

# Up-to-date? to the report in TV ZDF & MDR



After with the present “Information” the ethologist and cynologist no value is more attached to the public by the media the opinion of adequate dog owners and breeders, as well as those, quotes I now for clarifying the statements of the intelligence services ZDF & MDR the remarks of Dr. Hans Räber, one of the last large cynologists of our time about the Do Khyi – called “Tibetdogge”

Source: Hans Räber “Encyclopedia of the pedigree dogs” Tape 1

## 1. ) seal and truth

There might be probably hardly a second dog race so by secrets, by the myth is surrounded like the Do Khyi. Tibet was from ever ago an final country and is it still today. Europeans a view was permitted only rarely behind the chains of the Himalaya, and if, then only for short time.

Where exact knowledge is missing, the legends, that flower are only too human. Really founded knowledge of the Tibetdogge we possess for approximately 80 years, were written over this breed already importantly in former times. It is to be held therefore not easily seal and truth apart.

After Strebel (1905) the picture of a Tibetdogge appears on a babylonian boundary stone from the year 1000 v. Chr. The sculpture shows an obviously large, double-coated dog with curled-up tail and being ears (the ears could be even crop) the dog unmistakable has, if also not very pronounced mastiff-type. By a shawl, as it is described again and again by the great Tibetan dog, nothing is visible, clear conclusions can from the figure not be pulled anyhow in the picture.

- the conception of the Europeans about Tibet, after the descriptions of Marco Polo -



*OBEN: Diese Illustration aus einem mittelalterlichen Manuskript beschreibt die »Wunder« von Marco Polo, hier den Tagesablauf einer Gruppe »hunde-köpfiger Monster des Ostens«.*

## 2. ) relationship with the western mastiff

A old-venerable legend means that the Do Khyi of the ancestor of all mastiff-like breeds is. The arguments for and against this thesis were gathered by the large cynologists and domestic animal researchers of the turn of the century (1900) and discussed violently. Since that time new was added hardly more.

Considerable authors such as Megnin (1891), Beckmann (1895), Siber (1897) in addition, the domestic animal researchers shopkeepers and cellars represent this descent theory of the well-behaved and try them partially on the basis from antique texts and dog representations on Assyrian Bas-reliefs to support.

As important proof the black colour and the after claws are consulted also again and again (notes: after claws are not mentioned in type of status the FCI 230 and do not dip also m.E. on). Those are however completely unfit proofs. The black and tan colour are one of the most original colouring of the dog; König (see Hovawart) regards it even as the most important indication for the fact that from a dog race without degeneration appearances still further races can be developed; and wolf claws (after claws at the rear legs) occur even with dwarf dogs.

To Western Europe these molossoïd breeds are to have come by the Greeks and Romans. The conclusive proof for the correctness of their theory their advocate until today anyhow remained guilty for us.

Strebel (1905) pointed the weak points out of this descent teachings convincingly. Also right points out it that neither from Greek nor from the Roman culture area us figures-like were delivered by like dogs. If an import of such dogs from Asia in an extent would have actually taken place that

these dogs could have influenced the residents forms considerably, then almost inevitably figures must have been delivered.

Of the Romans mentioned again and again more “Molosses”, of the advocates of the descent theory as the link between Assyrian mastiff and today's breeds, mentioned above, one quotes, indicates after available figures and sculptures no features. It was a flock guard, how it is represented today still by the flock guardians of the Balkans to see and it is not available why one today all heavy mastiffs as “molossoid” Dogs defines.

The reality may have been differently and above all simpler. In areas, whose environmental condition are very similar, independently similar dog races could have developed. To call the Swiss mountain dogs from those would be the St. Bernhard dog and the great Swiss mountain dog developed, and the Pyrenees mountain dog.

In order to explain the similarity of the dog races in far apart being situated areas of our earth, under any circumstances people migrations or trade relations of antique peoples do not have to be quoted.

## **Now again a note of me to report in TV ZDF& MDR:**

Before 2700 years humans does not have, like evidently (see also Strebel, Stephanitz 1905-1918) dog races directly bred they are developing a breed selection on characteristic above such as courage, hardness or robbery things sharpness... takes place as can be prove only since the beginning of the pedigree dog breed (hunting dogs approx. starting from 1700, other races starting from approx. 1850).

Dogs were used as war dogs (also in 1. and 2. World war),from Tibet or also China does not give it excessive quantities or figures over the use of war dogs.

Tibet is unchanged since approx. 680 n Chr. a Buddhism, antiquity advanced culture (up to the Annexation 1950),which does not represent any aggressive, war-prominent culture during this long period. Thus a denomination of the Tibetdogge is not even to be called war dog as a theory.

These thus the short response to the question information about the media today are as valuable.

**UP-TO-DATE: Information and left to dogregulations**

**Open letter to the topic of G.Bloch**