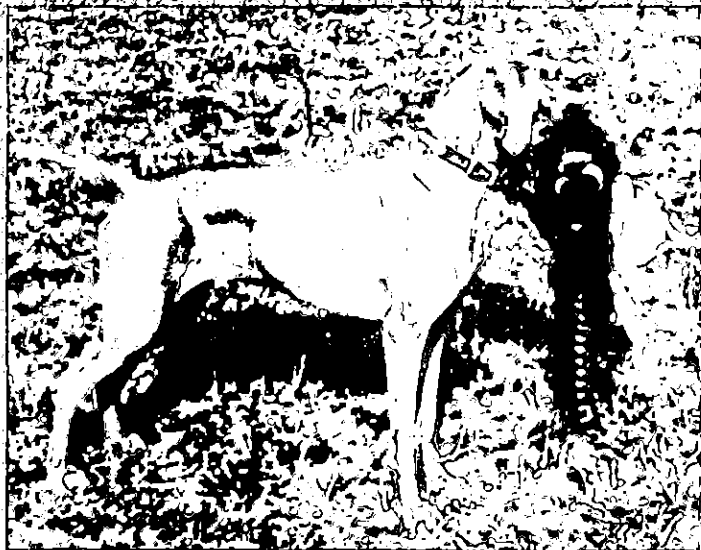


VIZSLA CLUB OF ILLINOIS, INC.

Monthly Bulletin

NEXT MEETING AUG 18 1971



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(** 2 year term

* 1 year term)

* PRESIDENT'S CORNER *

Phil Rosenberg and I attended the Field Trial Clubs of Illinois mid-year meeting at Springfield, Ill. on August 1. After the general business of the club, we heard guest speaker Lyle Adams assistant supervisor of the Division of Wildlife Resources, speak on related subjects. Naturally ecology came up, but the one thing that interested us was the possible availability of more grounds to run field trials on. Names like Chain O' Lake State Park and Illinois Beach State Park came up. Mr. Adams stressed the lack of communications between bird dog people and the conservation department. He urged individuals and clubs to write the Division of Wildlife Resources to inform the division on what our needs and suggestions are.

One of the Activities of the Field Trial Clubs of Illinois is compiling the Illinois Dog of the Year Awards. In the German Breeds for the Spring season Dog number 1 is FTC. Windy Hill King George, Runner up is FTC. "Jodi", that Red Dog from Antioch. The awards are given on a full years basis. If "Jodi" continues to win in the fall, maybe he can be number ONE.

The National German Pointing Association will hold their gun dog and all-age championship stakes this year at the Green River Conservation Area near Ohio, Illinois. The dates for the trial are October 18 through 22.

I just heard from Denes Burjan of New Jersey. Denes is a professional handler, who has a string of prize winning dogs which includes many Vizslas. Denes said he is tentatively planning to spend a couple of months in our area attending the many trials held here.

Tony Lucas

* TREASURER'S REPORT *
 Month of August 1971
 by Iris Pechota

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|
| Balance as of July 21, 1971 | | \$ 749.72 |
| Dues and cash collected | - | \$ 35.00 |
| | | \$ 784.72 |
| Expenditures | - | \$ 123.85 |
| | | \$ 660.87 |
| Balance | - | \$ 660.87 |

Dues

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

 * VIZSLA PUPPIES FOR SALE *

Arpad and Penny Mihaly, Rte. 3, Box 183F,
 Markesan, Wisconsin. 53946 Ph: (414) 295-6272
 3 month old male. Sire: Ch. Jakob V. Hunt CD.
 Dam: Mihaly's Kisasszony

Roger Paluska, 3205 Pecan St. Rockford, Ill. 61111
 Ph: (815) 877-1039- Female 12 weeks old
 Sire: Ch. Old Wierd Harold- Dam: W.C. Water Lily

Wally Kunstman, 1216 Briarwood Lane, Northbrook, Ill.
 60062 - Ph: 272-3363 - Both sexes, born July 10, 1971
 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) AKC, Shots, and etc.

Information regarding puppies must be sent in each
 month.

* FIRST INTERNATIONAL SMORGASBORD *

Here it is Folks, the biggest party in the history of the V.C.O.I. Our Club is having a giant get together at the home of Jim Busch, 68 Forest Lane, Elk Grove Village on August 14, 1971

The Menu will include Shrimp, Pheasant Salad, Duck Salad, Cold Roast Beef, Polish Ham, Smoked Del, and Whitefish, Oysters, Cheeses of the World, a choice of Gourmet Breads, Fine Pastry, and Fresh Fruit. The Beverage for the evening will be an assortment of wines selected from the Worlds Finest - including Spanish White, Greek White, German White, Greek Rose', French Red, Portugese Port, and featuring "The Bulls ' Blood", a fine Hungarian Red Wine.

In order for us to plan on having enough of everything, please call Lew Simon-395-0649, Jim Busch, -439-3493, or Fred Austin-283-0709 and tell them how many will be in your party. The guests will not be restricted to Club members. Bring as many friends as you like, everyone is welcome. There will be a minimal charge of \$5.00 per person to cover the cost of all you can eat and all you can drink.

Psychedelic lights and erotic stereo music by the worlds greatest entertainers will provide the background and atmosphere for this Club First . . .
DON'T FORGET !!! AUGUST 14, 7:30 P.M. 68 Forest Lane, Elk Grove Village !!! SEE YOU THERE !!!!!
DON'T BE LATE !!!!

To all of you who have sent in for pedigree forms - I am temporarily out of them, they have been ordered, and as soon as I receive them I will send them on to you.

Have you lost a male Vizsla ??

Found in the Fox Lake Area - A beautiful Male Vizsla- around three or four years old. If he is your dog, call Mrs Casterline, 587-7141

Sharon Simon

* TOP TEN VIZSLA FIELD TRIAL DOGS- JAN. thru MAY *

Compiled by: Phil Rosenberg

| 1971 TOP TEN ALL-AGE / GUN DOGS | Points |
|---|--------|
| 1. Dual Ch. Brook's Amber Mist, Tony Lucas, Ill | 83 |
| 2. Ftc. Jodi of Czuki Barat, 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. Tinnesz, N.J. | 38 |
| 6. Ch. Ceines V Hunt, C.D.X. P. Rothan, Ohio | 30 |
| 7. Ch. Pirolin, Carlo Zezza, Vt. | 23 |
| 8. Yondas Centurians Dream, R. Yonda, Conn. | 20 |
| 9. Dual Ch. Behis Csinos Csiny, C. Boggs, Ohio | 18 |
| 10. Pumpkin Fun Galore, A. Sulesky, Ohio | 18 |

TOP TEN PUPPY / DERBY DOGS

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Lucky Lobo's Relentless, D. Bakotic, Ill. | 71 |
| 2. Vihar, L. & R. Halasz | 58 |
| 3. Golden Girl of Highland Hills, C. Daumbever, Iowa | 55 |
| 4. Lobo's Lucky Lad, J. Bodin, Ill. | 48 |
| 5. Rippi of Webster Woodlands, K. Crago, Ill. | 48 |
| 6. Distelfinks Hubertus Pertas, J. Manning, N.J. | 47 |
| 7. Distelfinks Olga, Carl Gawenus, 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 |

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY AGAINST RABIES

by Harriet LaBarre

Sent in by Sharon Simon

A six-year-old boy made medical history earlier this year by surviving rabies--the first person known to have done so. The unique case points up the importance of protecting your family against this fatal disease. In 1970 alone some thirty thousand Americans--mostly children--received anti-rabies medication after bites by animals including foxes, cats, bats, bobcats and raccoons as well as dogs. (cont. next page)

Once a person has been bitten by a rabid animal, a series of injections must be started immediately in order to save his life. Thus, it is important to learn how to recognize a rabid animal and to know what steps to take to protect your family, especially if you're planning a vacation in the country.

Any warm-blooded animal can contract rabies if bitten by another animal with the disease. In some species it is more virulent than in others. A rabid skunk, for instance, is ten to a hundred times more virulent than a rabid dog or fox. The rabid animal may appear docile, but if you attempt to pet it, it will often attack. Thus, children should be taught not to be friendly with any animals who come around a vacation house looking for food.

If you're taking your pet dog or cat to the country, be sure to have him vaccinated against rabies a month beforehand, even if he has received the vaccine within the last two years. Then, if a rabid country animal bites your pet, he'll be immune, and you and your family will be protected.

If you're going to Canada, you MUST have your dog vaccinated before returning to the United States. Canada has been in the midst of a rabies epidemic, reporting 2,295 rabid animals in 1969 and 1,662 in 1970.

Even if you expect to remain in urban areas it's wise to have the family dog vaccinated. This should be when he is a puppy, from three to six months old. The animal should be revaccinated every second or third year, depending on the type of vaccine used. City cats too, should be vaccinated against rabies. Unfortunately not all cities have compulsory vaccination, and pet owners are often advised to have their pets inoculated. Many simply don't bother, sometimes with tragic results.

Contrary to popular belief, a rabid dog doesn't really foam at the mouth, except, occasionally, in the last stages. Instead, he'll appear listless, will drool excessively, and may snap at fast moving objects. He will attack anything that moves; you don't have to be bothering him. If you notice any of those telltale signs, call your Board of Health immediately. Meantime, keep your distance. Even a dead rabid dog can

be dangerous if you touch him with a cut on your hand; his saliva may contain the virus of the disease.

If you're bitten by an animal you suspect might be rabid, wash the bite immediately under running water with soap for ten minutes. Then, clean the wound with an antiseptic like iodine. A bite through clothing is not as dangerous as a bite on bare skin because part of the saliva remains on the clothing. Clothing needn't be thrown away; when the saliva dries, the virus dies.

The next step is to seek further treatment from a physician or at a hospital clinic. Victims bitten by a rabid animal are usually given injections of vaccine (made from duck embryo) and injections of antiserum (horse serum). The latter protects by giving two weeks immunity until the vaccine starts working. The person is pretested for allergy to the serum and, if necessary, given antihistamine to control the reaction. Injections are given over a period of fourteen to twenty-one days and are about as uncomfortable as penicillin shots, certainly worth the price of staying alive.

For complete safety, all animal bites should be reported to the Board of Health, even bites by the family dog (he may have been in contact with a rabid animal). Even if you're almost certain that the dog is not rabid, it's best to report the bite so the Board of Health can test the animal for rabies. And if the animal in question is a stray that can't be located, you may want to start treatment anyway. Why take chances when your life is at stake?

The following article by Victor R. Erdelyi taken from the February 1964 issue of The Vizsla News. Reprinted in and taken from the Vizsla Club of Southern California BULLETIN.

THE HUNGARIAN ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

Thanks to Saint Stephen, Hungary's first King (997-1038 A.D.), Hungary became part of the old Western civilization. Consequently, the Roman

(or Latin) alphabet was accepted and incorporated in the written language. The pronunciation of these letters, however, acquired and retained a Hungarian character. Therefore, English speaking people should first learn the sounds associated with each of these letters in order to pronounce words correctly.

Fortunately, Hungarian spelling is completely phonetic: a certain letter has one sound of pronunciation only, regardless of the position of this letter in the word and irrespective of the kind and number of other letters around it.

Another golden rule is that all the words are stressed on the first syllable. A special rule relating to the pronunciation of vowels is that they can be long or short. This only indicates duration, however, and not vowel quality as in English. The long vowels are provided with an accent mark (') or double accent mark ("), and are pronounced long (but they are not necessarily accented in pronunciation). The short vowels are pronounced short and are marked by a single dot above them, or a double dot (""), (like a colon, but turned horizontal called the German umlaut), or no diacritical mark at all. There are no diphthongs in Hungarian.

The consonants are either single or double. The double consonants (bb, cc, dd, etc.) are pronounced double, like in Italian, or as tt in the English word "coattail". Some consonants (cs, gy, etc.) are formed by connecting two different single consonants but are pronounced as a new single consonant and not as a composite of the two components.

In the knowledge of these simple rules one can learn the Hungarian alphabet in one hour and from there on can pronounce any Hungarian word or words correctly (I am almost willing to bet on it!). The letters with the English sound equivalents are listed below:

| <u>Hungarian letters</u> | <u>Equivalent English Sound</u> |
|--------------------------|---|
| a | as a in <u>small</u> but pronounced shorter |
| á | as a in <u>car</u> but pronounced clear |
| b | same as English b in <u>bed</u> |
| c | as tz in <u>tzetze</u> but sounding as single consonant |

(cont. from page 7)

| | |
|----|---|
| cs | as ch in <u>child</u> |
| d | same as English d in <u>do</u> |
| ɸ | as a in <u>fat</u> but pronounced shorter |
| ə | as a in <u>care</u> but pronounced clear |
| f | same as English f in <u>fall</u> |
| g | same as English g in <u>dog</u> |
| gy | as <u>gy</u> in Magyar (phonetically: modyar) |
| h | same as English h in <u>he</u> |
| i | as e in <u>event</u> but pronounced clear |
| ī | as e in <u>even</u> |
| j | as y in <u>yes</u> |
| k | same as English k in <u>bake</u> |
| l | same as English l in <u>let</u> |
| ly | same as English y in <u>yes</u> |
| m | same as English m in <u>met</u> |
| n | same as English n in <u>not</u> |
| ny | as ny in <u>canyon</u> but pronounced as single consonant |
| o | as o in Italian <u>poco</u> (not a diphthong) |
| o | as o in <u>orb</u> but pronounced clear |
| ō | as e in <u>maker</u> but pronounced clear |
| o | as u in <u>fur</u> |
| p | same as English p in <u>put</u> |
| q | pronounced kv rather than kw |
| r | same as English r in <u>rich</u> |
| s | as sh in <u>dash</u> |
| sz | as s in <u>sell</u> |
| t | same as English t in <u>hot</u> |
| ty | as t in Russian <u>Potémkin</u> or ti in Italian <u>Tiepolò</u> |
| u | as oo in <u>book</u> |
| ú | as oo in <u>tool</u> |
| ü | as u in the German <u>führer</u> |
| v | same as English v in <u>have</u> |
| w | pronounced same as v |
| x | as x in English <u>six</u> |
| y | as y in English <u>lynch</u> (or Hungarian <u>i</u>) |
| z | same as English z in <u>haze</u> |
| zs | as sh in Russian <u>Zhukov</u> or z in <u>azure</u> |

continued on next page

Very rarely, and mainly in old, traditional personal names the following appear:

cz pronounced the same as Hungarian c

th pronounced the same as Hungarian t

Now you can find it out for yourself that the correct pronuciation of the word Vizsla is Vizhla and not Veasla or Veeshla as you may have heard it so often.

* "Donor Real Dog Hero" *

Carthage, Mo. - Six years ago a part Pointer, part Setter, and part Dalmatian puppy had a bleak future. Unwanted by his owners, the dog was turned over to the Michel Animal Hospital here to be put to sleep.

Today, "Donor" is probably the best known dog in this city. "Donor" isn't an ordinary dog. For the past five years he has been Dr. William Michel's resident blood donor at the veterinarian's hospital. Yesterday, Carthage Mayor John Sheldon read a proclamation setting the day aside as "Donor's" Day.

The dog is credited by Dr. Michel with saving the lives of at least 150 other dogs who needed blood transfusions. Through the years "Donor" has given several gallons of his own blood to dogs who were victims of accidents or who had been poisoned.

"He's an amazing dog", the vet said. "When we bring him in to give blood he knows enough to lift whichever leg he wants you to take it from.

The idea for "Donors day" started when Dr. Michel told a few friends that he was looking for a nice home for the animal. "We'd like to find a home for him that has some children to love him", Dr. Michel said. As an added reward for his years of service, "Donor" will get veterinarian service free of charge.

Noticed in the News that at the June meeting Sharon Simon made a motion to adjourn with this being seconded by Lew Simon. Just three words for you Sharon and Lew - HO - HO - HO

by Fred and Lynne Austin

* DON'T FORGET THE PARTY AT JIM BUSCH'S HOME AUG 14.
DRESS-- CASUAL -- JUST COME

TOOTH CARE FOR YOUR DOG -- BY Douglas M. Lidster.
Submitted by Sharon Simon

Most pet owners are even more lax about caring for their pet's teeth than their own. Unless the dog barks, bites, or devours treasured objects, his mouth goes unnoticed. Fortunately, a dog will probably suffer fewer oral problems during his lifetime than his owner will. But that's no excuse for gambling on your pet's dental health. Neglect can result in more than loss of teeth - it may endanger his general health, too.

Oral Health Care Starts During Puppyhood

The puppy has his deciduous baby teeth for such a short time that he rarely develops any problems with them. But they do fracture rather easily, so it's a good idea to refrain from rough tugging games. And while you encourage him not to chew everything in the house, be particularly careful to keep hard objects out of his reach.

Permanent teeth begin to appear at about 14 weeks, and by the time the pup is six months old he should ~~have~~ have a complete set. While he's teething, his gums will be extremely itchy and sensitive, and he'll frantically try to chew anything for relief. Give him a rawhide toy or a nubby, hard rubber ball made for teething puppies. But don't give him anything he can really chew to pieces because he'll swallow what he chews.

Most of the pup's baby teeth will be pushed out by permanent teeth coming in from beneath. However, the puppy's permanent canine teeth emerge in front, not from directly beneath. If the tooth hasn't fallen out by the time the adult tooth is halfway out, or there's sign of inflammation around the base of his teeth, take him to your vet. He may recommend extracting the baby tooth, to prevent food from being trapped between the teeth. Also, the actual pressure the baby tooth exerts on the permanent tooth can weaken the enamel, leaving the tooth susceptible to future damage. (con.on p.11)

If a puppy has distemper during the first few weeks of life--and somehow manages to survive--an oral problem may manifest itself later. Distemper virus can upset the development of the permanent teeth, which may have an incomplete or thin, enamel layer. These teeth fracture easily. Their rough surface invites tartar accumulations and is always open to decay-causing bacteria.

Distemper inoculations are available from any Vet, so there's no excuse for existence of the disease. If the owners of the litter you're considering admit that any of the pups contracted the disease, don't buy one. Although this oral problem may never develop and health MAY not suffer, the fact that the pup had distemper at all indicates the breeder was less than conscientious.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE GROWN DOG

Tartar accumulation (dental calculus) on the teeth at the gum line is the most common oral problem afflicting adult dogs. This hard, brown residue is a layer of organic and inorganic substances generated by chemical activity between the dog's saliva and his food.

It's a haven for bacteria and as it works its way under the gums, it irritates and inflames them. Left unchecked, it can progress into the bony socket around the tooth, leading to looseness and eventual loss of the tooth itself. Take your dog to the veterinarian at least twice a year to have this incrustation scraped away.

Although caries (cavities) of the teeth are relatively rare in dogs, they can occur. If your dog drools excessively, carries his head to one side, and is reluctant about eating, he may have a toothache caused by decay. Get him to the veterinarian, who will extract the damaged tooth.

A running, open sore on your pet's muzzle may be an outward sign of a more serious problem--a dental fistula. This is an abscess around the root of the tooth--most commonly the fourth upper premolar. This can be caused by an injury to the dog's face, admitting bacteria to the root canal; but most often a

dental fistula results from a fractured tooth.

If the condition was caused by an external wound, and the infection has not seriously damaged the root canal, the veterinarian may be able to treat it as he would any other wound. But if the fistula results from a broken tooth, or if infection has seriously damaged the root canal, the veterinarian may feel extraction is necessary.

Any time you notice your dog has a cracked or broken tooth, get him to the veterinarian immediately. With the soft pulp exposed, the tooth will cause considerable pain. If you delay having the tooth extracted; infection could set in and your dog may lose the surrounding teeth as well.

Malocclusion is rare among dogs in general, but certain breeds developed for a specific physical appearance do have problems. Bulldogs and other breeds with extremely short muzzles may have a jaw structure that lacks space for all 42 teeth. The pressure of one tooth on another can force teeth out of alignment. Even more important, tight spaces are created where food can lodge and cause decay.

Your veterinarian may suggest extracting a tooth from each side--both top and bottom--to relieve the pressure, much as your own dentist does with wisdom teeth.

On the other hand dogs with extremely long muzzles like the collie, may have too much jaw space. The teeth may shift or fail to line up properly, resulting in incomplete closure of the mouth. Left unchecked, this condition can lead to broken teeth or irritated gums and jaws. The veterinarian can correct the dog's bite by grinding opposing tooth surfaces.

Like older people, older dogs are prone to oral problems. Their teeth actually wear down after years of gnawing and chewing. The aging body is less capable of dealing with invading bacteria, so the gums are more susceptible to infection. If your dog is past five years of age, he's a candidate for periodontal disease.

(to be concluded next month)

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

NEXT MEETING... AUG. 18, 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

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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National Club.

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Iowa 50273

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

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

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

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

SUPPORT THE VIZSLA BREED BY SUPPORTING THE VIZSLA
CLUBS