Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

**WAR DOGS**

During World War I the Germans used dogs in the military. The experience in Germany with military dogs during World War I led the government to establish an organization that would be involved in breeding and training military and police dogs. The organization also bought dogs from private breeders. It is estimated that by the time the United States got involved in World War II the Germans had trained 200,000 military and police dogs. The Germans provided 25,000 trained military dogs to their ally, Japan, which were used in the war against China.

The Russians also trained and used dogs in their military. White Samoyeds were used to pull white-clad marksmen on sleds close to enemy lines. In one sector of the front, a team of sled dogs carried 1,239 wounded men from the battleﬁeld and hauled 327 tons of ammunition within a ﬁve week period. Dog teams were used to pull guns, men, and supplies. One Russian correspondent stated that “dogs have saved thousands upon thousands of lives on the Russian front.”

Americans have always been great dog lovers and owners, but before World War II there was no formal training for military dogs. But not long after the attack on Pearl Harbour, the American kennel association and a new group calling itself “*Dogs for Defence*” mobilized dog owners across the country to donate quality animals to the Quartermaster Corps. Dogs donated by a patriotic public to the Army saved the lives of a number of soldiers in combat.

At ﬁrst more than thirty breeds were accepted. Later this was narrowed down to German Shepherds, Belgian Sheep Dogs, Doberman Pinschers, farm Collies and Giant Schnauzers. In all, a little over 19,000 dogs were procured between 1942 and 1945 but about 45 % of them were rejected as unsuited for training.

*Dogs for Defence* worked with qualiﬁed civilian trainers, who volunteered their services without pay, to train dogs for the “War Dog Program”. The ﬁrst estimates were that the Army would need only about 200 dogs. They were to be used chieﬂy with guards at civilian war plants but the demand for sentry dogs soon outstripped the original limited training program. In the fall of 1942 the program expanded to procure and train dogs for the Navy and Coast Guard as well. Later these branches procured and trained their own dogs.

1. During World War I German military and police dogs were trained by a private

organization. **T F**

2. Japan got military dogs from Germany. **T F**

3. Only wounded men could be transported by Russian military sled dogs. **T F**

4. The American military did not train dogs before World War II. **T F**

5. The U.S. military asked dog owners to donate their dogs. **T F**

6. The U.S. military used more than 30 breeds between 1942 and 1945. **T F**

7. In the U.S. only a little more than a half of the dogs procured between 1942 and 1945

could actually be used. **T F**

8. Military dogs in the U.S. were trained by non-military personnel in the beginning. **T F**

9. Until the autumn 1942 dogs within the U.S military program were trained only for the

Army. **T F**