

combined. He thought that each character had a special determinant in the germ cell, but modern research shows that two or more genes (determiners) may produce characteristics by interacting. We know that brown eye color, night-blindness, and jointless fingers are Mendelian dominants; and deaf-mutism recessives. Thus, if an albino mates with a normal person and the offspring will be normal. If the son of such parents should mate with the daughter of similar parents, three normal and one albino could be born to them. Two deaf mutes whose defects were inherited and not acquired would have all deaf-mute children since recessive characters breed true. Characters latent through several generations may appear again when a particular combination of genes is effected.

Community Presentation  
Jane Clark  
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|| The Mendelian Law:

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