear from you. My desk is now completely clean of any material for the News except articles to be reprinted or published for the first time. All club information is now printed. If your club is not getting the publicity it deserves, please tell me what is happening.

I have also had several people tell me that this paper needs more human interest articles and items that are interesting to people who do not compete with their dogs. I agree that there are many good Vizsla owners who might feel left out. So, how about sending me interesting items and pictures. Surely, you don't want me to resort to publishing only pictures of our dogs! I have a lot of cute pictures.

I know of the following dates for Vizsla club field trials this fall:

October 11 - 12 VCOA, Bong Recreation Area, Kansasville, Wisconsin
October 18 - 19 Nebraska Vizsla Club
November 8 - 9 Hawkeye Vizsla Club

Stud Book Registrations

The following figures represent the number of dogs registered during May 1969 as compared with May 1968.

GROUP NO. 1—SPORTING DOGS

BREED	1969	1968
Griffons (Wirehaired Pointing)	8	11
Pointers	34	23
Pointers (German Shorthaired)	734	714
Pointers (German Wirehaired)	20	25
Retrievers (Chesapeake Bay)	119	92
Retrievers (Curly Coated)	—	1
Retrievers (Flat Coated)	2	1
Retrievers (Golden)	753	589
Retrievers (Labrador)	1,580	1,390
Setters (English)	81	62
Setters (Gordon)	52	38
Setters (Irish)	1,251	1,048
Spaniels (American Water)	14	9
Spaniels (Brittany)	753	646
Spaniels (Cocker)	1,671	1,469
Spaniels (English Cocker)	30	40
Spaniels (English Springer)	598	487
Spaniels (Field)	1	—
Spaniels (Irish Water)	6	10
Spaniels (Welsh Springer)	1	2
Vizslas	116	106
Weimaraners	451	487
Total Sporting Dogs	8,275	7,250

TOP BREEDING FOR FIELD AND SHOW

1970 Field & Show Futurity Nominated Puppies

Sire: HAANS V SELLE (Kosa V Selle x Konya V Selle)

Dam: Ch. Szekeres' Kis Szereto - "BRATT"
(Dual Ch. Futaki Darocz x Ch. Szekeres' Kezdet)

Bratt has an excellent field record of 20 wins and placements attained out of 25 field trials.

Haans is a proven sire of many fine Vizslas including F. Ch. Futaki Jocko and has an outstanding field record of 65 wins and placements.

** The Futaki Line has produced over 300 field trial placements and 3 Field Champions. The record also includes numerous bench champions. This line produced the ONLY Dual Champion Vizsla in the world.

--Refer to June Issue of Vizsla News for picture of "BRATT"--

Full pedigree and Bench and Field Records available upon request

Write: Chauncey & Carole Smith
Futaki Kennels
RR 1, Box 18
Chester, New Hampshire 03036

Phone. 603-887-3647

1970 FUTURITY PUP FOR SALE

Sire - F. Ch. Jake Jacaranda
Dam - F. Ch. Weedy Creek Dutches
Born May 21, 1969

Looking for a few dogs to take on now

H. F. ROZANEK
ROUTE 1
NORFOLK, NEBRASKA 68701
PHONE 402-371-4737

Looking for quality and consistency?

CHECK THE RECORD
We have first places in 6 of the last 7 VCOA field trials.

Quality is available.

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Len and Kathy Hartl
Box 758, Durant, Iowa 52747
Phone 319-785-6417

ON THE COVER

CH. PIROS ROZSA HERCEGE

"Duk" is pictured with Judge Glenn Sommers at the San Gabriel Valley K. C. show in April when Duk won Best of Breed. Recent show wins have been Best of Breeds under judges Albert Van Court and Heywood Hartley.

Bred by Mike and Vivian Macias, Duk's sire is Art and May Carpenter's Sandor Von Debretsin (Tag) x Tina Von Debretsin Macias.

This flashy male stands 24 inches at the shoulder, no markings, has a good dark coat and excellent temperament.

Duk is owned by Joe and Elaine Saldivar, 4345 Burns Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90029.

All of the dogs advertised in this issue of the News have met the requirements for advertising of the Board of Directors. Adult dogs and bitches have been x-rayed for hip dysplasia and have been cleared by the Breed Improvement Committee through either the University of Minnesota or the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals. Sires and dams of puppies advertised have also been cleared.

dogs at stud

(Approved bitches only)

Ch. Fleckes of Sageacre
Connie Johnson
1066 Evans Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89502
Phone 702-323-3882

Ch. Glen Cottage Max Selle
Glen Cottage Kennels
Route 2
Middletown, New York

Rebel Rouser Duke
H. F. Rozanek
816 South 13th Street
Norfolk, Nebraska 68701

Ch. Sandor V. Debretsin
Art and May Carpenter
P. O. Box 2461
Carmel, California 93921

F. Ch. Jake Jacaranda
Len Hart
Box 758
Durant, Iowa 52747
Phone 319-785-6417

Ch. Rothan's Betyar Gaza
Paul L. Rothan, DDS
315 Circlewood Lane
Cincinnati, Ohio 45215
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Hunting Dog

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Ch. Rusty Roman
Barry W. Rathvon
Route 2
Ephrata, Pennsylvania
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F. Ch. Weedy Creek Lobo
Harold Wingerter
509 Cedar Street
Muscatine, Iowa 52761
Phone 319-263-1788

Ch. Debreceny Dezso
Gary Carpenter
Box 2461
Carmel, California 93921
Phone 408-624-4429

Ch. Batu Khan the Tartar
Tartary Vizslas
Dr. and Mrs. William Crawford
2932 Sloat Road
Pebble Beach, California 93953
Phone 408-372-6675

field trainers

Ed Van Stine
Route 2
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6651 Southern Vista Dr., Fairborn, Ohio 45324
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151 Rose Tree Road, Media, Pennsylvania 19000
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