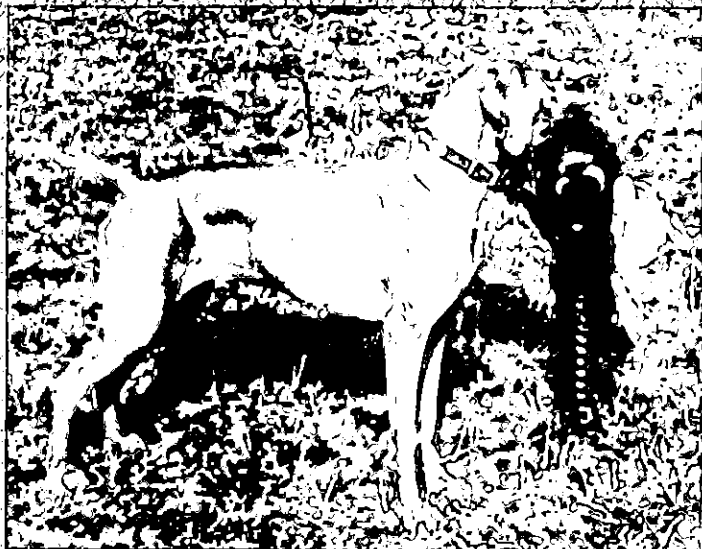


# VIZSLA CLUB

OF ILLINOIS, INC.

Monthly Bulletin

NEXT MEETING SEP 15 1971



**\*NEWS FLASH\***

German Shorthaired Pointer Club of Ill.

Field Trial Results-Bong- September 4 & 5 1971

by Sharon Simon

OPEN DERBY - 31 entries

1st - Randy Duke - Vizsla - O/H: Denes Burjan

AMATEUR GUN DOG - 16 entries

1st - Brook's Banchi - Vizsla - O/H: Tony Lucas

2nd - Dual Ch. Pepper - GSP - O/H: J. Cuthbertson

OPEN LIMITED GUN DOG- 15 entries - \$100.00 1st Place

1st - Field Ch. "JODI" - Vizsla - O/H: Lew Simon

3rd - Dual Ch. Pepper - GSP - O/H: J. Cuthbertson

4th - Ambers Windy Autumn - Vizsla - O/H: P. Rosenberg

Congratulations to all who won. This trial, like so many others we all enter, was open to all pointing breeds. It is quite a feat, not only to place, but to win against these people who at one time thought our breed would never make it at field trials. For those interested, there were six stakes and three of them were won by Vizslas.

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(\*\* 2 year term

\* 1 year term)

\* PRESIDENT'S CORNER \*

The Vizsla Club of Illinois Bulletin is the main line of communication between the members of the club. We are all interested in knowing who does what, when and where. The main problem is that the Bulletin's staff of reporters is you, the membership. And you do not care enough to write us about your own dogs. Well, we still want to know about your dogs - So get on the stick and let's hear about them.

I do not have anything to write about my dogs this month, but Phil Rosenberg's dog "Windy" placed 2nd in a 27 dog all-breed Gun Dog Stake at the GSP. of Saginaw Valley Trial the 29th of August. I am sure that was not the only event that Vizslas were entered in all Summer.

The V.C.O.I. is making plans to hold it's first AKC. licensed Specialty Show in June of 1972 at the Stone City Kennel Show - AKC. points will be given at this show. Ann Lucas is the Chairman of the Spec. committee. We are proud to say that all of our B and A Matches were well attended and well run.

Tony Lucas.

\*TREASURER'S REPORT\*  
 Month of Sept. 1971  
 by Iris Pechota

Balance as of August 18, 1971	\$660.87
Dues and cash collected	\$216.50
	\$877.37
Expenditures	\$348.02
Balance	\$529.35

**DUES**

Family membership                   \$7.50 per yr  
 Single membership                   \$5.00 per yr  
 Subscription to Bulletin           \$3.00 per yr  
 Make checks payable to: Vizsla Club of Illinois.  
 Mail to Miss Iris Pechota, 1-S-721 Fairfield,  
 Lombard, Ill. 60148

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 \*VIZSLA PUPPIES FOR SALE\*

Wally Kunstman, 1216 Briarwood Lane, Northbrook, Ill.  
 60062 Ph: 272-3363 - Both sexes, born 7/10/71.  
 Excellent litter.

Dan Burrows, 174 Monee Rd., Park Forest, Ill. 60466  
 Ph: (312) 748-6158 Both sexes, born May 29, 1971  
 Sire: Red Baron (Joe & Bunny Cuthbertson owners)  
 Dam: Jolie Picasso Star (Excellent hunter and  
 family dog) A.K.C., shots and etc.

Dick Bakotic, 856 Lilly Lane, Palatine, Ill. 60067  
 Ph: 359-3473 3 males, 4 weeks old.  
 Sire: Dual Ch. Weedy Creek Lobo  
 Dam: Ch. Chuba of Czuki Barat

Richard Anetsberger, 1804 Chapel Ct., Northbrook,  
 Ill. 60062 Ph: 272-5765 Both sexes, born 8/7/71  
 Sire: FTC Jodi  
 Dam: Nassau's Butternut Buff (Nassau's Lord  
 Bosco - Weedy Creek Brandy)

Harriet Andersen, 7044 Inlay, Chicago, Ill. 60631  
 Ph: Sp 5-4571 Both sexes 4 weeks old  
 Sire: Gypsy's Bronze Bomber Dam: Weedy Creek Elsa

\* SECRETARY'S CIRCLE \*  
by Sharon Simon

The regular monthly meeting of the Vizsla Club of Illinois was held on August 18, at the home of the Lambrecht's with 22 members and 3 guests present.

The Secretary's report was read and corrected, and the Treasurer's report was read with both reports being approved.

Mrs. Pecora offered to obtain the refreshments for the September meeting.

The President introduced Ed and Sue Burger and Craig Stuart, guests for the evening.

Dennis Cakora reported that the Field Trial Plans are going smoothly.

Sharon Simon reported that the first Smorgasbord held by the club was a huge success - unfortunately, not very well attended.

Fred Austin reported that the golf outing was lots of fun, and they had real good weather.

The President reported that AKC has told our Club we can apply for a Specialty Show to be held around the first weekend in June in 1972. The Stone City Kennel Club, New Lenox, Illinois is being considered for the place.

The meeting broke for refreshments - the meeting was then adjourned, motion made by Emil Szafran and seconded by Lynne Austin.

Thought for the month of September:  
Criticism, like rain, should be gentle enough to nourish a man's growth without destroying his roots.

TOOTH CARE FOR YOUR DOG - - BY DOUGLAS M. LIDSTER  
Submitted by Sharon Simon

If your dog is past five years of age, he's a candidate for periodontal disease. To make your pet's later years happy and comfortable, start paying special attention to his dental health now.

Tonsillitis is not uncommon in dogs with severe oral infection. The tonsils are a part of nature's body defense system and normally destroy germs already in the system. However, if the infection is severe enough, the tonsils can't cope with all invading bacteria, and they themselves become infected. While most veterinarians will try to treat the condition with antibiotics, they may also perform a tonsillectomy. Don't be apprehensive, this operation is no more hazardous than a human tonsillectomy.

**BAD BREATH** - Nothing ruins the close family and dog relationship faster than a breath problem. A normal, healthy dog's breath has a neutral odor, and it's not offensive. If your dog suddenly develops bad breath, take him to your vet. The problem may be caused by dirty teeth. If the teeth and gums appear healthy, the offensive odor may be a symptom of a systemic disorder. In any case, seek out the cause. When the dog returns to normal health, the odor should disappear.

**MAINTAINING A CLEAN MOUTH** - The physical action of chewing is the dog's only means of keeping his teeth and gums clean. If you feed your dog only canned or soft -moist food, see that he gets a resilient object to chew on. Bones, if the right type, really scour a dog's teeth and massage the gums. Beef knuckles are best; and if they have meat on them, all the better. The meat won't add much nourishment, but it does provide an incentive for the dog to work harder, and longer on the bone. Poultry and all cooked bones are forbidden. Hard biscuit dog snacks do a good job of keeping teeth clean if they're used according to the directions on the package. Take time to read these instructions. You may be surprised to note

that they suggest feeding more of these treats than you would have thought wise. Allow for this addition to your dog's diet when you feed him, and decrease his regular ration accordingly.

**PROBLEM! DOGS** - Some dogs will chew and eat all sorts of things that they couldn't possibly mistake for food. In the adult dog, this may indicate an emotional disturbance. Animal psychologists term the condition "pica". Short of having your dog psychoanalyzed, what can you do? The practical answer is not to leave anything in reach of the dog that he shouldn't chew or eat. Be especially careful when leaving the dog home alone for any period of time. Many dogs chew to alleviate boredom.

Even if you adhere to a strict program of oral hygiene for your dog, and take him in for a dental checkup twice a year, don't let him lick your child's face or share sandwiches. Studies by the National Association of Dental Research show the bacterial count of the average dog's mouth is lower than that of the human mouth. But even though his mouth may be cleaner, it's far from antiseptic. This is why a veterinarian bandages even minor cuts. Licking removes large particles from a fresh wound, but admits bacteria that can infect it. Also, constant licking hinders the healing process.

The real importance of a strict oral hygiene program is not so much to save the dog's teeth at all costs, but to block infection from invading his system. A dog can lose most, if not all, of his teeth without suffering any really serious side effects. Unlike a human's digestion, his begins in his stomach, not his mouth, so thorough chewing is not essential to prepare food for digestion. Canned and soft -moist foods require no chewing, anyway, and dry foods soaked in milk or water, or broth are just as soft. Maintaining a program of oral hygiene for your pet isn't difficult, and it's well worth-while. His general health depends on his oral health - - and he depends on you.

-- end --



\* THE DOG IN THE FAMILY \*

From the Handbook of DOG CARE

Submitted by Helen Malicek

A traditional picture of happiness is one in which the family is gathered about the fireplace at night while the winter winds blow snow and cold outside. There will be a family dog in that picture, too, lying at length on the warm floor, his back so close to the fire you cannot imagine why he doesn't singe his fur.

This picture conveys to us a sense of shelter and warmth, of protection, and of being well fed. And perhaps it stirs us so because we can almost cast our memories back to a time 15,000 years ago when primitive hunters crouched between a cliff and a fire, striving to protect themselves from the cold, and from wild beasts that waited in the darkness beyond the fire.

The dog belongs in that picture, too. For in that time so long ago, the dog cast his lot with man. Dog and man have moved together down the centuries, changing and adapting themselves as the times required, until today when dogs are just as common in apartment houses as they are in the country.

Men have taken their dogs with them wherever they went. And the dogs, showing both marvelous intelligence and remarkable adaptability, have worked to help man, to earn their own share in the partnership. In the Arctic they have been sled dogs. They have chased game in the deserts and across mountain ranges. The Ainus of Japan have taught them to swim out into shallow ocean bays and herd fish to the beaches. Dogs have pulled burdens tied at two poles, called "travois" by the Plains Indians.

They have served as scout, messenger, and Red Cross dogs. They have fought by the side of soldiers in ancient armies as well as in our modern armies. So far back as we can trace man's history, the dog has been the guardian of his flocks. He has protected them from wolves and hyenas, has located the lost and

and returned them to the flock, and has learned how to drive them to pasture, to the fold, or to the market. Beyond all these things, the dog has been companion to man, even serving as eyes for the blind. For that reason, both are happier when the dog is in the home. Not so long ago, the dog lived in the barn or under it. He scavenged for food, and was given the leftovers.

Today the dog has his honored place in the home. He helps get the kids off to school in the morning, naps while they study, barks at strangers, romps with the children when they come home, takes the warmest spot by the fireside, or sleeps on the warmest air-register.

And for that, he'll get more pampering and loving than all the rest of the family put together. Why not? He's the family dog - OUR DOG! !

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#### \* The Story Of The Dog \*

If you look at a dog and then at a wolf, coyote, or fox, you will see that they are similar in many respects. But if you compare a dog to a cat or a grizzly bear, you will think them very different animals indeed. Yet some 40 million years ago, there were no wolves, dogs, cats, or bears, no foxes or coyotes, but only the common ancestor of them all.

Scientists call this long extinct animal Miacis (pronounced My-a-kiss) He wasn't very big. But then horses were only lamb-sized, and many of the other animals we know today either did not exist or are represented by animals which weren't very big.

If you visit a zoo or look in a library book on mammals, you can see the civet, or civet cat. Miacis looked something like the civet. He had a long body, even longer tail, and short legs. He probably was a forest dweller and might have lived in trees. He probably had retractile claws like cat

As geologic ages passed, some of the descendants of Miacis evolved gradually into bears. They became heel walkers. Some of them became giants. Cats became solitary hunters and began to depend

upon their claws to capture food.

While deer, horses, cattle, and, other grazing animals were developing the ability to live on the great grasslands, some of Miacis descendants became running animals in order to capture their food. From these ancient running animals has come the dog family, both wild and domestic. They are called Canidae, or canids. From the family name comes our word canine.

Now if you ask what a dog is, the answer must be in two parts. The dog is a physical being, made thus and so. He is also a mental creature which, because of his structure and his past, acts thus and so.

First of all, the dog is a mammal. A mammal gives birth to live young, nurses it's young by mammary or milk -producing glands, and is more or less covered with hair. Man himself is a mammal, so we have to find a more specific definition for the dog.

The dog is a four footed animal designed for the chase. He runs on his toes, whereas his distant relative, the bear, walks on his heels. His claws do not retract as do those of his long-ago cousin, the cat.

His jaws are designed for grasping, and the teeth for cutting and tearing. He grows two sets of teeth. The first set, the "milk" teeth, fall out at about four months, to be replaced by 42 permanent ones.

The dog hasn't any starch -breaking enzymes in his saliva, and no masticating and grinding teeth as humans have. So it is "proper" for him to bolt his food.

Most dogs are said to have "nose brains". This is because he depends chiefly upon his nose to bring him knowledge of the world about him. He can, for instance, smell one part urine in 60 million parts of water. This is important to remember, and will be useful to you in housebreaking your dog.

Dogs, both wild and domestic, smell prominent objects, such as lampposts, fireplugs, automobile tires, and stumps to check "territorial boundaries".

By smelling these " sign-posts", the dogs know what other dogs are in the neighborhood, their sex, whether they are sick or well, friends or enemies.

And because of odors brought by the feet of other dogs, they will know from whence they came, and where they went.

But the dog is also a dog because of "sociability". The pariah dogs of Egypt live in packs and obey pack laws, which include helping each other. Contrast this with the solitary lives of cats, or the aloof life of foxes. If you watch dogs closely, you'll sometimes see signs of pack sociability.

- DOMESTICATION OF THE DOG - But the dog is also a domestic animal. This means two things. He is tame and is willing to obey man's laws, and he has cast his lot with man. No one knows how or why the domestication of any animal took place, nor even when. But the dog was the first domestic animal, and he probably became fully domestic 15 to 20 thousand years ago. Here is the theory about how the dog became domesticated.

Primitive hunters brought wolf puppies home and tamed them. A species of wolves with an inferiority complex developed. Unable to compete with wolves, they haunted man's campfires, and lived on his garbage. Being animals of chase, and being used to cooperating in it, they joined the ancient hunters in the excitement of the chase. Men recognized the value of these animals, and so gradually a partnership was formed.

Whatever theory is advanced, you must not forget that the major decision had to come from the dogs themselves. Dogs closely resemble wolves, though no scientist today will say that dogs have developed from any living wolf family. But the wolf is a wild animal. So are all but one species of cat. So are bears. Thus it is evident that the dogs wanted to join man.

What is perhaps more important to you is that the men of prehistory were great animal breeders. They knew and understood animals. They had to understand them in order to live with them and survive. Prehistoric men left a fabulous legacy, for they developed races of dogs according to their

aptitudes and instincts.

Have you ever wondered why some dogs chase cars? Why some fight silently, others with great snarling? Why some slash and tear, while others grab and hang on? Why some dogs test the wind for scent, while others trail? Why dogs can be housebroken but monkeys or horses cannot? As individual dogs began to show certain inborn aptitudes, primitive men developed these into races of dogs, according to their needs. A shepherd dog, for instance, had to have a sense of property owning, or guarding. He had to drive cattle or sheep by nipping at their heels, for to tear and slash would have crippled or stampeded them. He had to fight silently, since a great noise might have stampede the herd.

But the coursing dog, trying to run down game, had to slash with his teeth. For the game might be too big for him to bring down until it had been badly crippled. And, when brought to bay, it might also kill him unless the dog could dash in, slash, and then jump away.

The monkey is highly intelligent. But he can't be housebroken. Nor can the horse, cow, or canary. But dogs and cats can be. It is probably because they inherit from ancient Miacis the den dwellers instinct to keep his bed and home clean.

You can watch this instinct working in any litter of puppies. As soon as they are able to walk, they wobble away from the nest to relieve themselves.

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\* REPORT ON THE FALL FIELD TRIAL \*

By Ken Crago - Field Trial Chairman

The trial will be held at the DesPlaines Wildlife area, Joliet, Illinois on November 6, 7, 1971

The Judges are: Darrell Gaynor and La Vern Inman for all stakes which are as follows: Open Gun Dog, Open Puppy, Amateur Gun Dog, Open Derby, and Open Limited Gun Dog. Dennis Cakora - 4515 Warsaw - Lyons, Ill. is Field Trial Secretary.

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" Does that dog have a good Pedigree?"

"It's so good, that if he could talk, he wouldn't speak to either of us." (Helen Malicek)

\* TOP TEN VIZSLA FIELD TRIAL DOGS- JAN. THRU JUNE \*

- Compiled by: Phil Rosenberg

1971 TOP TEN ALL-AGE / GUN DOGS	POINTS
1. Dual Ch. Brooks Amber Mist, Tony Lucas, Ill.	83
2. FTC. JODI - Lew Simon, Ill.	82
3. FTC. & Am.FTC. Amber's Windy Autumn Phil Rosenberg, Ill.	70
4. FTC. Sir Lancelot, Bill Goodman, N.J.	66
5. Ch. Gold Stars Valdar, A. Finnesz, N.J.	38
6. CH. Csines V. Hunt, CDX. Paul Rothan, Ohio	30
7. CH. Pirolin, Carlo Zezza, Vt.	23
8. Yondas Centurians Dream, K. Yonda, Conn.	20
9. Dual Ch. Behis Csinos Csiny, C. Boggs, Ohio.	18
10. Pumpkin Fun Galore, Al Sulesky, Ohio	18

TOP TEN PUPPY / DERBY DOGS Jan. thru June

1. Lucky Lobo's Relentless, Dick Bakotic, Ill.	71
2. Vihar, L. & R. Halasz	58
3. Golden Girl of Highland Hills C. Baumhever, Iowa	55
4. Lobo's Lucky Lad, Jack Bodin, Ill.	48
5. Rippi of Webster Woodlands, Ken Crago, Ill.	48
6. Distelfinks Hubertus, Pertas, J. Manning, N.J.	47
7. Distelfinks Olga, Carl Cawenus, N.Y.	42
8. Dudley, Harold Wingerter, Iowa	40
9. Bratts F.K. Spanky, Carl Richey, Vt.	36
10. Bratts F.K. Velvet, Carlo Zezza, Vt.	34

HOW POINTS ARE FIGURED: Wins and placements are taken from the "AKC GAZETTE" magazine as the field trials are published.

EXAMPLE: A K C POINT SCALE:

4-7 starters	1 point	18-24 starters	4 points
8-12 starters	2 points	25 or more	5 points
13-17 starters	3 points		

Also: 1st place equals 4; 2nd place equals 3; 3rd place equals 2; 4th place equals 1

Now: If you won 1st place and there were 17 starters, you multiply 4 X 3 equals 12 points.

#4 because you were 1st and #3 because there were 17 starters & that equals 3 points

## PROTECTION OF YOUR PET'S EYES

Submitted by Joe Malicek

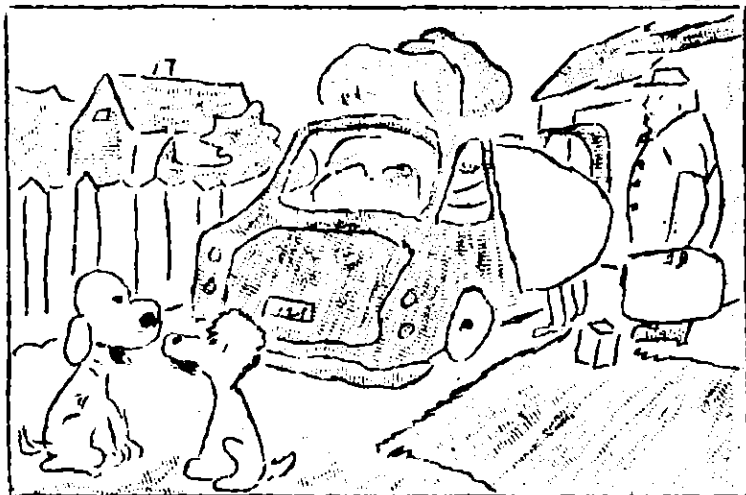
**DON'T:** Let your cat or dog ride in a car with his head out the window. That's a sure way to get dust and dirt in his eyes and cause infection.

**DON'T:** Treat your pet's eyes with home remedies. Take him to the vet. The eyedrops your doctor prescribed for you may not be good for your pet.

**DO:** Have your pet's eyes examined every time he goes to the vet for a physical checkup.

**DO:** Consult your veterinarian at any sign of eye redness, swelling, squinting, tearing or rubbing. (This applies to adult pets only. Puppies, for instance, don't open their eyes for two weeks after birth, and are constantly rubbing their eyes until they open.)

**DO:** Consult your vet if one or both of your pet's eyes change color. This could indicate the presence of serious disease, not necessarily an eye disease. But remember, only if the color changes. Many cats and dogs are born with one blue eye and one brown, for example, and are perfectly healthy.



"I'm taking a vacation where there'll be no TV, no traffic, no phones!..They're putting me in a kennel!"

CLUB MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE 3rd WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH.

NEXT MEETING... SEP 15 1971...

Location: The Lambrecht's Home, 7654 W. Palatine Ave.  
Chicago, Ill. Ph: Ne 1-1944 (7700 W - 6300 N.)  
Time: 8:30 P.M. Dress: Casual

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VIZSLA CLUB OF ILLINOIS STUD BOOK REGISTRY IS AVAIL-  
ABLE FOR LOAN FROM THE BREED IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.  
CONTACT: Ken Wierschem, 590 Phillips Circle, Antioch,  
Ill. 60002 Ph: 395-4181

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Iowa 50273

VIZSLA NEWS EDITOR---Carole Smith, R.R. 1, Box 18,  
Chester, New Hampshire 03036

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Vizsla decals for your car	\$1.00 each
Vizsla Club of Ill. pins	.25 each
Vizsla pedigree forms	\$1.25 each

Add 6¢ for pins; 14¢ for pedigree forms for postage.  
Please submit payment with order.

All are available at club meetings or, from club  
secretary, Sharon Simon, 688 N. Main St. Antioch, Ill.  
60002

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EDITORS NOTE:

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE BULLETIN AND INFORMATION REGARD-  
ING PUPPIES MUST BE IN BY THE 3rd OF EACH MONTH.

Please send to: Betty Solberg, Rte. 2 Box 341.  
Antioch, Ill. 60002

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