

THE DEGENERATION OF THE DOG FAMILY

Educational Sample 4

(This sample originates from educational Czech ebook called "Degenerace psiho rodu" – version 10.0)

Dear Reader!

Unfortunately, for the lack of financial resources I cannot afford a professional translator and thus I cannot offer you a quality translation of my book. That is why at the moment you can download a part of the book in a lower-quality English only.

- Pavel Kastl, the author of the book

INTRODUCTION

Dear friends and lovers of the dog family!

I was called Pavel Kastl and apart from other more important things, I have been interested in cynology since my childhood, too.



You have just downloaded my small electronic mini-ebook about dogs, to say it more exactly, about their degeneration.

Woeful civilization's influences are increasing and together with them the degeneration of the dog family begins to show. And the goal of this ebook is to call attention to the way by means of which it is possible to prevent the degeneration at least to a degree, and also to make you familiar with many insights into interesting themes like dog training and education, care of health, theory about many breeds and their utility, dog fighting and defense.

I do hope you let yourselves be inspired with my experiences described in this ebook. Beforehand, I point out that a few of my thoughts are extreme, but I am convinced they have a real and true essence.

For I cannot reconcile myself with the fact, that the trend of present human society as well as of majority breeders (especially incapable large-scale breeders, which do not understand the dogs at all, only damage them and charge exorbitant sums of money for defective puppies) decides the future of the dog family. And decides wrongly.

According to my opinion only a few people realize what dogs really want, what is detrimental to them and what does them good. There are many people who naively think that when their dog will live in rest fed by "splendid" modern foods, it will be well and will give birth to puppies with good genetic equipment. However, I think that the contrary is right. Well, turn to another page and pass a judgment yourselves!

THE DEGENERATION OF THE DOG FAMILY

Now I will explain the degeneration or non-degeneration principle from genetical point of view.

Genetics has two main features:

1) Heredity, that is to say, the ability of organisms to breed descendants similar to themselves.

2) Variability, which exhibits itself through a number of differences among living creatures. Without variability, there could not be development both in positive and negative sense.

Genetic information is stored in chromosomes in a form of deoxyribonucleic acid, which is DNA (DNK).

Dog inherits only genes (endowments) that are decisive for development of certain traits and features of its organism. Rarely can be demonstrated genetic memory of concrete events, experienced by dog's ancestors.

Genes can be divided into two groups:

1) Genes of major influence - majorgenes

These genes decide the color and length of coat, position of ears, type of dog's constitution, some hereditary diseases etc.

2) Genes of minor influence - minorgenes or polygenes

These genes are related to dog's qualities. They characterize above all its disposition for the work its breed was bred for - by hounds it is hunting, by guard dogs abilities for guarding etc.

These genes are to a small extent influenced by the environment the dog lives in, nutrition, upbringing, training, kind of experiences it lived through etc.

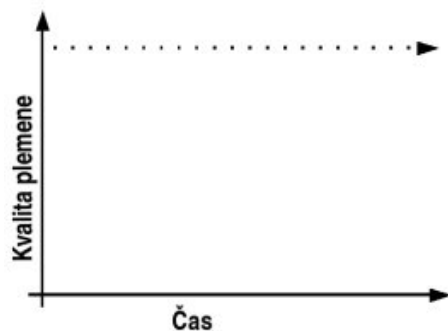
The influence of majorgenes cannot be influenced by the owner, but he can affect the influence of minorgenes to a degree.

One interesting fact - if we tried to develop by our dog only the dispositions not characteristic for its breed, and at the same time suppress its natural dispositions, the result could be the so called **genetic stress**, or internal discrepancy between an inopportune training and contrary natural dog's dispositions.

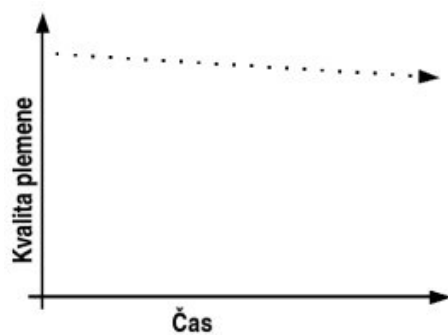
From the above we may learn the following: **If single breeds will not live in a way they used to for centuries during their development, the positive influence of minorgenes - where are coded endowments for e.g. working or guarding - will gradually decreasing, and the breed will be step by step losing its natural positivities. If this will proceed for several generations, the breed will degenerate. That is why we must "revive" minorgenes by deliberate development of such dispositions which are natural for the breed. And we will breed only dogs with fully developed desirable dispositions.**

Three examples of degeneration:

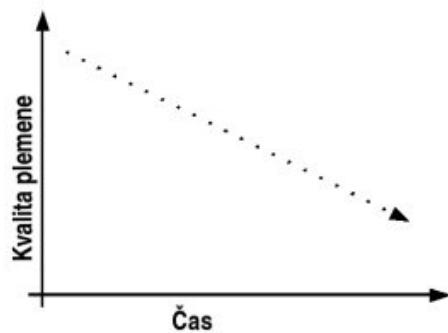
Minimal degeneration (in dogs by whom we strictly keep their natural endowments):



Slow degeneration (in dogs by whom we only keep partly their natural endowments):



Quick degeneration (in dogs by whom we do not keep their natural endowments at all):



FUTURE OF SINGLE BREEDS

Guard and utility dogs

These dogs will be affected by degeneration of the dog family least of all. Regular training (even if sometimes not quite suitable at modern training areas), clashes with violators and criminals (in dogs used for police work etc.) and working (watching buildings and so on) can possibly preserve the natural endowments of these breeds on sufficient level. But only such dogs should breed who are healthy, fed by natural food and used for working purposes – they have skillness and practice with work in the field. There however is a minority of such dogs. Sad to say, a majority of utility dogs' owners damage their dogs by giving them no suitable work and consequently damage their genetic equipment in this manner. Let us mention the main guard and utility breeds:

Boxer

Boxers are less resistant against colds since they are short-coated, they have short jaw-bone for gripping an offender (when he is well-dressed, for example in the winter) and a rather lower weight. Nor tracking abilities are reported to be very good.

Riesen Schnauzer

Some individuals of this breed are efficient and strong, and are also good defenders. They endure colds well, and when they are well brought up, they are okay.

German Shepherd

It is said that dog is a descendant of the wolf and therefore the proper dog has to look like a domesticated wolf. And the German Shepherd is precisely such a dog.

Among members of this breed we can find both good dogs and degenerated individuals. Some Alsations are of weak nature - active at a training ground, timid at real defense of their owner. It is necessary only to breed good defenders with good nature. Only in that case the breed will not degenerate. An excessive training made a half-robot from some individuals that react only by order of its owner. The individuality is suppressed in this breed. When German Shepherd turns out well, it is good. Unfortunately, hardly anyone succeeds. And when a German Shepherd is very strong, big and sharp, it sometimes has some tendencies to be rather aggressive even towards its owner.

An example of German Shepherd Dog that "turned out well". A strong constitution and good nature. Height 64,5 cm at withers and weight 44,5 kg. This dog belonged to Mr. Jaroslav Piskacek from Plzen and he was called Dux od Bileho vlka CS:



Saarloos and Czechoslovakian Wolfhound are interesting breeds and are a cross between the German Shepherd Dog and wolf. Natural and fighting instincts are on a higher level than in German

Shepherd Dog, however, natural endowments for classical utility and working training are rather smaller.

There is a Czechoslovakian Wolfhound on the following picture:



Doberman Pinscher

Some individuals are psychically unstable, others in good physical and psychical form. If they are well-bred, they can be successfully used for the guarding purposes.

Rottweiler

It belongs among the best and strongest guard and utility dogs together with Riesen Schnauzer. In addition to it, its coat need not be taken off.

Hunting dogs

There is less and less game and I do not recommend a further support of hound breeds existence in the interest of Nature preservation. Some people are hunting by means of hounds either to satisfy their sadistic wants (a legal harm to an animal) or to compensate their complexes of inferiority (a desire to have a skin of a beast or an antler of a beautiful stag on the wall at home and to boast over it). However, hounds are reported to be useful to drive the game out of fields when mow fields or harvest. They are also used to find sick or weak animals but if there were natural predators everywhere in Nature they would take care of it instead of hunters and their hunting dogs.

Companion dogs

There is no threat of an extinction, only of degeneration. Above all, future human society will want to have good dogs for fondling and for pleasure. But these breeds will deteriorate both physically and psychically because they will neither work nor watch. But if these dogs will at least train and sport a bit – a competition of an agility type, for example, they will degenerate less than if they would only lie at home.

Working dogs (Shepherds, Owtcharkas)

There will be less and less number of these dogs used for real work, even if they are still used for the herds and premises protection at some places of this Planet, but less frequently than in their history. And therefore they will also degenerate, but more slowly than companion dogs.

Mastiffs

They worked and fought very much in the past, however, modern time only makes companion dogs from them. That exceedingly damages them and that is why they degenerate. Only such owners will do good to them, who grant a little work and movement to them. The majority of mastiffs owners is however leading their dogs to quick degeneration and to the lost of their original natural endowments.

English Mastiff, the strongest mastiff and at the same time the strongest breed in the world:



Spanish Mastiff (Mastin Español as well), the second strongest dog of mastiff type and at the same time the second strongest breed in the world:



Sledge dogs

They will not degenerate if they will continue to pull the sledge and often stay in colds.

Greyhounds

They probably preserve only as dogs used for running races. But their utilization for game hunting will going down, and running after an artificial prey will do no good to them too much.

KEEPING THE DOG FIT

There are several activities by means of which it is possible to reach the good physical condition of a dog:

Swimming (combined with e.g. retrieving from water) is useful for the maintaining of dog's physical condition and in summer it helps to reduce the heat.

(However, never force the dog to swim because we discourage him in this way. On the contrary, accompany him to shallow water and enter the water first. The dog will follow you, especially if he can see other familiar dogs entering water together with you.)



Jumping over obstacles develops the mobility and muscles of a dog. It is suitable to jump only over such hindrances, which are not placed on a hard surface, for example a concrete, because jump-down on a concrete surface is detrimental to dog's joints, especially in heavy dogs. As a rule, a jumping over hindrances of one meter height is sufficient. The best is to jump over tree trunks on a soft soil in the forest.

Overcoming a woodbarrier (Dejvina and Petr Adamovsky from the city of Plzen):



Jumping over tree-trunks (Agar and a Neapolitan Mastiff called Herkul):





Miscellaneous movement, which slightly and in an all-round manner strains dog's muscles, is also appropriate. Walks in the landscape, where hills take turns with flat ground, are also useful. Center of dog's gravity changes according to the direction of his movement (uphill, downhill) and his muscles are well trained.

Moving up-hill and down-hill (Bredy, Agar and Herkul):



Running is very important. When dogs play and run, it does them good. Another useful practice is let the dog under a hill, go up the hill and then call him. Your dog then climbs up the hill to you. Or one of your family members can hold the dog and you go away app. 200 meters and then call the dog. Then he quickly runs to you. These are suitable running activities for the dog. But running along bicycle is for many reasons unsuitable (except that you are going slowly by bike by a klus-rapidness of your dog when in infrequent street or way. The dog has to be unleashed to run freely; I recommend 10 kilometers once a month in young dogs – two pauses are possible, this we however do when there is not too hot or dry weather outside).

Biting into a biting roll or a sleeve, pulling a piece of cloth or stick, now and then chewing the bones (smaller, softer and boiled ones) or chewing big chunks of meat - during these activities the dog trains its neck and chewing muscles.

Although the sleeve-biting is good for dog's muscles training, at the same time it teaches the dog to bite a thing and hold it. When a real conflict with a man, a cross-biting is more suitable and more efficient respectively, because the dogs used to bite the sleeve only then can bite anything what attacker hands over them and what looks like a sleeve (a piece of a rag or clothing, a windcheater on a hand and so on). So if taken sportingly, the sleeve-biting training is suitable (dog's muscles are trained), but if we encounter a real-defense of the dog owner, it is suitable no more (the dog gets fixed fighting with humans in biting and long-keeping an artificial thing).

Teasing, biting the sleeve or pulling a biting roll we practice only with guard dogs and not with companion dogs, of course.

Biting the sleeve:



Pulling the biting roll (Petr Adamovsky and his Dejvina for the first, and then Jitka Reizenthalerova's dogs, "Anaco" the kennel):



(The helper is releasing the sleeve after a short fight so that a dog always is the one who is winning and tearing his prey away.)

If puppies (and adult dogs) pull a piece of rag, stick and similarly, it is also a good way of strengthening ("Anaco" the kennel):



Retrieving heavy "apports" or jumping over hurdles or running uphill with a heavy retrieve object in mouth strengthens dog's muscles too (Agar managed to retrieve logs of about 30 kg weight). But we never let the dog wear such thick things to force him to open his mouth fully to be able to catch them, because it is dangerous to him.





On the following picture we can see a dog that is running with a log. Both front dog's legs are above the ground:



Last of all, the portrait of a dog that strengthens with a log:



Fight with other dogs as a kind of play is a natural part of puppy's education. Through fighting prepares puppy to be - when grown - a skillful and fit dog.

Puppies and young dogs snapping (firstly Rottweilers from "Anaco" the kennel, then Mr. Tomas Muron's Dogues de Bordeaux and, finally, Presas by Mr. Malgorzata Imosa-Nogiec):



And when a puppy grows into an adult dog, he should be given opportunity - under the sight of professionals - to participate in a sporting fight with another dog of approximate same size to develop fighting fitness and dominance tendencies. It is one of basic experiences of life and the dog - without this experience - would not be the right dog.

PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUALITY OF A DOG

Education

- If you are deciding to buy a dog you should firstly take into consideration the conditions you have for your future dog. If its not suitable do not buy it since you would torture it in unsuitable conditions.

- Do not beat your dogs! A long time ago i beat my dogs when they questioned my authority as leader. Then we were at war with each other (hypothetically). Later I tried to treat them kindly and to forgive all their transgressions. The dogs appreciated that and instead of being more disobedient because I did not punish them, they began to be more obedient. They showed their gratefulness. This is valid for the majority of dogs. Though there are some dogs that must be beaten, but those are exceptions only. The majority of dogs will properly appreciate kind treatment and love you show about them.

Do not beat your dogs but let them see a strong personality in you. Let the energy radiate from you. Treat them kindly, vigorously and consistently at the same time but never violently.

- It is often and unseemly phenomenon that people are discharging their anger on their four-legged innocent friends. And therefore if you have problems (in family, employment, with neighbors, with sickness or poorness) do not transfer them to your dog and treat it kindly at all circumstances. Even if you suffer inside, always be grateful for your dog in return it will be thankful with you as well. As a rule, it's not responsible for your personal problems!

- Do not put your dog down and keep its dignity to it. And when you want to rebuke it, do not do it in front of other people's sight. This humiliates it.

- Many dog owners wish their dog to be great, stronger, more successful and more capable than the other dogs. And this is surely valid for you too.

When your dog did not succeed itself and disappointed you - it watches badly, it is ill, its height is too small, its appearance is bad due to bowed ears for example, despite this you should treat it kindly - in the same way as it would succeed itself accordingly to your best wishes.

If it has a bad character, you are guilty by that too, if it inherited a fault after its ancestors, it is not responsible for that and so do not beat it and take care of it well. And if you do not want it, then find a new master for it or put it to sleep.

But also realize that if your dog has a big fault, it would probably have a big merit too, because the world is like that. So try do discover its merit to have a reason to love it!

- All the family members that the dog lives with should go by the same rules of its education. This means, that one family member does not send the dog to the place where it is forbidden to enter by the other family member, or if the dog is allowed to bark at strange people behind a fence and it is praised for this by one family member, the other must not to rebuke it for this and similarly.

- I believe that man can devote himself fully to only two or three dogs, and really fully only to one dog. If he has more dogs, it surely has to neglect the care of them, which is one of the reasons i would ban all the large yards of dogs - every breeder or family respectively would be allowed to have only two dogs, and every of them in the spacious run with a heated kennel.

- Do not buy an older dog but rather puppy up to four months of age from the following three reasons:

- 1) If a four month puppy, we can know in advance how it would look like when it will be adult (real experts will know it at even a younger age), how big its weight will be (large breeds have about 40-45% of adult weight at this age, middle sized ones about 50%, and the smallest ones about 60% - that is my rough estimation).

2) The puppy is still enough adaptive at this age to be moved to a new owner.

3) You can still educate the puppy accordingly to your wishes because it is not too influenced by the education of its breeder yet.

- It is suitable to tolerate the old habits of dogs:

- to disgorge a bit of food and to hide that

- to excavate the burrow in heats and to lie in that (dogs chill themselves in this way in heats)

- to excavate mouses in the fields and to eat them

- eating of old and spoilt meat (not if it deals with a meat that is found on a walk by chance, but your own meat that you or your dog let spoilt)

- prey defense drive (we do not take the dog's food in our hands when it is eating, unless we call it back first and when it retreats itself off the food, only then we take that; but then we give it the food again to trust in us, we could also give it even more food so that it would see that this would paid out to obey)

- Never cart your dog in the trunk of your car, never let it leashed in front of the pub and similarly, and do not take it to a noisy environment.

- When in heats (in the middle of the summer), your dog suffers from anorexia. It is good to give it water and to bath it before feeding to refresh it to accept more food (to be more hungry).

- It is sad that most people vitiate their first dog and they cannot use their experiences unless their second or third dog.

- Do not forget that if you are to really take care of your dog well, a lot of other things must go aside - a career, lounging about pubs and so on.

- Never chain your dog because that is harmful to it. Above all, long lasting chaining can force the dog to discharge its surplus of aggression and energy even by attacking its own body (for example one's tail biting).

- Some dogs can be aggressive if you are sending them to the kennel, because they do want to be at large further, whereas when closed in the run they can feel uncertainly (for example, my CO Gero used to attack my sister when she tried to close him in the run and once time he tried that with me also but i kicked his head and he gave a howl and went to the kennel and since that time he never tried that with me again; in RTW and other normal dogs i did not have to do that, because they are better well-balanced mentally and everything about them goes with easy way). When dog does not want to go to the run, then do not press it there violently but on the other way round, take it kindly to the run and you can use also a piece of titbit and a praise, of course. Or go yourself in front of your dog to the run and let you crawl even to the kennel, and then call your dog.

The dogs that do not want to come out of the kennel when you are calling them are the opposite problem. Also in this case it is a mistake to pull them violently out of the kennel. Rather kindly speak to them, enter their kennel, put a collar on them and leash them, and then come out of the kennel with them and praise them (however, we must not to do that always in this way to do not get used our dog on that).

- If you have a grouch dog, do not try to beat its growling out of it, simply tolerate that. If you see that it likes you, then let it growl as much as it wishes it so!

- If your dog hates being touched at a certain place of its body (for example its tail or back) and snaps after you, then put a muzzle on it and caress it and stroke it with your hand at all the places of its body where it likes that, and from time to time, let you touch - like by a chance - also the place

where it hates to be touched, and suddenly stroke it at the place where it likes that again. By the course of time, you can touch those places - where your dog did not like that - more and more often and maybe, then it let be touched its entire body with no problems.

- Realize that whereas your dog likes above all you, you may like also a lot of relatives and friends besides of it. So you give your dog a smaller part of yourself than what it gives to you. Therefore appreciate its love properly!

- The dog is the dog only and you cannot require after it to be clever than the dog is, or not to display its natural drives and sometimes an impulsive, instinctive behavior. Understand its animal naturality and do not require after it more than what belongs to it as an animal.

- When the dog has one master only and he will become sick, maybe nobody else will take care of it. From this reason it is not suitable to live absolutely alone and to have a dog at the same time (or another domestic animals). It is more suitable when at least two people can take care of a dog (the whole family at best) - when one falls ill, the other stands that instead of him.

- If a certain positive order is run in the dog - often trips, long walkings and so on, it is necessary to keep that up to the end of its life. As soon as the dog is devoted a less attention than it was used to, its a suffering for it (then it can sometimes turn bitter or be more aggressive or become ill).

- If you have more dogs, please let every one of them have a valid position in your pack. Let every your dog be allowed to do something what the others are not allowed to. For example, one dog has the right to lie on the staircase at the main door of your house, the other has the right to be released out of the run as the first one and so on. Let even the dog on the lowest position feel itself as a valid member of your family. And keep down the aggression of the leader - if he wants to beat the weaker one - on such a minimal level that is sufficient to keep his leading position (to keep that down totally is a mistake).

- If the dog is used to a stereotyped and unchanging way of living, that is bad. I have seen a spoiled RTW that used to go along the same street in the same time in the same way every day. He was learned that nothing happens in that street. When there was a big strange dog and it was near and almost attacked him from the right side, the Rottweiler neither looked to the right, only looked straight on and continued in walking by his daily stereotyped walk with his dumb female owner. The strange dog was held by its owner and walked away, but the Rottweiler did not react to its snapping.

Therefore the dog should go for walks sometimes regularly sometimes irregularly. It should change directions and ways and to receive many impulses. Once let it go in the day, other time in the night etc.

THROUGH THE EYES OF PROFESSIONALS

The photos and writings placed in this chapter (most of them i received via email and of course, the people did not tell me their real name) have an informational character only and their goal is to acquaint the reader with not only reality but also with cruelty and uselessness of a real, professional dog fighting, and to evoke antipathy in him about these practices. They also make the reader familiar with a theoretic possibility how to replace the real/professional dog fighting by a sporting one, which is legal in some countries. The information written in the following chapter is telling our private opinion and it is no official instruction how to train dogs. It only shows the reader our point of view and our personal experiences.

Now let us take a look at themes like "Dog Fighting", "Handicapped Opponents", "Number One At Dog Fighting", "Dog Fighting As A Sport For Keeping The Dog In Shape", "Dogs Versus Beasts" a "Defense (Of The Owner, His Or Her Family And Property)" through the eyes of professionals. To improve the content of the following chapters, i was helped by several experts that do not want to be named fully in view of the relevancy of this theme and i myself know them only by their nickname. They are masters "Torin", "Pavel", "Chvd", "Trocha do mlyna" a "Oguz".

Dog Fighting

By the words of "Trocha do mlyna" for a start: *„I am personally preferring watchdogs to fighting ones, but they are fascinating me too. I am a man and it is typical of us - men. Each of us has always been excited (please do not worry that i am calling it like that) by a fight, the feeling who is better, which martial art is better, what dog is better or which car is more rapid etc. The reason is that we are hunters in our genes though already much degenerated (now i think of a modern culture not of bushmen etc.). The entire dog fighting theme is also joined with that, there is a desire in it to discover which dog or breed is the best one and which will be useful to us for hunting or for defense against enemy."*

We have discussed the position of respective breeds at dog fighting. I have talked with Mr. Pavel first about Dogue de Argentino, Rottweiler and Pit Bull Terriers. And experienced "Trocha do mlyna", who saw many dog fights in a foreign country told to us *„Neither APBT nor RTW are such mavers as you describe them. I will disappoint Mr. Pavel, i have seen a Rottie tearing a Dogue de Argentino, also Pitbulls tearing RTWs to pieces, but it was also vice versa few times, about 1:3-4. The Rottweiler has a crushing start, such a sudden explosion, but if that is survived by the Pit, then it goes down by the course of a short time and the position turns for Pit's favor."*

We have researched the Rottweiler fights results and we have found out, that they lose in the majority of time when fight with fighting breeds from good lines. But now and then, they also manage to win. Mr. "Trocha do mlyna" is remembering such a successful Rottweiler up to this day: *„It was an exceptional RTW - 57kg, 70cm with a long tail. He defeated Dogue de Argentino, GSD and many half-breds and he won over two Pits, and from these fights, one was repeated because of the Pit's owner who was not able to accept the beating of his dog (the fight again ended by the victory of the RTW). But he has also been defeated by a CO and by a Great Dane."*

As far as my personal experiences, my RTW Bredy was either equal or better when fights with German Shepherds (generally, it dealt with dogs that run away from their masters and attacked Bredy when i was walking him), he bit the face of a Boxer through and run him away (the Boxer run to us when we was at the weir of a river and the fight came to pass directly in the water), he also fought Great Dane (they met in the same premise that we were watching) with muzzles and he was worse and knocked down by the Dane, but again and again attacked as long as the GD began to be nervous, and then his master finally walked him away. Agar fought three GSDs and won two times, once time he was defeated (the first GSD leaved its home and attacked Agar in the forest, the second run away in Plzen and attacked Agar in the street and the third one we met on a walk), two times Alaskan Malamute (in both cases, the same Malamute run away from his owner, firstly he wandered through the forest and secondly through the village), from these two fights the first was a draw (they held their necks for a long time and then released) and secondly he lost (the Malamute attacked him in the dark night from backwards, held his neck and was better), two RTWs (he lived with them in the same

house and they suddenly fought - he lost with the first one and he has a better draw with the second). Further, he has beaten a Dogue de Bordeaux (they met on a walk), drew with an exceptionally strong Golden Retriever (he was angry and his female owner even did not manage to keep him on a leash), and he also bit three small dogs - a Cocker Spaniel (he attacked Agar), a Springer Spaniel (he also attacked Agar) and a Sharpei (he snapped after Agar and he got angry and tore the Sharpei's skin on his back).

For a change, Torin has these experiences: *„My Rottweiler (42 kg) has stifled 35kg Bull Terrier, stifled about 50kg GSD, stifled 38kg Ridgeback, and was beaten by a 79kg CAO. I found here (in our discussion - comment) new insights towards dog breeds but i recognized that the RTW is a breed that i will always appreciate with no need to search in other unknown...”*

Rottweiler against Tosa (the Rottweiler has a long tail to be more successful at the fight, to be able to co-ordinate better respectively) and at fitness fight:



As far as Pit Bull Terrier, we often here "gameness" the term in view of its combativeness ("game" = the willingness to fight up to the end and never give up). Thanks to its combativeness, the Pit Bull can beat some higher and heavier dogs. But that game also has some negative consequences, that if a Pit is set against a much stronger opponent, it fights to the end and does not give up and let itself be torn to pieces. "Trocha do mlyna" is adding: *„Personally, i am a great protester against the so much praised game. If two are at war with each other and one of them recognizes that he has no chance to win, he capitulates, in Nature it goes in this way (dog usually spares the weaker one if it capitulates). He who makes a war to the end without a consideration is compared to psychically labile individuals. Consider it yourselves a step against the laws of Nature. Such individuals are among people also, and the medical science calls them psychopaths.”*

As a professional APBT fights report, i have placed here some photos anonymously sent by a man with a "Vita" nickname. They show bloody "gamebred" Pitbulls fights that are illegally taking place in many places of this bloody planet:



Pitbulls fight many breeds, for example also Dogue de Argentino:



These dogs are chased against one another by humans. The aggression against other dogs is evoked in them on purpose:



Whilst Pit Bull Terriers fight in America, "Shah" shows Gull Terrier fights in Pakistan (an equivalent opponent of the American Pit Bull Terrier):



"Trocha do mlyna" again: „*The APBT inception is caused by the desire of people to see more (than a normal dog fight where the losing dog gives up itself, but on the contrary, the fight where dog is fighting to the end even if it is tore to pieces – comment), and this desire created doggy psychopaths in its way.*

The fame of Pitbulls is overcoming the borders and people would be able to set them even against elephants if that would not do (if would not be enough that they set them against stronger dogs - comment). We all know that Pit Bull is the best, but we must let it in its category of weight. If we consider its weight and set against it a CO in its weight (try to imagine that) then the Pit bull is a winner. But if we consider reality, it is not. The life is such. No one is interested in lower-weight winner but in the heavy one. Take a winner of the lower-weight category and set it against an average fighter of the heavy one, and the result is clear. For people it is not enough the no-tiredness ability of fight but they even let them steamroller by such machines like Ovcharkas etc. If i should agree with fights

for the combative ability keeping in dogs of a Pit Bull type, then only within their kind. Fights between Ovcharkas and Pit Bulls are as unjustified as the life itself." To the Pit Bull, Mr. "Trocha do mlyna" still adds: „I have had a Pit two years and a splendid dog, but he would open the door for a thief and he would tell him where i have money if he could."

Mr. "Pavel" explains to this: *„In the beginning of the last century, the Pit Bull was an untiring fighting machine. It was used to cut paws of some individuals during mouth hold similarly to Bull Dog. Mothers were killing puppies, the dog was killing the bitch. Also their combativeness was above the one of today's Pit. I do not believe that today's Pitbulls reach the fighting qualities of Colby's lines, for example.*

Pit Bulls from game line are more combative. When dog fighting (i do not think of Pit Bulls only) is gameness one of many factors. Pit Bulls admirers used to perceive the game as only one assessing criterion and they deduced that the Pit - as only one breed with true game (which is not true) - is unbeatable and any other breed simply "does not have any chance" because Pitbull is fighting to the last breath. In extreme cases that are not rare, though, Pit's fans almost do not take other dogs for dogs. But as for example Tosa and APBT mixed fights proven, Pit is not unbeatable. From this reason Pit beats Dogo only rarely in the streets, which (if that is not an unmovable colossus of shows) manages injure it seriously or even kill it. Dogo is Dogo, good. But there are also dogs as large as Dogo but more agile with a bigger stamina, muscles and jaw power. I have seen almost a hour-lasting Kangals fight. Believe, i know that from a certain point of view, APBT is an invincible fighter. But compared to other breeds from the realm of dogs used for fighting one another and beasts, it is not unbeatable. Within that 50 minutes of fight, such trained Kangal would manage to destroy the Pit Bull Terrier. It is a fact. I admire American Pit Bull Terrier, in some point it is beyond compare to other dogs. But that is not a reason why do not mention hundreds times proven facts and my valid opinion."

The photos of Akbash versus game American Pit Bull Terrier fight (documentation by Mr. "Oguz"):



The Akbash was covered himself masterfully, shied his paws from the Pitbull to do not be held, he protracted his head forward and pressed the APBT down. He waited for the moment when the APBT stopped to snap and then shook with it strongly and took it out in this way gradually. I want to add that it is nonsense to claim than Pitbull does not feel pain when it fights. The Pitbull was heard something between growling and a painful whimper. He suffered. Who got the idea to send such small dogs like APBT against Owtcharkas? When it is held by a CO dog type, then it cannot stand it. When an Owtcharka holds a Pitbull, it cannot turn - it is missing a free skin. But when a Pitbull holds an Owtcharka, it can turn itself thanks to free skin and long coat. Even the strongest bite pressure has no use for APBT if it is only able to hold a piece of Owtcharka's free skin. On the other way round, it manages theoretically to crush a paw of a larger opponent, but when the Akbash held the Pit's neck strongly, he already did not have the power because of pressured neck muscles and the Akbash plucked his paw from the APBT's jaw and then hidden it handily:



Finally, they had to take the Pit Bull from the Akbash's jaw:



APBT simply does not reach the great Owstcharkas level! Mr. Torin is adding to that: „*Personally, i think that Owstcharkas and/or giant shepherds can beat Pit Bull due to a clear reason. First the advantage of weight, second they also are tested through hundreds of years and improved at fight (unlike the Pitbull, they were provided the training by Nature itself). Surely another one is Tosa Inu, also a big weight difference, and i would venture to say that also a Fila Brasileiro that looks awkwardly, despite this it is able to be unbelievable quick (also proven at fights with Jaguars etc.) and surely many Molosses can line up a Pitbull.*” So if somebody thinks that the Pitbull is the strongest dog on the world or only one true fighting dog, he should change his opinion, because Pitbulls are losing the majority of fights against Bully Kutta, Kangal and Caucasian or Central Asian Owstcharkas. And one more fact, as i was told by an expert, in Pitbull fighting line, only two of seven are good at fighting and there is less number of the fighting lines. So if taken generally, the majority of today's Pitbulls does not manage to fight very good.

The Akbash fought a Rottweiler too (documentation by Mr. "Oguz"). It is necessary to add that the Pit Bull was more combative than the Rottweiler (he was biting everywhere where he was allowed to bite - but it was no use to him anyway) but from the beginning of the fight, he was bitten more than the Rottweiler. When the Akbash bit the Rottweiler, he took in his mouth only a skin and a piece of neck's muscles, whereas in the Pit Bull, he took in his mouth almost the entire neck or head. There were seen larger consequences on bitten APBT than on bitten Rottie. The Rottweiler is larger and heavier, but not as combative as the Pitbull. It is smaller and weaker in its way, but more combative with better reactions. They are differential breeds with other merits and weaknesses. And similarly to the Pit Bull, also the Rottweiler lost the fight with the Akbash:





We have seen many videos, photos and dog fights. And we wanted to make a conclusion of this as far as power or combativeness of respective breeds. Finally we agreed that American Pit Bull Terrier is not the best one, but Owtcharkas, giant shepherds and several Molossian breeds are the best.

Also Mr. "Pavel" has no doubt about the Owtcharkas/giant shepherds primacy at dog fighting: *"It is the fact that even a death game Pit Bull that was in the ring many times is not to have a chance against a well-trained Owtcharka."* Further he adds: *"To send a Pit against an Owtcharka, it is an extremely inhuman and contemptible act. On the other hand, each of us knows that if we believe something and know something and somebody oppugns our opinion, we can prove him ours in a very unstandard way (in given case, through the beating of Pitbulls by stronger dogs so that Pitbulls fans will understand that their APBTs are not the strongest ones – comment) - also this is a reason for these fights. The Pitbull breeders really believe that they have an insuperable treasure at home. They are right in some respects, in others they are not."*

People often ask why there always is searching of dogs that are able to beat the Pitbull. The answer is prosaic: bets in illegal mixed dog fights. All through the world, a lot of money is betted on fighting dogs. If one of them is the American Pitbull Terrier, most of bets goes to it and that is why it is possible to win much money on the victory of other dog over the Pit."

Also a Bandogge was said to rightfully be a very strong dog. In fighting Bandogs, it was taken care of the cross in such a way that a Pit was from a fighting line and a Moloss was as strong as possible. So the Bandogge gained a higher height and weight, but its game and movability decreased a bit. But this does not change the fact that the Bandog can be an excellent fighter.

I am preferring my "wolf type" (breeds staying closer to the wolf are more efficient than other breeds of the same weight - comment). Mr. "Pavel" thinks: *"As far as dogs and the wolf their ancestor, single doggy breeds manage to conquer the wolf in every single aspect (greyhounds are more rapid than the wolf, Molosses are stronger, Bloodhounds have a better sense of tracking etc.). On the other way round, hardly any dog breed is as universally composed, universally working as the wolf."*

I have the experience, that wolfdogs fight best in a free space, see two examples.

Long ago, Bredy fought a German Shepherd for several times (it happened on the premise that we controlled, the owner of which has a German Shepherd in a cage with a corrupted fence and therefore the GSD often run away). When they fought beside or in the gatehouse, Bredy always won and pulled the Shepherd down. But when they fought in a free space outside, the German Shepherd was more rapid, quickly bit Bredy and then dodged away. They fought several times and the result has always been the same: when in a small space, it always was the victory of Bredy, and when in a free space, it always was the superiority of the German Shepherd. With no exception. From this it results, that when in free space, the universally built dogs are better (my wolf-type), but when in small space or in the ring, those are better who can strongly hold the other dog and overpower it by their strength in holding. Mr. Torin tells about this: *"I have a RTW as well, and when he fought a GSD several times, he was not so good in free space, but when they met in a narrow corridor, the result was reversed. It is as you write, the wolfdogs in free space are amazing (it will only do to take a look at wolves fight in a pack, it is dodge away, attack, dodge away etc.)"*

"Trocha do mlyna" is closing this by proper words: *"These dogs (fighting breeds – comment) are made for fight among themselves, not for our defense, that is why only circusy fighters for me (despite this beautiful and i take them), but i am personally concerned in dogs like a Fila Brasileiro - faithful, it does not let itself be touched by a stranger (i like Mr. Kastl that he wants to prefer that in RTW also). You, people who have the fighting dogs, they are splendid but do not make half-gods from them. They are nothing for our defense, i know it, so their function is elsewhere. I want to have a watcher in my house, not a fighter."*

One way or other, real dog fighting is dangerous and it is more harmful than useful to dogs accordingly to the opinion of the most people participating in our discussion.

Number One In Dog Fighting

In the older version of this book, i named the comparing graph as "the table of breeds power", where i gave English and Spanish Mastiff on the highest position. Mr. Pavel let heard himself in this way: *„Mr. Kastl, please do not take this couple of Mastiffs for the best fighters. Although they are strong dogs, they are too heavy, clumsy, and they do not have a too good stamina neither long range of other preconditions. I have seen a video where a very movable English Mastiff plays with a Kangal female. And she swaps with him in such a way that you would not believe. Surely, a Neapolitan Mastiff has better qualities, it is more rapid, more aggressive and has a quickfire mouth hold."*

Mr. "Trocha do mlyna" makes it even more precise: *„We cannot claim that it is about the power of dogs, but it is the ability to fight. If i would be to class doggy warriors, so if we would consider the superiority of weight, then we find CO, Tosa and Bully Kutta in the first group."*

Caucasian Owtcharka versus Central Asian Owtcharka fight, and the fight between two Central Asian Owtcharkas (by Dima Korotayev, Pressphotos agency <http://www.pressphotos.net/>):



There is Tosa vs Tosa fight on the following photos from "Gatman":



„CAO and Pitbull belong to the second one ("gamebred" lines are more combative but the other are less efficient, so that i would include them into the third group and i would keep CAO already in the first one, because CO vs CAO is 6:4 which is similar - comment), American Bulldog, Bandog, Dogo Argentino and Fila Brasileiro. The third group would include Bull Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier,

RTW, GSD, Akita (i did not include Bull Mastiff and so on, i do not know how they make a war and how they use their advantage of weight)."

Caucasian Owtdcharka ("Pravo tesaku" the kennel):



Central Asian Owtdcharkas, a male (Murat, the Ukrainian champion in dog fighting) and a female (Asy) after the skirmish with her sister (photos by Hana Chudomelova):



The he still adds: „You know, there are many doggy machines (Boerboel alias Burish Bulldog, Siberian Defense Dog alias Siberian Mastiff, Sindh Mastiff, Afghan Koochees, Tibetan Mastiff, American Allaunt and other - comment) and who knows how many of them are still arising through cross-breeding. It is hardly possible to say who and where belongs to. But i am still convinced that Natural breeds belong to the "top" from the reason of their many hundreds of years lasting training with animal opponents. The fight has never been stopped by the owners, but he who will survive that has always been the thing that mattered. Only the best ones remained."

Low-quality photos of fighting Bully Kutta (it overpowers at least 80% of gamebred Pitbulls and almost all the other breeds) from Pakistan, my thanks go to the man that is called "Shah":





Bully Kutta photos by "Zippy" (<http://www.freewebs.com/beasts-from-the-east/index.htm>):



Mr. "Pavel" affirms: *„Even if the Caucasian Owtcharka - if taken generally - ářčáářis not the most combative dog in the world, it hardly finds an equal competitor thanks to its power, nimbleness and anatomical possibilities."* As far as the strongest breeds in dog fighting, Mr. "Trocha do mlyna", personally, would go with the version, that: *„If we do not consider the individual (an exceptionally strong individual of other breed – comment), the Caucasian or CAO would be the not-overpowered."* I personally would rather go with the CO because it has a long tail in contrast with the CAO (a better movement co-ordination) and a thicker coat that saves it better a bit. Also "Trocha do mlyna" agrees with that: *„Though they have their tails taken off (CAOs – comment), so as it has already been said, their future owners (better said barbars) keep their tails long for the purpose of being better at fight (to co-ordinate better)." As far as cut tails and ears, when the dog is missing its tail, it really can worsen its co-ordination of movement, during repeated and quick turning around, especially. However, cut ears do not hold its movement down, but sometimes can badly influence its state of health (the wind or cold can get into its ears and it can have a headache).*

A woman said to Mr. Pavel this: *"Though i have a CO, i would not let it freely fight other animal! Why are you so much excited by that, why are you always solving that?"* And Mr. Pavel explained to her: *„Nice Missis, if no one before you let his CO fight other animal, so today you would not have any CO (such as it is - comment)! Think!"*

Speaking of him that has the highest percent of probability to leave the fight not defeated, it is just the Caucasian Owtcharka to my opinion, too (big, strong, movable, the combination of the wolfdogs movability with the power of Molossian breeds joined with big height and weight, free skin and thick coat that save it), further another ones similar to it (Akbash, Central Asian Owtcharka, Kangal) and also the breeds like Bully Kutta, Boerboel, Sindh Mastiff and Tosa, a Bandogge partially as well as Fila Brasileiro, Presa, gamebred Pitbull, and the better ones of Neapolitan Mastiffs, Bull Mastiffs and Dogues de Bordeaux. In some giant Molosses like English mastiff or Spanish mastiff (great power, height and weight, though less combativeness) it is hard to class them as dog vs dog fighters. First they are not used for it, second it is difficult to estimate their combativeness and stamina when a long-lasting fight, eventually.

Female Akbash at work with a flock (photos by Mr. and Mrs. Drew & Diane Spisak):



Here are placed the photos of Kangal vs Cane Corso fight (i consider it a smaller version of Neapolitan Mastiff). The Kangal won, it simply was very quick and put the Cane Corso down (documentation by Mr. "Oguz"):



As soon as the Kangal discovered that he is stronger, he released the Cane Corso and let it go. It still pulled his skin for a short time, then walked away and sat at the edge of the garden. And the fight was over:



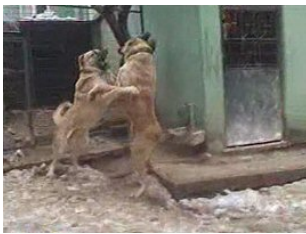
I have asked Mr. "Oguz": *„What is the reason for dog fighting in your country? To have puppies after the strongest dogs, to know which breed or kennel is stronger or better, to keep fighting readiness of dogs...?”* And he wrote back: *„Some people do it for money, others to keep dogs in shape. They sell Kangals, they have to be strong and good fighters. People want that.”* My another question was *„Is Kangal stronger than Tosa?”* Mr. Oguz answered: *„I think, yes. Both are good fighters, but Kangals have a slight advantage.”* My reaction: *„So we can say Kangal vs Tosa 6/10?”*, therewith this answer followed: *„Yes.”* I continued: *„And what about Kangal vs CO?”* Mr. "Oguz" answered: *„I dont know. COs can be pretty strong. It depends on the individual.”* It is necessary to add, that a puppy from fighting line can cost up to 20.000,- euros. But the truth is that Kangals as

wolfdogs are not used for fighting in the ring, they turned out to be better fighters in free space.

The following photos was sent by the namesake of this breed, "Kangal666":



When two Kangals fight, it looks like that (documentation by Mr. "Oguz"):



Mr. "Oguz", an expert about dog fighting, is comparing Pit Bull Terrier and Tosa to Kangal in this way:

*„APBT, Tosa true canine warriors? Kangals have a MUCH harder life than any fighting dog!!!
Fighting dogs dont fight every day. Kangals do!!
Fighting dogs dont have to work in -30 degree celcius, Kangals do!
Fighting dogs dont have to work in 40 degree celcius, Kangals do!
Fighting dogs dont have to fight wolfpacks, bears, leopards, Kangals do!
Fighting dogs dont stay weeks without food or water, Kangals do!
Now tell me, does the APBT look like a canine warrior compared with Kangals? NO!!*

It was also talked of a dog's weight necessary for resisting its opponents and Mr. "Nerosekdas" said about it: *„It will fully be sufficient a certain weight border when the dog is able to stand the chest impacts of other dog (many dogs do that) and the affect from the power of the other dog's side."* My opinion is that this weight border is 50 kilograms or more. Maybe it can be said that each breed that has at least some fighting endowments and the weight above a quintal is able to successfully fight the other dogs.

Some people claim, that fights are won by dogs with the highest "game" (combativeness). But for example the Caucasian simply grasps the other (possibly even gamebred) dog and tears it to two

pieces regardless of whether or not it has or has not the game. What use has the game of the defeated dog? If it had not any, it could give up and survive. But because it had that, it died, because it has only had the game which is not sufficient itself, and it had nothing more what is necessary for dog fighting also: a necessary height, weight, rapidness, sense for the weak point of the opponent, free skin and thick coat.

On the Near East, people who are living in the villages let their dogs fight to discover which one is better and to keep their combativeness (photos by "Gatman", Afghan Koochee vs Kangal for the first, then Estrela Mountain Dogs and Sarplaninacs for the last):



Dog Fighting As A Sport For Keeping The Dog In Shape

As a well-known proverb says: „The fire is a good servant but it is a bad master.” And it is fully valid for dog fighting too. It can be both the factor that destroys dogs and the means how to prevent their degeneration and how to keep their physical and mental shape including social feeling.

There are countries where dogs tear one another to pieces and there are countries where there is no dog fighting. I think that both of these extremes (fight to the death and no fight) should be replaced with a soft and milder form of dog fighting. For because of the cruelty and bloodiness of real dog fighting, these fights are becoming banned in many countries and their sporting form is legalized instead, dog wrestling most often. Mr. „Oguz” is talking about this: *„When wrestling, its forbidden to bite to harm the opponent. Its not cruel. Its a sport.”* „Gatman” adds: *„Yes, a lot of countries are embracing this and it is not illegal. I know countries like China, India, Japan already dog fitness fights.”*

For the first, let's realize the difference between a dangerous fight of dogs in its real, professional appearance, and on the other way round in its sporting and limited form. When professional and/or real dog fighting, dogs often fight and they are chased against one another and the fight often ends in a heavy injury or death. The fights are hold either for money or for gameness keeping and participating dogs belong to fighting breeds, usually.

The fact is, that any real and professional dog fighting is a cruel thing and i disagree with it. I also disagree with that „gameness”. But on the other hand i think that sport fighting is useful to dogs.

Fitness dog fighting serves the keeping of genetic endowments for defense against other dogs and for natural dominance tendencies preservation and for dog's shape. We do it with dogs that do not belong among fighting breeds (fighting breeds exceptionally, but it cannot be a game line) going by the rules and watched by a human to prevent any injury. When the fight looks dangerously to one of the dogs, the owners or watchers have to tear them off each other immediately.

There are six main kinds of this milder and sporting form of dog fighting:

Play fighting (playfighting)

It deals with fighting plays that are between a puppy and an adult dog, above all, or among young and familiar dogs. Dogs play using fighting techniques at that but they do not hurt each other.

Two German Shepherds do fighting play:



Agar and his acquaintance dog called Basti (Agar let Basti snap after himself):



Fitness dog fighting

Fitness dog fighting (FDF) = dominance tendencies realization under the sight of humans to prevent an injury = a greater pleasure than pain is caused to the dog (it realizes itself both socially and physically, and it makes him more happy than unhappy since its feeling are pleasant, it discharges itself and has no significant injury at the same time.).

The motto of fitness dog fighting:

If dogs will fight fully up to the bottom of their powers, they will mutilate or kill each other. And on the other hand, if they will not fight at all, they will degenerate and will lose their original genetic endowments. That is why fitness dog fights are practiced to preserve the original genetic endowments, to satisfy dogs desire to fight and to keep them healthy at the same time.

However, when doing fitness dog fighting, it is necessary to go by the following rules:

1. Both fighting dogs must be young so that their skirmish would not be too dangerous. They should be between a puppy and an adult dog border, let's say 1 - 1,25 year old (if they are adult fully, the carefulness and immediate impact of humans are necessary in case of a threatening injury).
2. Both participating dogs must be equally strong.
3. The owners are keeping themselves at a several meters distance from the Dogs to make them behave naturally (dog with its master beyond its back can be more aggressive).
4. The fight is taking place in natural environment, somewhere in the meadow at best (like ordinary on a walk).
5. The dogs are not forced to fight but they are unleashed and they only fight if they themselves want to. And when they do not want to fight there is no fight.
6. Participating dog is fighting a strange dog only, because familiar dogs fight within the pack - for example - does not prepare the dog for a real conflict with a strange dog (for instance our experience with a Dogue de Bordeaux male that used to play up to fight with familiar dogs, but he however has not been prepared for an attack of a strange dog that wanted to hurt him).
7. When the fight seems to be dangerous to one of the dogs, the owners have to tear the dogs off each other immediately.
8. Fitness dog fighting is not practiced with fighting dog breeds [for example a Pit Bull that wants to fight up to the end because man created him for this. Yes. But the other, normal dogs, fight one another and stop in time most often without necessity to strangle the other one - simply said they only clear one another about their position], but with higher guard and utility breeds only (a bit of

dominance is their nature) and with those Molossian ones that are not fighting ones par excellence (Bull Mastiff, Fila Brasileiro, Dogue de Bordeaux, English Mastiff, Spanish Mastiff and so on).

The photos of dominant behavior and fitness dog fighting at the same time between an average Rottweiler and an overgrown German Shepherd. When they met, firstly they neither growled at each other and looked broad-minded. A little later, they snapped at each other for several times,



but ceased immediately. Then they walked around each other for long minutes and smelled each other.



After a longer while, there was a short fight between them:



After a short while, the dogs ceased to snap and walked around each other again.

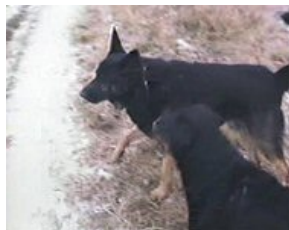




Then they snapped symbolically after each other for the last time,



and finally, they parted calmly.



Temperament test

Dogs have to show dominance tendencies and no fear of other dogs.

Dog wrestling

It deals with a wrestling fight in the ring. Humans control both dogs to do not bite each other dangerously and they are allowed to wrestle by the rules. This wrestling consists of long-lasting fights and participating dogs must be in good shape to stand it for long minutes. The most well-known example of the dog wrestling is Tosa sumo wrestling from Japan.

Tosa sumo wrestling is an excellent sport. Dogs are competing under the sight of the watcher (he interferes in the case of necessity) as we can see on the following photos from Mr. Lee (<http://www.fightingtosa.com>):



The other excellent web site hosting Tosa wrestling videos is <http://www.tosainu.jp/index2.html>:



I have seen tens of Tosa sumo wrestling videos and i have to say that it can also be called fitness dog fighting in a way. The dogs are comprehensively trained even in the fighting respect. Mr. Pavel adds: *„Nor only one of the fights is the wrestling with no drop of the blood sayed by breeders (i understand it, they do want no negative image of the breed). It is not like that. Litres of the blood do not flow and fighting readiness and the qualities of the breed are kept genetically.“*

Muzzle dog fighting

Participating dogs are fitted with a muzzle to prevent an injury. This isn't sufficient to keep the dogs fully fit in fighting respect, but they can train chest-to-chest impact, some snapping and show some dominance tendencies.

Protected dog fighting

Both participating dogs must wear a special protective clothes that prevent any injury. They can bite the protective clothes of the other dog fully and there will be no injury. The only one thing that isn't trained at that is a pain-resistance.

The truth is that i am a man that do not want let the dogs degenerate. I like breeds like Bandog, Boerboel, Bull Mastiff, Cane Corso, Dogue de Bordeaux, Great Swiss Mountain Dog, Fila Brasileiro, Neapolitan Mastiff, Perro de Presa, Rottweiler and Tosa. And i want to preserve their original shape. I simply believe that dog breeds lived in the history by a certain way and thanks to it they developed as they developed. And if we do love them, then we should provide them with what they did through ages, so that in given case a bit of fighting, too.

When i met a Dogue de Bordeaux male (he was released without a leash and without a muzzle) which my dog (RTW) easily defeated and which was not able to defend himself, i realized that the owners of the Dogue and of his ancestors bred them to be companions only, and those dogs began to degenerate. Some of them cannot defend against other dog (but some of them are still very good fighters!). If this will continue, my beloved breeds will finish or will changed into the manure. Without a bit of fighting, they will degenerate quickly.

Some discussion on the subject:

As Mr. "Torin" says: *„Yea, that is true, why let the dogs fight, but it was necessary much of doggy pain to enable inception of such breeds like Pit, Tosa etc. Also other breeds had to pass their exam (RTW, Fila etc.) and now i have to agree with Mr. Kastl a little, that it would be question of few generations and we have four-footed fondlers here. If we take it into consideration, so in a form of play or i do not know how to say that, it surely is useful to let dogs of the same weight fight. But it is not possible in all breeds. Breeds like Pit, Dogo etc. can fight to the lest droplet of the blood because it is given by genes in this way. In GSD, RTW, there can also exceptionally be fight to the death, but it usually ends in what was on the video (video of fitness dog fighting, where dogs snapped a bit but did not hurt each other – comment).“*

Someone no-named told me this: „*It is not about animal torturing if two dogs fight who want to... and by the rules if someone of the disputants read them* (the rules of fitness dog fighting two times a life under the sight of humans – comment)... *Try to release two Pitbulls, Rotties, Central Asians, Caucasians or other dominant dogs... what they would do? They attack one another... Of course, it could be suppressed, but why, for these dogs are unique and charming with that...*" I answer: You are right. For they want to fight and so-called "normal breeder" does allow that never. Many dogs are in a better mood after they fought, as i know from experience. Simply said, they released their old emotions and drives. And if that is in accordance with the rules and under the supervision (to prevent injuries), then i think it is more useful to dogs than harmful.

"Trocha do mlyna" is complementing that: „*To what was said by Mr. Kastl on the very beginning* (the beginning of our discussion about this subject – comment), *simply keep the dogs by means of fitness fights. Firstly it sounds moronically, but if we thought of it deeper, it is true. No fights to the death, but controlled fights.*"

When adult dogs meet and display dominance tendencies, it is also a good way to keep their physical shape and social feeling (Agar and his acquaintance Bandog Apollo):



[Firstly Agar and Apollo treated each other relatively softly (see the photos), only showed their teeth and jostled into each other (we thought they could become friends). However, Agar used to attack Apollo to win the leading position and once when walking the dogs in the forest, there was a fight between them (the fight looked scoreless in the beginning, but later Apollo was better), and we finally had to tear the dogs off each other. Since that time we held them separately and on a leash.

Once Apollo was at his owner's girlfriend place who breed Great Danes. It happen that Apollo fought a giant Dane male there. Their owners had to separate them using water. The fight lasted several minutes and both dogs were equally wounded.]

Bredy and Agar (when they were released, they used to make such a gesture and snapped after each other symbolically):



Mr. "Chvd" thoughts of it: *„Fitness dog fighting = the concept created by one man, nothing is called like that in praxis. Dog does not have wrestling in its genes, only fight for its opponent subjection. And this could be those fitness dog fights. So that it could end after a minute, 10 seconds or only by a growl. But that all is described here (the FDF rules - comment). It should not be about fights but about natural dominance tendencies displaying, do we understand one another?“* For discussing people Mr. "Chvd" is further adding: *„Fitness dog fighting was talked of here. Is that illegal, forbidden by law???? After all, there is no such term officially, one man recently came with this idea. You read FIGHTING the word and you may go to hysterical shock. Let you take a Kynedryl or a Rohypnol or how that is called or contact your physician. Originally, FDF had to serve as a fight against dogs degeneration and for natural dominance tendencies keeping whereas gameness (that is developed in fighting breeds for real dog fighting - comment) is a from A to Z denial of social feeling and within the pack behavior. Dog's descendants (when a gentle modern education - comment) that (FDF - comment) will already not know. Logically, there will only be a degenerated spoilage of the dog. And the prevention of this, it was the original intention of the man that came with this idea. Either we want to have dogs or exterior templates, that should be made clear!!*

Every proper (or not degenerated) dog is to display some dominance tendencies. Without them, it could not assert itself in the pack nor take a valid position among other dogs. To be strong genetically, these tendencies require their experiencing including a snapping with other dogs. With no dominance tendencies, dog ceases to be dog (and dog is a beast!), but degenerated spoilage. If we suppressed dog's dominance tendencies, we destroyed it. Mr. "Chvd" explains: *„Dominance is necessary in all dog breeds. The breed that displays no natural domination is not dog breed any more! It is only covetable to do not lose natural domination and desire to assert oneself. The author does not want to breed dogs for FDF, he wants to help non-degeneration of the dog family by means of it. The author does not claim that if one dog do fitness fighting that it is clear that it will not degenerate. But here is the thing that matters: If all the dogs of GSD will not fight at all - in the frame of clearing about their position among the other dogs - let's say during 50 generations, what will happen about them?“*

As what could be said about genetic in relation with fitness dog fighting, "Chvd" explains: *„It is clear that dog is born with genetic equipment. But it can be influenced by controlled selection in the course of generations. I think that natural aggression (rather domination than aggressivity) is covetable at least in some breeds. And if man changed some dogs into couch toys, oh i am really sorry and i disagree with it.“* About the difference between professional (real) dog fighting and the fitness one "Chvd" tells the following: *„The difference is that when FDF no one supposes that after the end one of the dogs will miss its nose, ear, paw or will have a serious injury!“* Further he adds: *„For which breeds is that suitable? I CANNOT ANSWER PRECISELY, BUT I SUPPOSE THAT FOR THOSE THAT ARE TO STAY TO BE DOGS AND NOT COUCH PILLOWS! SURELY NOT FOR GAMEBRED LINES WHICH ARE LEAD FOR FIGHTING NOT FOR DOMINATION!!“* About usefulness of FDF and temperament tests in CAO, Mr. "Chvd" says the following: *„Why breed dogs selection consists in it? A mistake? And not only in CAO. Of course, i do not thought of exterior CAO as fleecy dogs with no use! There are many dogs that will rather play and no one will force them to fight, but there are dogs who would - in Nature - try to become the leader, so why let them not try it... simply fight... The dogs know when to cease most of the time (and if they will not know, a human will intervene - comment)..."*

Some people suggested to let the dogs fight fitted with muzzles, but i am convinced that this would not be enough to keep them fit in fighting respect. When muzzles, the fight is different and dogs cannot train naturally. I have seen it for several times. Dogs had monocles under their eyes and grazed noses. They also can fix at that that it uses to act without biting the other. That would harm them even if they can train chest-to-chest impact and mutual pushing. When fitted with muzzles, they can often bite their face through or their teeth can hook to muzzle's wire.

One way or other, sporting dog fighting is less dangerous than the real one and accordingly to the opinion of most of people participating in our discussion, it is more useful to dogs than harmful.

Defense (Of The Owner, His Or Her Family And Property)

Dog versus dog is a very favorite theme of fighting breeds owners, especially. The ability to beat the other dog is a very appreciate dog's quality. But i am convinced that dog's ability to defend its owner and his or her possession and family should be in the first place, that is **dog versus man**.

The probability of the necessity that your dog would have to defend you against a dog is less probable than that it would have to defend you against a human. Therefore the dog's ability to fight other dogs is less important than its ability to defend you against other people. Do you agree?

Why do we want to have a sharp dog? Because a danger of the other people's (animal eventually) side threatens us. Some of them are robbing, killing, doing a harm to others and they can do it to us as well. If there were no thieves, murderers etc. on the world, there would be no danger that other people could threaten us. Then we would cease to want to have good defenders, and companion breeds that train the agility would do.

From the defense viewpoint, there are three main groups of dogs:

1) Dogs that attack almost everybody. Statistics proved that these dogs bite innocent people more often than real villains.

2) Dogs that are half-sharp. On the one hand, they still are socialized halfway, on the other hand not reliable fully when in defense, though already useable partially against a human enemy.

3) Dogs that do not defend. Either they are timorous or too phlegmatic or, on the other way round, too good.

Each group has its advantage and disadvantage. Possibly, the second one may be the best, only if you do not have real enemies, of course. If you do, then the first one is the best.

I know that modern dog defense training is bad due to more reasons. The first reason is no training reminding and/or looking like real situation, that is defense training in natural environment - at home, on the garden, in the town street both in the day or in reverse in the night by means of a helper clothed in protective clothes hidden under normal one, so that the situation is looking truly to the dog. I think that only sleeve-biting training is detrimental to dogs. It is better to train protective clothes biting since dog is allowed to bit the entire body of the helper.

Protective clothes biting (Cane Corso called Diamonte, the owner of which is Dan Kierstead):



From the real owner defense viewpoint, the dog should not train defense using its "hunting drive" (being fixed on the sleeve holding and an absence of sense for fight with a human), but with sense for danger and human enemy paralyzation (dog is not to see a pray in the sleeve, but it is to see the enemy in the helper whom it tries to bite).

In less-aggressive breeds, the aggression should be much developed, in naturally sharp breeds is either developed also or do not suppressed at least. The basic rule has to be kept that (in puppies and young dogs especially) the dog can NEVER be fondled nor fed by a stranger, and no strangers can enter its holding that it watches.

An excerpt from "Aggressivity" the chapter and one more additional info:

If you want your dog to properly watch you and your property, you should keep the following rules:

1) Your house your castle. Let it be watched by a splendid dog that likes its work. Never let strangers enter your house. If yes, close your dog to the cage to prevent its direct contact with the people. Let it feel free to bite everybody who gets to your premise.

2) Never allow your dog be fed or fondled by strangers. You can train it is this way: A helper clothed in normally looking clothes - once a man, othertime a kindly speaking woman - is giving your dog a piece of a food and when it wants to accept it, the helper hits your dog or pulls its skin (in this moment, the dog has to attack the helper and you praised him). In this way, your dog gets used to the fact that if a stranger gives it a food, he or she can have bad intentions. For there are people who try to become friends with your dog by giving it a feeding and later they abuse that your dog got used to them and is awaiting a food from them.

3) Never allow your dog to become a friend of your neighbors or friends. In the course of time, the situation may reverse and there can be enemies from friendly neighbors or friends. Then you will appreciate that your dog does not like them.

[When your home territory defense training, the helper - intruder - with a hidden protective clothes under a normal one - not only hits the fence but also jumps over it or unlocks the door by his own key and gives the dog a food, and only then he attacks the dog and let himself to be overpowered by it.]

I have seen several situations where normally trained dogs failed: A secret female agent got herself to a premise watched by a dog. She kindly spoke to it and gave it a piece of a meat. The dog neither barked at her. Another secret male agent drove a car slowly along the street in the white day where a victim walked her dog. He stopped his car at the victim and began to kindly spoke to her. Her socialized dog showed no aggressivity and was unobservant. Another agent got himself into the flat of another victim that was not at home. Her dog was at home, but accepted food from the agent and let him enter its owner's room.

Every proper defender must consider every stranger a possible danger to its master. There is no other way for the dog to defend the owner fully except for aggressivity and/or attack towards all the strange people who are getting close to him. If your dog will attack all people, only then you will have the certainty that it will attack also him who wants to do harm to you.

The sharpness of many breeds is decreasing. Excessive obedience training as well as training at training area only damage dogs. By the words of "Trocha do mlyna": *„I would go with a change of the cynology as a whole in the frame of shows and examinations etc. (the shows i would keep for Poodles and similar toys), but such pointless turning around the leg, look to the left, sit, get down etc., that all is wrong, too old and with no perspectivity to the future. Personally, i am a big opponent of all the training areas and examinations etc. (attention, that is not valid for beginners, there it is more than necessary)."* Accordingly to me, the important thing is attune oneself with his or her dog, let it experience a few real situations (arranged ones respectively that looks truly to the dog), so that it would have to really fight, really defend its owner, not only at the training area. Otherwise, the defense ability would decrease. "Trocha do mlyna" the man is disgusted with that: *„How a Fila Brasileiro can allow the referee to touch its teeth?! Then it deals with a putrid apple."*

In "Dog fighting" we have already came to an approximate idea of single groups of dogs as far as their ability to fight other dogs. But how they are about the defense? "Trocha do mlyna" says about this: *„As we already have cleared it out, the kings of dog versus dog fights are largest sheepherding breeds and Owtcharkas. I personally appreciate on them that they have the first place at the defense and watching too. But i would still (to compare the quality of respective breeds as far as the defense ability – comment) create the groups of a defense character against human enemies. The first group is CO, Fila, the second CAO, Bandog, RTW, Dogo, GSD, Dobermann, Bull Mastif, Presas, all the Molosses, a fantastic Cane Corso. The third AmStaff, Bull Terrier, Collie and others (i thought not about the force of an attack, but of the judgement about the attack in the case of defense)."*

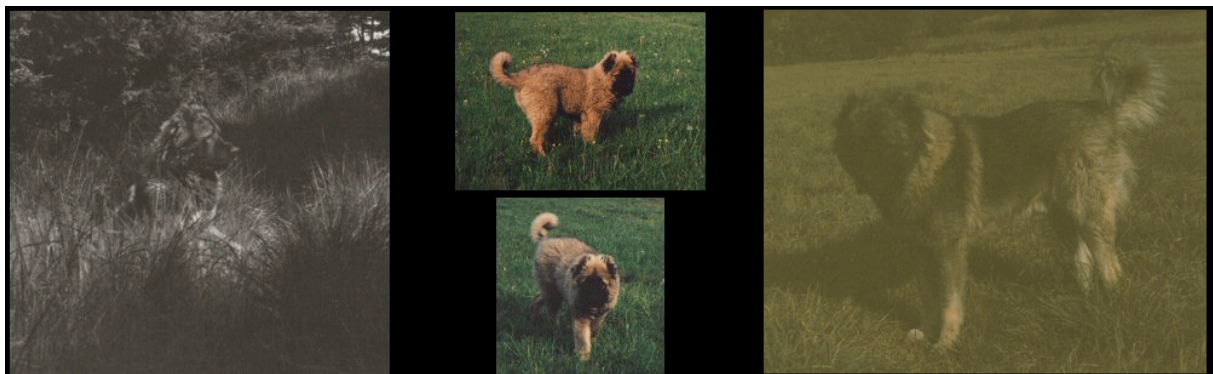
If we compare the defense abilities in breeds like giant shepherds and/or Owtcharkas, for instance Caucasian Owtcharka, or on the other way round in breeds like short-coated Molosses e.g. Rottweiler, "Trocha do mlyna" says: *„Caucasian Ovcharka is in comparison with Rottweiler as a Kalaschnikov compared to a 9 mm pistol, but both arms can kill."*

The Caucasian Owtcharka during teasing and sleeve-biting first, and then a Central Asian Owtcharka (dogs are held on a leash, otherwise they can attack the head; photos by Mr. and Mrs. Fronkovi "Pravo tesaku" the kennel <http://www.pravo-tesaku.com/>):



Let us take a look at the Caucasian Owtcharka for the first. It is a very good large premises watcher, it is able to attack an intruder at several hundreds of meters distance (it simply goes for him so far). My CO Gero for example used to hide himself in the shadow of cars and approached the thief with no noise and jump on him. In this way he has also beaten a man down. When a CO is somewhere alone with its master it splendidly defends him by attacking everybody who gets near. But when in the white day in the town streets or in the train, it usually is unobservant. For it does not manage to distinct very good when it is or is not to defend. I tried to learn him to bite the sleeve but when he was one year old he did not bite well (he began to be sharp about one year and half or even little later - these dogs are not maturing as soon as most of the other breeds), he simply did not want to hold the sleeve. Later i tried him on a biting roll using an experienced helper. Gero bit and pulled, the helper leaned forward, and Gero immediately released the biting roll and attacked the helper's throat. He dodged quickly and i pulled Gero away from the helper. But both clothes (the army masked) were torn near the throat. Then he said that he has ever seen nothing like that though he did the helper to many breeds. These dogs know very well that it has no sense to hold that what is put in front of them by a man. But they re-bite instinctively until they have a bite in the most vulnerable place.

Few photos of Gero:



Caucasian Owtcharka during the teasing and the sleeve-biting (pictures by Jana Zemanova):



As "Trocha do mlyna" claims: *"Thanks to the rare Ovcharkas presence in the cities (and there were not too much tragedies), they are not medially labelled as dangerous, at the same time it is clear how the thief and Ovcharka confrontation would end. I bet my shoes that it would be a death (in breeds of lower weight he has a kind of chance to escape)." But for example "Asyryn" calls the attention to the difference between single Owtcharkas and about the difference between a CO and a CAO she claims this: "There is a difference between a Caucasian and an Asian, the Russians themselves have a nice saying: „Caucasian firstly bites and then it thinks, Asian firstly thinks and then it bites."*

The Rottweiler, on the contrary, has a better sense to know when it is or is not to defend (i think that the sharpness of Rotties is decreasing a bit, too). My RTW Bredy bitten several people, i used him for a night police work. He has only had 40 kg but he was unyielding and incorruptible. When somebody tried to give him a food, he ignored it and attacked the man immediately. Only few dogs manage that! Once i have met a man who claims he will beat Bredy. It was an interesting fight. The man kicked Bredy away, pushed him down, but Bredy again jumped up and again snapped as long as he caught the hand of the man. Finally i had to tore Bredy off the man. And once he even managed to straighten a group of drunk people absolutely alone! For Rottweilers really are excellent defenders (fighting breeds are far cry from them!).

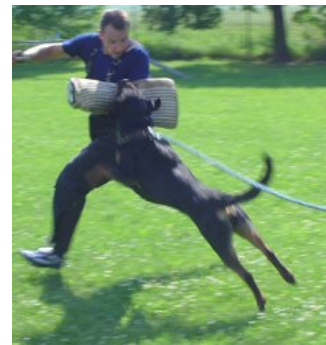
Bredy close to the end of his life:



But i have to say, that i was surprised nicely by my German Shepherd Rex (only 32 kg, 62 cm) as well, when we both were attacked by a drunken hooligan. He waved with his arms and began to jostle to both of us. On the beginning, i held my dog and told the man to leave us. He did not cease and hit my dog's head for several times. Then i released the leash and Rex started out and bit the man's arm through. Then the man cooled down and returns to the pub where his wound was disinfected by a vodka. And gave us a peace.

Some thought that it is hardly possible to calm aggressive dogs if they attack a human (problems to call them back), which is true partially. When the dog is really sharp and is fully tearing the enemies of its master, calling it back may lasts for a while, but RTW managed to return to peace quickly after the fight is over (a well-balanced character is required).

Short-coated Molosses sleeve-biting (Neapolitan Mastiff Herkul, Rottweiler Agar, and RTWs from "Anaco" the kennel and 2x "Ballotada" the kennel):



"Trocha do mlyna" tells: „ *A thousand of best alarms do not give so much peace for sleeping as a feeling that you have a truehearted and dauntless fighter near you that is able to fight for you up to the last breath.*" And where the feeling of certainty comes from?

When somebody lies nearest you who will fight for you and who like you (apart from the fight, it also has a good sense of hearing and olfaction and may hear or smell your enemy in time - to wake up its owner and he or she catches to aim the enemy with the pistol), then sleeping really goes more easily. Whoever would go to attack you, only the feeling that you are not alone, that someone will fall for you and with you, it warms your heart. Here is an excerpt on dog's faithfulness from my short story called "How I Searched Love And How I Find It": „*I found love behind the bared teeth of a beast that had no mercy with anybody, and, after all, the heart softer and more beautiful than those female creatures with attractively rounded hips and exuberant breasts, an embrace more frank than all the human friends. A love that did require neither money nor outside beauty from me. And that managed to forgive all the unfairness and betrayals better than people do.*"

I stress the fact that if you have real enemies, all the normally trained and socialized dogs are for no use. It is nice when dog obeys and is good with people, but when a murderer of its master comes and it admits him into the house with no fight and takes a feeding from him or, my God, even wags with its tail and even passes him his paw, hardly anything hurts as much as the owner's disappointment in his own dog.

"Trocha do mlyna" again: „*It is good to see an APBT defense training (it is laughable), also Torin laughs about that and i am sure that there is a difference in its defense and in the defense of Fila, RTW, Dobermann, GSD etc. As i know also RTW manages to fight to the last breath while defending its family (i think that it is the most important "game").*"

Teasing (Cinda and Mr. Ladislav Caslavsky):



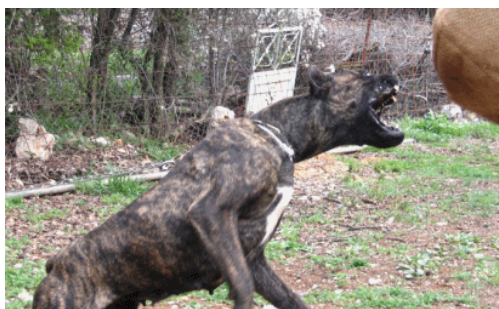
On the one hand, to have a sharp dog is fine, it however is necessary to add, that if a man has a dangerous dog, he or she must secure it well to be unable to escape for example from the garden to the street and tear there somebody. Is that even possible to secure a dangerous dog in a way it could never get out of the premise to the people outside? Is that possible to watch it during 100% of the dog's life time, all the locking of doors, the control of a fence and so on? "Trocha do mlyna": *I, personally, consider myself a dangerous man (i allowed myself to call me like that) and i would not have a certainty even against a GSD much less against a CO, since you would not have to succeed in paralyzing it by a grip and it can pull itself out and it may tear your throat, and such an Ovcharka would not be frightened and what if it deals with a woman or a child. We must realize that a strong dog is a kind of a weapon that can be bought freely but it can start to shoot by itself: it is necessary to have a large fence with the concrete under it and at all the cases in all the circumstances to precede everything and to be at least for three draws in the chessboard of life before your dog and solve all the situations preventively. Despite this everything can happen, nothing is hundred of percents sure (except for the death), it depends on how many percents we will help to make the entire result."*

To have a sharp dog it requires also power to hold it (i have seen a woman that was not able to hold her New Foundland Dog; when he wanted to fight, he got out of her weak hands easily) and the knowledge of the tactics how to hold the dog in a way it could not pull out of your hands (some dogs move themselves to the backwards and the muzzle as well as the collar can fall away; in this moment it is necessary to slacken the leash and pull it again when the dog ceases to pull to the backward).

So that we could get to the conclusion about defending dogs even if the conclusion results from the above-mentioned, let us concentrate the written facts again.

There are written thousands of prates in thousands of books, but i do KNOW how it really is in practice. Have you ever seen a CO tearing the head of an innocent woman and the blood everywhere around? I have! I have seen CO's and RTW's crackdowns and there was a big difference. CO = explosion and bringing down a human like an animal and then no interest. RTW (or a short-coated Moloss) = lesser explosion but stabile under all circumstances even among lots of people in the white day, when just Owtcharkas orientate badly.

A young pretty Cane Corso bitch called Della Porta Dipinta while training the sleeve-biting (Dracarys kennel Israel):



"Trocha do mlyna" explains: „I would go for the idea about dogs that are fit for us and for children especially. Yes, we all know who is the best etc. (Owtcharkas at dog fighting and in the human enemies destroying - comment), but in the beginning, your entire book was about why to choose a RTW and similar ones. They are the right ones for us as normal men who do not have large pasturages neither security agency. Keep giant shepherds in the light you introduced them in this book - as killers beyond compare, but not fit to our environment. They are not dogs of family, they are much stand-alone breeds (of course, they can also live in a family with children but their socialization is then very important), but they fall behind in comparison with e.g. Cane Corso as far as relationship to children and family as such. When a normal thief, biting of Rottweiler will do, than an uncompromising impact of a CO. It is sufficient to bite the thief (or a human enemy) and it is not necessary to mutilate or kill him like giant shepherds and Ovcharkas do. Rottweilers are also used by Police because of their adequate defense. Ovcharka cannot know the adequate defense, since it had to defend through centuries by the one only style - the harder one. They are not dogs of family as Molosses." The living prove of this affirmation is a Moscow Watchdog (Moscovskaya Storozhevaya Sobaka), which is a CO and Saint Bernard cross (perhaps even mixed with a small percent of Russian hunting dog) because of its character's improvement for watching purposes.

Moscow Watchdog (photos by Mr. and Mrs. Fronkovi, "Pravo tesaku" the kennel):



Moscow Watchdog sleeve-biting (photos by Jana Zemanova, "Rusky medved" the kennel <http://ruskymedved.akta.cz/>):

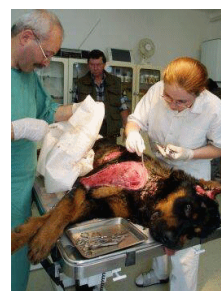


I would like to add, that as far as Owtcharkas socialization concerns, there is one big problem. If they are socialized properly and their nature made softer, they can be bad defenders. And when their aggressivity is let to be developed, then they are dangerous not only to strange people but quite often to the own ones. Therefore i find giant shepherds and Owtcharkas unsuitable companions of people who are living in a civilized human society.

Closing Resume Of Previous Chapters

In the part called "Through The Eyes Of Professionals" we firstly discussed dog fighting, above all. Mr. "Trocha do mlyna" is closing that by these words: *"In the end, i would want to say that it should be proceeded hardly against those idiots who make illegal fights (the real, professional ones - comment), against all the people without sentiment who are doing that for a better variety of their life and for money, against all the wretches who do not understand dogs but want to decide about them. However, it is necessary to let the dogs fight by a reasonable way (the sporting dog fighting - comment). For they are to be good fighters to be able to defend us. It is in them, though it sounds peculiarly, but it partly is the point in their life. That is why they became our companions - because of their ability to fight. Not for the reason that long ago people had nobody to fondle with (sad to say, today's situation is such that these breeds are bought by any lacquered missuses as companions for long evenings at the television). It is interesting, how many people buy an Owtscharka or a giant shepherd or a mountain dog that are able to survive in the wilderness and on the other hand, God forbid if their bow-wow fights somewhere. It is fondling only and granules instead of meat and indignation about the entire dog fighting theme. But where that all comes from (the nature and character of the Owtscharka type of dog - comment)? It is caused by many years lasting development, blood and coarse conditions with no mercy with the weak one. The development was conditioned by fights with wild animals and some of today's owners do not realize, that the dog was bred for this reason and (controlled) dog fighting preserves that in it at least partly. Simply there were breeds created through hundreds of years for herds and people protecting and their purpose was to stand against the opponent for the price of own death. And today, when people are worried about every dog fight, some of them let their dog neither growl at a strange dog and it is harming. Simply said: I will buy an Asian and the fight of two dogs is unacceptable to me = nonsense. If European culture is not skill enough for these breeds then let it avoid them, it has already vitiated a lot of them. It is good that this discussion arose, for it is not offending to speak about how to make that (a sporting dog fight - comment) in the frame of normal conditions, not to let a business with doggy pain become from it."* Then he still adds: *"If someone wants to judge us, then let him judge accordingly to our discussion. Since we speak about strong dogs, we do not agree with secret dog fights and we all condemned them (the real or professional ones - comment). We only try to find the way in the frame of the rules to preserve those dog qualities which are required by us."*

Here we can see the photos of cruel real/professional dog fighting consequences which flew all through the world:



In the interest of a raid on dog fighting in its cruel, professional form, we please you to contact [RSPCA](#) cruelty line 0870 55 55 999 or Police, if these fights are taking place somewhere in your neighborhood.

The worst form of dog fighting is when the fights between gamebred dogs that have a social feeling disorder and tear each other to pieces. It is necessary to forbid the gameness in dogs because it deals with an unnatural phenomenon, and let them only possess a healthy degree of domination. And keep this domination by a kind of fighting and/or wrestling dog sport. Nothing more nothing less.

We have also talked about defense and which breeds are best at that. Mr. "Trocha do mlyna" is closing this by these words: *"Who are the real kings? To me any breed that will stand itself against the attacker of its owner with the intention to defend him to the last breath."* So let it be German Shepherd, Hovawart, or "only" a cross of an unknown breed. Therefore, when choosing the breed, we should realize that it is not the only thing that matters. Some people buy a puppy of a certain breed that is known as being a good fighter or defender and later they can be disappointed that their dog is

not like that. It is both about the breed and about the respective dog - individual. Above all, it firstly depends on the individual and secondly on the breed, even if the breed is giving height, weight and some character's dispositions. But every dog differs from other dogs. For example a Golden Retriever is a companion breed and most dogs are good and softly-natured. But i knew one that fought very good and the other that hanged when mouth hold in the sleeve and the helper waved with him and he did not release. So the breed is not everything. Besides that, a long range of half-breeds can be good, for new breeds are arising by the cross of the old ones (i thought about the crossing not only in the Rottweiler but also in the German Shepherd whom i would cross with Spanish Mastiff and the result could be interesting).

I have one more comment upon the last chapter - Defense. It is proven by statistics that sharp dogs are biting the higher percent of innocent people than of evildoers. So they do more pity than good. And even if they would bit nobody, people are afraid when they go along the fence behind which an evil dog barks. They are passing through accompanied by fear that the dog can run away one day and bite them.

As it has already been written, we want to have sharp dogs to protect us. But was not it be ideal to need not those sharp dogs, if we would live in a perfect human society where there would be no danger to us from the other people's side? Then the splendid companion breeds would do for us, if nobody wanted to hurt us or rob us of something. The sharp ones would then be no use. And we would either stop to breed them or change them into the companion ones by the course of time.

One way or other, the most important thing is to be well together and so that dogs would serve people and people would serve dogs to a mutual contentedness.

Our closing resume is as follows:

1. The best fighters are giant shepherds and Owtcharkas (the breeds like CO, CAO, Akbash, Kangal and Karabash) and apart from them also Molossian breeds of the Tosa, Bully Kutta and Boerboel type (and to a degree also gamebred Pitbull, Bandogge and other).

2. Real dog fighting in its cruel, professional form, is unacceptable. But sporting dog fighting (fitness dog fighting, temperament test, dog wrestling and similarly) is less dangerous and useful to dogs.

3. Short-coated Molosses or simply said the breeds like Bull Mastiff, RTW, Cane Corso and similarly are ideal companions and defenders, and they are more fit for living with people than shepherds and Owtcharkas.

5. The breeds that are good both in dog fighting and in defending of their owners and good companions at the same time are Bandog, Fila Brasileiro, Boerboel and similar ones to them.

6. We will need aggressive and sharp dogs as long as we will be threatened by other people.

THE BEST BREEDS

Within this book, many strong breeds were talked of. It was also talked of the most important one - the defense of the owner. And because we need both good defenders and good companions, let us ask a question now:

Which breeds are ideal defenders and good companions at the same time?

Accordingly to my experience, short-coated Molossian breeds of medium to large size have the best character endowments. Sheepherding breeds and Owtcharkas (long-coated Molossian ones) are less trustworthy and mentally unstable (if we consider their too dangerous reaction while attacking a human, the goal of which often is the throat, face and the head).

What about the largest short-coated Molossian breeds like English Mastiff, these dogs are too calm even if self-confident. Rather special breeds like Spanish Mastiff - a halfbred of sheepherding dogs and a mastiff type of dog - are not so well-balanced in character like the English Mastiff but still a better nature than sheepherding dogs and Owtcharkas. Besides, the cold-weather resistance is greater than in the English Mastiff.

However, the largest Mastiffs are too much care and feed demanding. Therefore it is suitable to choose as a companion and defender such a breed in that the power of true Molosses were joined with rapidness and movability of smaller breeds. To be such a breed that would be not only strong but also rapid and that would neither be too slow-footed nor too feed demanding. Among such breeds we find these: Bandog (trubblue, above all), Boerboel, Bull Mastiff, Cane Corso, Dogue de Bordeaux, Great Swiss Mountain Dog, Fila Brasileiro, Neapolitan Mastiff, Pero de Presa, Rottweiler and Tosa.

A Brazilian Bandogge for the first, then a Bandogge that is called "Pitbullmastiff" - a cross between APBT and Bull Mastiff (photos by Marcos Rondon), then Bandog Apollo and "Trubblue Bandog" at the end (it is a American Staffordshire Terrier and Neapolitan Mastiff cross and its photos came from Maria <http://www.abcalert.com/>):





Boerboel (pictures came from Dave <http://members4.clubphoto.com/dave325033/>; this breed is both a top defender and a good fighter, companion and a short-coated Moloss, that is all-in-one):



Bull Mastiff (photos by Mr. and Mrs. Hlinovi, ROTT-BULL the kennel <http://www.stenata.cz/ROTT-BULL>):



Cane Corso (a young pretty female from Dacarys kennel Israel <http://www.gididog.com/hermon/>):



Dogue de Bordeaux (the first three photos were given by Zdenka Maskova - "Baurydy-Koran" the kennel and the last one originates from Magda Moravcova, "Ballotada " the kennel <http://www.cz-pes.cz/ballotada>):



Fila Brasileiro (photos by Miluse Mikulasova):





Great Swiss Mountain Dog (the left photo is from <http://www.geocities.com/albertaroots/>):



Neapolitan Mastiff (the left one by Maria and the right one is Herkul by Zoran Miljic Silja):



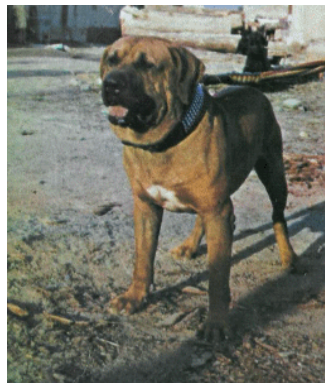
Perro de Presa (photos by Malgorzata Imosa-Nogiec):



Rottweiler (RTWs from "Anaco" the kennel <http://www.anaco.cz/>):



Tosa (photos from Lee's website <http://www.fightingtosa.com/>):



Although medium to large sized short-coated Molosses are ideal breeds, there are people who appreciate their splendid nature in a rather smaller style, especially when they live in a city's flat. Then American Staffordshire Terrier and Boxer are the suitable companions for these people.

ROTTWEILER, THE IDEAL DOG - DEFENDER

In the last chapter, ideal breeds - short-coated Molosses of medium to large size - were talked of. And this chapter deals with one of them, the Rottweiler respectively, the wonderful nature of which totally charmed me.

Many people import from various foreign countries big dog races. They buy puppies of these races and think, that if such dogs are large and from distant countries, they can also guard better their garden or family house.

But it is not a rule, that the bigger and stronger the watch dog is, the better it manages to guard. Every watch dog must be at the same time a good companion and must have a positive relationship towards his master's family of whom he is naturally protective. To be the right watchdog, he must also have both physical and psychical, that is to say character's dispositions.

An ideal watchdog is such a dog that is both sufficiently strong and movable and can be kept the whole year round outside the house, whose purchase and feeding is for an average family financially affordable and who is distrustful and fierce towards strange people. To all that he must love not only his master, but all the members of his family as well. Accordingly to my personal experience, the Rottweiler seems to be exactly such a dog.

Agar:



(And what about the fact that there are dogs larger and even stronger than the Rottweiler used to be? This is nothing to me! The Rottweiler is a fantastic creation of the history and cynology, and maybe has the best nature of all the breeds of the world.)

Even if the Rottweiler is not as strong as English Mastiff, that is, however, over-sensitive against colds; and even if the Rottweiler may be weaker than full-grown Caucasian Owtcharka, which can survive even the hardest winter, but these dogs are often fixed only to their master and do not obey other family members, they can even bite them; despite this the Rottweiler is directly predetermined to be an ideal watchdog and fulfills all requirements for this task.

It is strong and quick, usually physically and mentally stronger than average German Shepherd Dog. It loves the whole family of its master and willingly guard them all. In this dog there is the strength of his big Roman Molossian ancestors joined with the speed of cattle-driver dogs from the surroundings of German town of Rottweil, where they were crossed and gave birth to the Rottweiler breed, known as the best watch and butcher dog in the whole of Germany.

Old Rottweil:



Old portrait of a butcher from the city of Rottweil:



Pictures of the Rottweiler that is pulling the cart and working with cows:



An example of the old type constitution – distorted ears with a lower, lighter and more movable constitution. A white speckle on its chest is also present (Bredy z Neveklova, 61 cm, 40 kg):



As far as its use for guard duty concerns, the Rottweiler is an ideal dog for police work and for dealing with disorderly persons, troublemakers and violators. You should also know that the Rottweiler guards in the first place you, and the watched premises on the second place. Therefore this dog - while guarding - stays near you, e.g. near the gatehouse in which you find yourself. For this reason it may happen, that something what is going on at the other end of the watched premises can escape his attention. This however should not be considered as a fault, but as a merit. It is most important to you that your Rottie guards you. We can say, that the Rottweiler is useful to guard smaller sites, not the large ones. Above all, it is firstly a top defender dog, and only then the watchdog for premises.



It seems, that this breed does not have any substantial fault except for its black color (Rottweilers use to turn hot when in the summer; it is necessary to serve them fresh water and often let them stay in the shadow), a missing tail (it may decrease the co-ordination of movement a bit; also tail-cutting because of cows is nonsense, because e.g. Great Swiss Mountain Dog is long-tailed and is herding cows with no problems) and not too much big frost-resistancy (rottweilers stand being outside through the whole year with the exception of the coldest winterly days - it is suitable to let them enter the house in these days to warm up; besides this, a warmed kennel is necessary). Now and then can be found individuals spoiled through bad training that can behave unfriendly towards family members, but such occurrence is common in all breeds. Generally is valid, that Rottweiler is even-tempered, calm and self-confident dog.

Some members of this breed sometimes growl and snarl while expressing displeasure, but basically they do not mean it badly. If they do not like something, they grumble, but even so they always are ready to obey and fulfill their master's command. Because they are not malicious, but direct and frank, they signalize by grumbling their dissatisfaction, but they obey all the same. And by the way, a number of Rottweilers grumble and growl just for fun.

An ideal height for a dog is approximately 65 cm at withers (64-67 cm) and 50 kg of weight. Dogs weighing less than 45 kg and measuring under 63 cm are undesirable and should be mercilessly banned from breeding. An ideal height by bitches is about 60-61 cm at withers (59-62 cm) with a weight of about 41-42 kg. Bitches weighing less than 38 kg and measuring under 58 cm should be also banned from breeding.

[Old sources claimed that the Rottweiler's ideal weight is 45 kg – this was valid in sporting and working dogs (when dog trains very much his weight is approximately about 5 kg lesser - when Agar drove the cows every day he only weighed 45 kg even if his normal weight was 47 – 51 kg). I suggest that the dogs weighing less than 45 kg - in breed shows and bonitations - would be banned from breed. Some people who have less-weighing smaller dogs give their dogs much feeding and drinking before controlling their weight to weigh more (for example, the dog's weight is 43 kg and after feeding he seems to weigh 45 kg). So if a weighing dog has a big belly – it is clear he received a feeding little before, then he should weigh 47 kg at least (45 kg + 2 kg of foot, for example). Anyway, if we weigh a dog he should be little hungry and after a small walk so that his weight could be "pure".]

Let us realize that dogs and bitches that do not reach the above-mentioned values should not breed. If smaller or weaker dogs would breed then the Rottweiler would lose its power. Only such dogs should breed that are big and strong.

Aggression towards other dogs is the typical Rottweiler's quality (there is Agar on the following photos who wants to attack the strange dog behind the fence):



Despite this, Rottweilers also manage to be good friends with some of other dogs, both large and smaller ones (Agar with a Howavart-bitch and a mongrel):



As I have already said, accordingly to my opinion, the Rottweiler is one of the ideal dog breeds. After all, I consider it to miss something. If it would be a little larger and heavier!

When I imagine an increased Rottweiler, if the bitches height would be from 65 to 70 cm and dogs would measure from 70 to 75 cm at withers! And the weight of bitches would be 50 and in dogs 60 kilograms! How to reach that? Just a thought:

1) Through the breeding of only the highest and most massive dogs and letting them cross among one another. In this way, their height and weight would increase in the course of time.

As the tradition has it, there were two forms of the Rottweiler:

- a) a smaller and more movable cattle dog
- b) higher and heavier, rather butcher's and guardian dog

Today's Rottweiler is said to be the result of merge of these two forms. I personally want to bring the bigger form back to existence. That is why I suggest the establishing of a special club that will only breed the highest dogs to revive gradually the higher form of the Rottweiler again.

As far as the rapidness and movability of the greater Rottweiler's form, i see no problem there. I have seen 70 cm high Rotties and they were movable and of no too heavy constitution.

2) By making a Rottweiler's cross with other and higher Molossian breed. But with which one? I thought of Fila Brasileiro, English Mastiff, Spanish Mastiff... I would prefer English Mastiff or Spanish Mastiff (similarly colored line as RTW).

To keep the typical shape of the Rottweiler, more exactly said the right construction of its body, black coat and typical rust markings, and its splendid nature above all, then the blood of the Rottweiler would have to outbalance, and, at least, do 60% of "Rottweiler Mastiff" the future breed. The blood of the Mastiff would only have 40% of genetic influence to the appearance and power of the new breed.

One curiosity. The photo of a Rottweiler and Caucasian Owtcharka cross:



Rottweiler does not live to be very old, it is susceptible to various diseases since eight years and its life span is about 9 – 10 years. It grows fastest up to 9 months of age, then its growth and development slows down and continues up to two years.

Rottweilers usually are a little out of breathe in the summer, but colder weather or the winter manages to refresh them:



What training concerns, this breed is not suitable for people wanting win praises in competitions and trials. For the Rottweiler it is enough the basic training and above all good family background, that is to say contentedness with the environment and people it lives with. Also enough exercise and the possibility to guard its territory so that it can realize itself.

Its character is almost beyond compare. It is faithful, nice and friendly. It manages to pull sledges with children and accompany its master by long trips in Nature. On the one hand it is a pet, on the other a dangerous opponent of an intruder, who wants to disrupt the privacy of its master. Its character is in so far unique, that we can hardly find a breed that would match it.

The puppies of the Rottweiler prove to be very magic:



Agar with his "wife" and "children":



However, no newcomer should pick up the Rottweiler, because its distinctive nature requires a certain minimal degree of cynological knowledge. Also such people should not by it who give it no work and will train it like a companion dog and feed it with an artificial food only. The Rottweiler must be fed - especially while growing up - with a lot of quality raw meat.



He who buys a Rottweiler puppy should not train it like German Shepherd Dog or listen to the advice from German Shepherd Dogs owners, because it differs widely from this mostly used utility breed.

We should make familiar the young Rottweiler with all family members and closest relatives. And play with it and fondle it a lot. On the contrary, this dog should not be fed and touched by strangers - after all, it wore its masters purse on its neck in olden days. And that is why every good Rottweiler should bite the hand of every strange person that wants to touch him. Such should be a natural reaction of the Rottweiler to a stroke by strange person.

One more thing: the Rottweiler should at a young age - say one year - meet cows. All history of this breed is connected to cows. Encounter with, play or fight with older cows a bit (heifers are dangerous, because they kick and gore a lot) evokes in the Rottweiler something old and half-forgotten. It revives its original genetic endowments. You can surely find a pasture with cows near the place you live in, where your Rottweiler can get a little sport and remember old times.

In view of the two forms of the Rottweiler as tradition says to us, and today's Rottweiler is said to be their merge, it is fit for cows in a half-way. But because it is its history, at least some Rottweilers

should train it. Some big dogs can hurt a cow and then it limps, but if there is good Rottie with cows, let it have as much puppies as possible!

The Rottweiler with those without them it is not possible to imagine it and without whom it would not be the Rottweiler - with cows:



When any cow goes astray from the flock, the Rottweiler must go for it:



The Rottweiler shows a front-attack here (the youngest or less practiced dogs do this most often):



Let you know, that:

- if a cow goes angry it is able to beat to death any dog, the Rottweiler too
- if the Rottweiler goes berserk it manages - through its mental superiority and also by its physical power partly - to exhaust a cow and force it to be obedient
- cows are milder when in the darkness and your dog can make them obedient more easily

The dog is driving the cows on the following photos and is snapping after their back feet (at the same time he pays his attention to not being kicked by the cows):



A simple instruction how to drive the cows:

- 1) Firstly, we walk our dog around a pasturage with cows to get him used to their appearance, smell and the sounds they display.
- 2) We hold the dog on a longer leash and let him come close to the cows in a safe way (under a protective electric wiring if it is placed so high that our dog would not touch it or through sufficiently wide aperture in the entering gate and so on).
- 3) We let the dog enter a pasturage where there is several cows that treat dogs softly. The dog must not be fitted with a muzzle (to be able to bite a cow), with no collar (to prevent its holding by cow's horn) and without a leash (to be able to escape freely if cows would become angry).
- 4) We let the dog enter a pasturage where there is a bigger number of cows that are a bit "harder" toward dogs. There it is hard and your dog has to try to the bottom of his powers. Either he succeeds or you have a bad luck.

(When you let your dog in a pasturage with cows please make sure it is dry so that your dog would not slip while trying to dodge the cows and would not then be knocked down.)

To make the cows move, one of the best tactics is to run around the cows and attack them aside:



[Of course, the Rottweiler's work with cows is dangerous. I have already seen for several times, how a Rottweiler received a proper hit by cow's horn and flew several meters. But if he really is dexterous and if he manages to quickly leap to a cow, bite it and jump aside again to several meters distance, then he surely succeeds. So if you do want to improve the condition of your dog and genetic equipment of his eventual descendants, agree with some cows owner on a small reward to improve your dog's training and to make it possible for him to experience what is for him the most natural thing in the world. The working with cows.

The most suitable is to begin with one older cow of peaceable nature, do your dog get used to it and later on your dog can work with two or three cows. It must always be at a free pasturage or meadow so that your dog had enough space and could run away, if the cows got angry and attacked him. And the cows owner should always be present too (armed for instance with a fork to be able to intervene in case of necessity.)]

[Seeing some weak Rottweilers or those badly trained or those with wrong nature who never fought with any strange dog, who have never met any cow neither bite it, I have had such a sad sensation up to I wanted for that moment to call the chapter that deals with the Rottweilers like "The Last Rottweiler" (Agar was the last Rottweiler I have had in my mind).

When I saw Agar when he worked with cows I realized **the hardness of life that the Rottweilers used to; only thanks to this they could become so accomplished and strong fighters. Today's civilization liquidate them by preventing them from doing the only one activity that can make them be healthy further on.**

Therefore, if you really love the Rottweiler breed, set up a splendid and large group and buy a herd of cows and let your dogs fight from time to time, take them on long walkings and let them eat a raw meat so that they can stand for us (and not only for us) as long as possible.]

So, if you have basic experience with dogs training, a family house with a garden (the Rottweiler is not fit into a city flat), enough free time and means for feeding (this dog is particular what quality raw meat concerns), then you do good to get the Rottweiler. And it even does not have to be a pedigree dog, if you know both parents and they are healthy and pure-bred. If you raise and train your puppy well, so you will gain an invaluable companion and guardian, and last not least a good friend, who will bring you pleasure and with whom you will spend many beautiful and adventurous moments. Believe or not...



...a great adventure begins the day that you bring the Rottweiler's puppy to your house.

THE LIST OF OTHER AUTHOR'S BOOKS

Amen - Amen

Tajemství boje – The Secret Of Fight

Mozaika moudrosti – The Mosaic Of Wisdom

Nekonečný příběh – The Never-Ending Story

Tajemství lásky – The Secret Of Love