

SOCIETY FOR THE PERPETUATION OF THE DESERT BRED SALUKI

WINTER 2006



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This Newsletter is a member benefit for the Society's support group. The opinions expressed by authors in the Newsletter of The Society for the Perpetuation of Desert Bred Salukis do not necessarily reflect the policies of The Society or the opinions of the officers, directors or membership.

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IN MEMORIUM
James Green
January 19, 1933 - February 27, 2006



The Society members are saddened by the passing of Board member James Green. Jim and wife Lynn started in collies but ultimately became captivated with salukis. Their first salukis came from Henrad Kennels of Bill Henry and Don Adams. As the years passed other salukis called the Green home theirs. They were eventually joined by the lovely Saudi Arabian rescue, Luga.

Jim was an engineer by profession. He and Lynn were very active in the Houston and Galveston kennel clubs, serving in many capacities. His friend Nell Wilmoth writes-

I've known Jim Green since the early 80's. I became a lot closer to him & Lynn toward the late 80's. Jim has been a tireless worker for the Galveston Bay Saluki Club, serving as President for many years & treasure in the later years. Jim ringstewarded at our specialty many

times. He made all the people that had come feel welcome. He always had something nice to say. We had two lure coursing events a year and Jim worked tirelessly on this. Just the last two years he had to give up this job & it was very strange putting on the trials without him. Our specialty is coming up & it will be very hard to go to the show this year and not see his smiling face and quick wit sitting at the ring steward table. Our last specialty he judge sweeps, which as it turns out, I'm glad he was able to do this. GBSC members have all been there for him and Lynn while fighting this battle. We saw his courage, and his Love for Lynn worrying about her.

I remember one day asking him about me going to the combine meeting since he was sick, his reply was "well my expiration date hasn't come up yet so I can still go" that's the Jim Green that I knew & came to love over the years. He will be missed by all.

Jim served on the Board of Directors of the SPDBS and SCOA. He was Grounds Chairman, Assistant Show Chairman and Chairman of the National Specialty in Lexington. Jim and Lynn presented Luga and 6 of her wild children at the Desert-Bred Exhibition. Boushra and Sadeek have gone on to do well in open-field coursing.

Jim was a real fighter. While fighting the battle for his life, he continued to be very active on the dog scene. In 2004 he took the time to check to see if we in Florida had come through that series of hurricanes. Last year when Katria and Rita came through the Gulf coast and Texas, he still worked on. Though he could not haul and heave things, he was good on the telephone and spent hours coordinating things and driving his van to deliver needed items to their destination. He was to have run the lure at the club's LC trial in Dec. but his weakened condition and the weather denied that. However, he did come out to the field for a short visit. As Nell stated above, He will be missed.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? SALUQI

TAZI

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

TAJEE

TANJI

DESERT-BRED

SALUKI

PERSIAN GREYHOUND

BY Dr. Gertrude W. Hinsch

Saluqi- Said to be the Arabic word of our sighthounds. During the years of occupation of the Middle East before it was partitioned, the English used the name **saluki** for those dogs in their territories while the French used **sloughi**. When I started in salukis, the name saluki and tazi were often used interchangeably. We were told it was the Persian greyhound. **Tazi** was the Persian/Farsi word for the dog. **Tanji, tajee**, and many other dialectic variations of the same

dog are now common. The breed as such was found over a very wide range of countries which we have designated as **Countries of origin (COO)**. These various names will be mentioned from time to time in the following articles.

The Society for the Perpetuation of Desert-Bred Saluki. What do we actually mean by **desertbred**? It has had several meanings. When the forerunner of the current society was started, it probably meant dogs imported for the most part from Saudi Arabia. Most were imported by people who had lived and worked for the oil companies, therefore the context of desertbred.

It has been said the dogs originated in Asia while human arose in Africa. The precise time of the coming together of the two is not known precisely but among the first evidence for such are remains in Sumeria in the fertile crescent where the rivers came together. Did the salukis arise as such at an earlier time or where they created by the early hunters?? We can only assume that they spread out from this area along the many caravan pathways that developed from the area and extending to China.



From the Society Constitution & By-Law:

Section 3. A Desert Bred Saluki is defined as any Saluki imported directly from the Middle East (Morocco to India), or descendants of such imported Salukis.

In the map above, we see the countries easily recognized as COOs such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan. Many do not think in terms of many of the other countries in which the **tazi** lived. Why do I state tazi? Tazi is the Farsi term for the breed. Farsi was the language of the caravans which crossed the area enclosed in this map. Some of the caravans traveled from the Mediterranean through Jordan, Iraq, Iran and on to China. Other routes went north into Russia and Kazakhstan and on to China. The famous Silk Routes. Caravanserais can still be seen approximately every 25 miles today in Jordan. In the following pages, we shall see pictures of salukis/tazis from many of these countries. In future issues, we will have more detailed reports on some.

We know that they took their salukis with them because they can be seen in paintings of several hundred years ago.



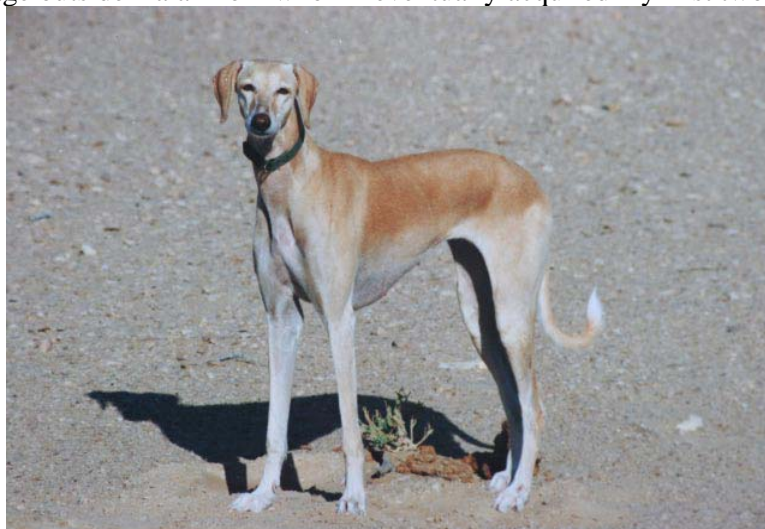
Part of a painting by a Jesuit priest. The same individual who did those stamps and postcards with the salukis. (From the Freer Museum of Art).

Kurdish Tazis in Iran

By Sir Terence Clark

In the autumn of 2005 I spent a week travelling through Iranian Kurdistan that I had previously seen only from a distance when I lived in Iraq. Then I used often to visit Kurdish

hunters in a village outside Kalar from whom I eventually acquired my first two Salukis,



Tayra and Ziwa.

Fig. 1- Tayra



Fig. 2 Ziwal

From Kalar the Zagros Mountains in Iranian Kurdistan were easily visible on a clear day. So I had some idea what to expect from the point of view of the landscape but I was curious to see whether the people and their Tazis would be similar to those on the Iraqi side. I shall use throughout the Persian word Tazi for what we would otherwise call Saluki, because I was in Iran and Persian is the medium. However I should mention that the Kurds that I met used Tanji in their local Sorani dialect. They said that further north around Mahabad the Kurds used Tazhi. These different dialects reflect a similar pattern in Iraqi Kurdistan, where in Kalar they say Tanji; whereas around Mosul, where they speak the Kurmanji dialect of Kurdish, they say Tazhi..

I had agreed to meet friends from Tehran in the small town of Sanandaj, which is in the heart of Kurdistan. From there I had intended to travel west towards Marivan close to the Iraqi border and to tour through the Kurdish villages around there but things turned out differently and I was willingly led astray in a different direction.

The weather in Kurdistan in mid-September was glorious with a warm sun that became quite hot by mid-day shining from a clear blue sky. Sanandaj and the surrounding area were remarkably green, like much of Kurdistan, which is watered by many small streams running down from the high mountains. We were met at our rendezvous point by Jamil Tavana'i, a famed marathon runner who is known in Iran as 'The gazelle of the deserts', because of his practice of running down gazelle to the point of exhaustion and catching them alive with his bare hands! He introduced us to his father, Sharif, who was himself once famous as a member of the Iranian Olympic equestrian team. More importantly for us, they were also renowned as hunters with Tazis. They took us to the suburbs where we stopped outside a blank compound wall with a single entrance. I was totally unprepared for the scene inside.



Fig.

3 – Yard full of Tazis As soon as we went in Tazis of all ages, sizes and colours warmly greeted us on all sides. There must have been about twenty of them but it was difficult to keep a tally as they kept appearing and disappearing. All around the central courtyard were former stables and storerooms in which the Tazis had made their individual sleeping places. In one room was a feathered red sable bitch with two 8-week old puppies. She had had 12: one had died and the rest had been distributed among friends in the villages. This is the usual way of spreading the burden of raising so many puppies and of maintaining the network of relationships between the hunters. There were also two 3-month-old puppies from a black and

white bitch and two smooths 4-5 months old.



Fig., 4— Puppies

Jamil said he liked to set the younger puppies on chickens as this gave an idea of the best hunters. He also said that he chose the puppies that he would keep by picking them up by their tails soon after birth and seeing which were the plumpest from the way the skin wrinkled down. Two very powerful looking hounds caught my eye: one pure white and the other white with cream patches and speckling.



Fig. 5 – Pure white dog



Fig. 6. Particoloured Both had cropped ears and looked in top condition, having been raised in the villages with the shepherds who take them out to help with protecting the flocks. The practice is for the Tazis to pursue and turn predators until the massive guard dogs can catch up and dispatch the attackers. Jamil's favourite was a mature black dog with a white bib which he said was capable of catching 6 or 7 hares in a day.



Fig. 7.–Black dog with

white bib.

I rather liked the look of a smoky grey dog with a white chest and front feet with a slightly smaller physique than the others.



Fig.8.

Smoky grey dog. An irrepressible little white terrier kept getting under our feet and had to be shut away in the end so that we could take our photos in peace. A somewhat wary powerful white dog with black patches looked out of place and Jamil confirmed he was a crossbred but

said he kept him because he was a good hunter.



Fig. 9. Crossbred.

Over an enormous lunch in a local restaurant surrounded by a noisy Kurdish wedding Jamil talked about how he raised his hounds. He fed them largely on table scraps from the very restaurant where we were. He included cooked chicken bones and also gave soft sheep bones twice a week to keep the teeth clean. Old stale pitta bread was always available for the hounds in a basin in the yard.



Fig. 10. Puppy in a basin.

He preferred dogs to bitches for hunting, as they were stronger, and feathereds to smooths, as they withstood the cold better. He hunted right through the winter, including in the snow, provided there was no ice underneath the surface. He did not crop ears himself but if he sent

puppies to friends in the villages, they usually cropped them.



Fig.11. Cropped ears.

His father interjected that those with short-cropped ears died young because the rain entered in. He kept his hounds until they were about 5 or 6 years old and then sent them back to the villages. He had had one that lived to 15 years but he admitted that the villagers tended to turn them out to fend for themselves and they often died from starvation, poisoning and road accidents. He put henna on their pads to toughen them rather than for beauty. He wormed his hounds twice a year and had just dosed them ready for the coming hunting season. For ticks he washed them with a mixture of washing powder and washing-up liquid. For mange he used a mixture of old engine oil and salt. He never stitched wounds that the hound could reach by licking but only wounds on the head and neck. I showed him a photo of a brindle Tazi and he said that he knew of such hounds in Afghanistan but he had none.

Later back at his house he presented to us his grand project for a Tazi breeding centre, for which the authorities had given him approval to go ahead shortly and the necessary funds and plot of ground to build on. He showed us the detailed building plans for the 800 sq. m. compound with a row of individual kennels down the left-hand side for bitches in season or in whelp, offices, storerooms and a kitchen at the top, and a covered winter quarters down the right-hand side. He has done well to obtain official backing in view of the general attitude in Iran towards dogs, but he is a national hero and advises on the sports education curriculum at Sanandaj University. I expressed concern about the economic viability of the project and the demand for his Tazis in a limited market. He said that he would breed under controlled conditions only the best hunting Tazis that would have authenticated pedigrees and was confident that there would be a sufficient demand both in Iran and abroad. I told him about Hamad Al-Ghanem's Saluki Breeding Centre in Abu Dhabi, which seems to be working.

Jamil said that as soon as it was cooler he would show us how his hounds worked. We set off around 5.00 for a farmstead in the country outside Sanandaj, with Jamil's small saloon car crammed with four people inside and four mature Tazis in the boot. As soon as we arrived the hounds made straight for a water channel and flopped in it to cool off after the hot drive. We had Jamil's black dog, a red sable dog, the crop-eared white dog and the cream parti-coloured dog, which was going out with Jamil for the first time. We walked up over the golden stubble for an hour or so but the only action was out of sight when two of the hounds caught a fox. However as the sun was beginning to go down and it was time to head back, the two young dogs had disappeared. Jamil then showed off his talents by running up to the top of one of the hills like a mountain goat to see where they were. After a while he came back with the white dog but the parti-coloured refused to come near. In the end it was decided to leave him, as he would come to the farmstead when he was hungry and could be caught then. It seemed to me that the dog had not yet bonded with Jamil.

We had arranged to meet early the next morning for some serious hunting to the north of Sanandaj on the way to Bijar. We waited and waited but it was already quite late when they eventually showed up, having been out the night before and that morning to find the missing dog; but to no avail. We were guided by Sharif for about an hour on the tarmac before we turned off on a dirt road into the countryside. We stopped in a vast field of stubble through which a stream meandered. Four hounds, Jamil's black dog, the grey and white dog that I liked, a coal black dog with fluffy ears and a smooth tail and the crop-eared white dog, flew from Jamil's boot into the water after a very hot ride.

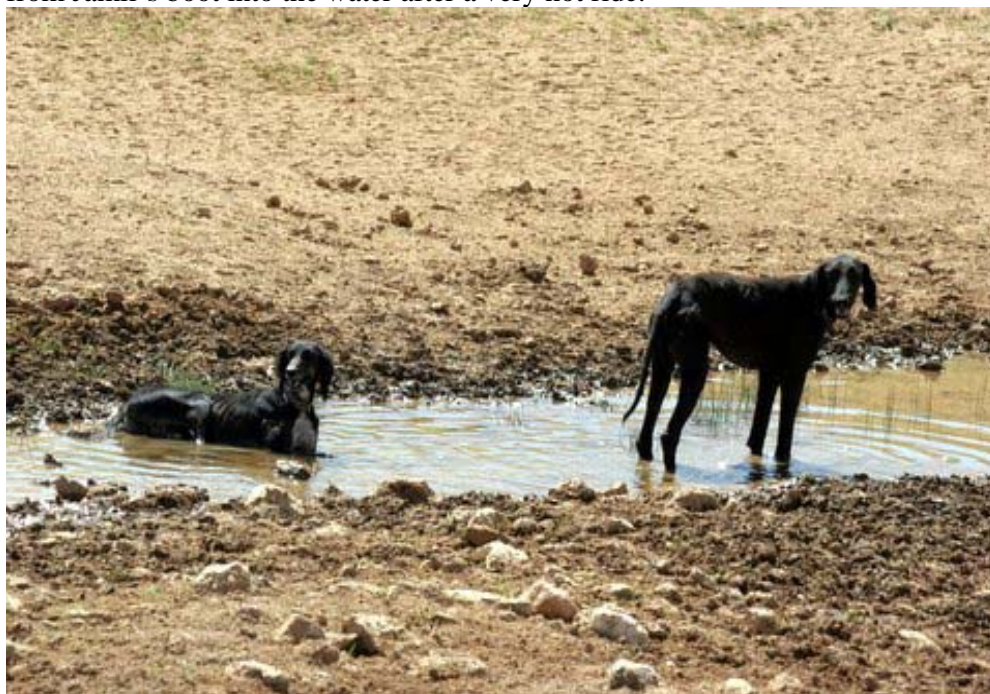


Fig.12. Coal black dog cooling off.

He went off to a nearby village to collect the local expert, who allegedly knew where the hares had their seats, and another Tazi, a tough-looking feathered cream dog, which

surprisingly measured 65 cm. tall by 60 cm. long.



Fig.13. Cream dog.

By the time we started walking up, the sun was already high above and it was so hot that I doubted that anything would stir. After an hour or so they all agreed to call it a day. After I had taken a DNA sample of the cream dog and some more photos we had to leave the party as we had a long drive to our next destination – Takht-e Sulaiman (Solomon’s Palace).

The next morning we drove to this ancient Zoroastrian site through some very attractive country with small mud-brick villages dotted along a stream. The site is surrounded by high walls built by the Mongols but the palaces and temples inside are much older and go back to Sassanian times. I met an artist copying some of the pottery designs and asked him if he knew of any Tazis in the area, as we were still in Kurdistan. His face lit up and he said that he was a hunter himself with Tazis. He wrote down the name of a breeder in a nearby village, which lay on our route. The entrance to the village presented a charming scene of women chatting and laughing as they washed clothes in the stream. One of them directed us to the house of the breeder. By then a crowd had grown around us and suddenly among them appeared a young

lad with a small but sturdy light red crop-eared feathered dog with a white blaze.



Fig.14. Light red dog

A girl produced another black-masked red dog that was clearly a crossbred, with its heavier build and almost wire-haired coat. These were the only two there, but I had the feeling that we would have found more in the area, as we had spotted another superbly-built smooth crop-eared red dog running alongside the road not far away.

It was clear both from what Jamil told us and what we had seen that the Tazi is surviving well in this part of Kurdistan and, if the breeding centre proves a success, its prospects are reasonably good. At the same time however the pressures on the land from Iran's burgeoning population are growing and the drift of young people into the cities proceeds apace, so it will require an effort from hunters like Jamil to preserve the Tazi for future generations.

TURKEY

The TAJEE of southeastern Turkey- Mary Beth Rogers in company with Janet Jones and Steve Bodio.

Ahmet (our driver, guide and now good friend) is an urbanized Kurd with lots of family in and around SanliUrfa. His uncle, who passed last year, raised salukis. This meant his cousins were able to easily take us to see about 20 salukis on this trip. All were smooth, all (except the one that was for sale) were of extremely high quality, well cared for, well loved. The males would have been like living with Sarban, intense alpha forces of nature <G>. I saw a bitch that I covet, she was offered initially but I did not effuse thanks, instead waited to talk to George (my husband) and hence lost the opportunity.....oh well...she was a little black smooth, prettiest thing I have ever seen!

I would like to note that the two grizzles in the collage are littermates and both pups are still fairly knuckled up. The bitch rode with us in our van back to the village and I would estimate her height to be about 25-26 inches or so, she was not a little girl. Her brother is 3-5

inches TALLER than her and would probably measure out of the current FCI standard which is capped at 28 inches, at least two other males in this area were as tall or taller. Removing two words "on average" has eliminated too many hounds that are excellent, and correct salukis.

Except for around Adiyaman, the hounds were all short backed, long on leg. Typical of many of the hounds we would see here in the US, all could have easily gone into the ring and finished..easily <G>. The male we saw in Adiyaman could have been Var's brother, it was eerie!! This is a longer phenotype, a bit wider and more bunchy muscle. I would like to have seen more than one hound there as that makes it a bit difficult to draw any conclusions <G> but Janet has images of more and the villagers showed us images of two more, all similar in type. This area is much more mountainous than down near Urfa so a different phenotype is not unexpected.

Terrain everywhere was brutal, the rocks in the collage the grizzlies are in are exactly what they hunt them over, center image has the grizzle girl in the upper right corner running away from the camera....good feet are imperative. All the older hounds had foot or lower leg injuries of some description, healed broken toes, healed broken pasterns, capped hocks, LOTS of scars. We saw the young grizzle bitch (about 7 months) hunting. She was out on her own with her person and she had several small cuts on her legs from the rocks. We saw lots of injuries to the back feet and pasterns. They were all treated with henna.. I well remember looking at that rocky ground and commenting that it was not a place to hunt hounds <G> I was wrong!

Everyone was very hospitable and brought out their hounds, keklik(a kind of partridge), and chai!! All the hounds were blanketed, well fed, and one village even showed us their hounds vaccination records <G> We went to 6 villages total that had tajeje.....they were never referred to as saluki, and reference was made on several occasions to tazi, but when referring to what we know as saluki they were always called tajeje. I learned very quickly to hear the word in discussions!!!

The landscape was breathtaking, and that is NOT a good enough superlative.....stunningly beautiful. Urfa was large, vibrant, clean and exquisitely beautiful. It obviously has a large tourist trade in the summer but we were there off season so an anomaly. The culture is soooooooo beautiful, warm and friendly. I had endless cups of chai! Once we got gas and out came the chai and gifts for the car!! I am sure part of this was due to Ahmet who never met anyone he did not have some relationship with, whether through family, school, or a previous trip!!! He was a delightful traveling companion and extremely proud of both his Kurdish heritage and Turkey. As he used to be a carpet dealer he knew everywhere to eat and we were treated to many fine meals in scenic locations. Janet referred to our trip as Eating with Ahmet!! It did provide a very beautiful window into Kurdistan we would not have had otherwise. I discovered I could still sit crosslegged <G> although getting up was not very dignified.

Down near the Syrian border we passed through a town that was right out of the middle ages: no cars, carts pulled by starveling ponies, tremendous poverty. However, within 2 kilometers of this town we were back into the small agrarian villages and all was good, clean and animals well cared for, thin but healthy. Do not understand why...all villages were fairly clean, houses extremely clean, children clean and healthy. They all had a small school houses and all the children attended school till about 12 years of age...then some of the boys stayed in school some went to work in the village. Most villages had a car, a satellite dish and ALL had at least one cell phone, usually in the possession of the Muftar (village headman).

I feel that there were alot more salukis in the area than we saw....you would NEVER see them until the villagers brought them out....on two occasions I saw them skulking away as we arrived, but I knew what I was looking for! They had no hesitance about escorting us out of the village

though! Many of the villages had Anatolians and they were a fairly common site to see out with the goat and sheep flocks, a herder, a donkey carrying a pack and one or two Anatolians. Down near the Syrian border we visited a village that had the village ringed with them tied out. It was never really explained why the need for protection was imperative.

Here we are having chai near where Var was born. The blue behind us is the new lake about 500 yards....down.....



We saw in the Kurdish villages...horses, cows tethered, sheep and goats put up at night behind stone walls. The hounds visited all the villagers, the women fed them, the children played with them. I saw them treated in a manner that some here would call callous but I saw as gruff

affection. They cared very much for these hounds as not only status symbols (it takes wealth to support one) but as hunting companions whose accomplishments in the field brought honor to the entire village. The villages also had Kangals and Anatolians, the salukis interacted amicably with all, including the ever-present chickens. Pragmatic and superstitious, superb caretakers.

The hounds I saw were all smooth, a tough, proud, scarred lot. They all had a sense of presence about them, dogs and bitches, alpha forces of nature. It is a rare person here who could live with one of them. Their condition shamed me as mine, even with our land, did not begin to compare. Most salukis here are but pale shadows of what they are in COO, and that folks is reality like it or not.

Oh, and beautiful? Lord yes, magnificent is a better though inadequate adjective.

KAZAKHSTAN



Berkut

Photo by Andrey Kovalenko



Berkut on Stamp

images by Oleg Belyalov



Ataika

owned and photographed by Steve Bodio



Lashyn

owned and photographed by Steve Bodio

EGYPT



Cleo- smooth bitch with pups sired by the black and tan saluki Photo Jutta Ruebesam

Some of the Tanjis imported from Iran by Cyrus and Iraj Sattarzadeh

by Gerd Andersson

Iraj Sattarzadeh came as a teenager student to Hamburg in Germany. His elder brothers made him gifts to not forget his Iranian background. So the first Sattarzadeh imports came to him.

Much later his brother Cyrus had to join him in Hamburg. In Azerbadjan the North western part of Iran, in Miandoab where the Sattarzadeh family originated, Cyrus was an active hunter with his father's Tanjis. During the time he lived in Teheran he also competed in the showing.



Kurosh Marivan

Iraj Sattarzadeh's legendary racing star, was the first Iranian import to be well known in the international Saluki scene due to his charisma and as a stud dog. He was also the one who brought my attention to these wonderful Iranian Tanjis. His legacy is brought to the future especially in Monika Dankhe's Iranshahr breeding. Her selfblack Faras carries his blood as a grandchild and she has indeed inherited his performance qualities at the track by winning almost every race.

©Iraj Sattarzadeh

Karun Marivan

Faras' sire is the strange coloured Karun Marivan. In other breedings he has made his colourful stamp on the progeny like the Manouna's E-litter as well as the D-litter del Goscha's. Karun and his children used to, like many other Iranian imports, win at the race track and lc.

©Monika Dankhe



Sabuk

Farsien Iranshahr whelped a litter last year to Iraj Sattarzadeh's import Sabuk. Two of the puppies came to live with Mary Beth Roger's el Melik Salukis in Virginia. Also in her household live the new born puppies to the Iranian parents Sarban and Sheyda.

©Astrid Söchtig



Shabnem surrounded by her Del Goscha children

Shabnem von Iransamin

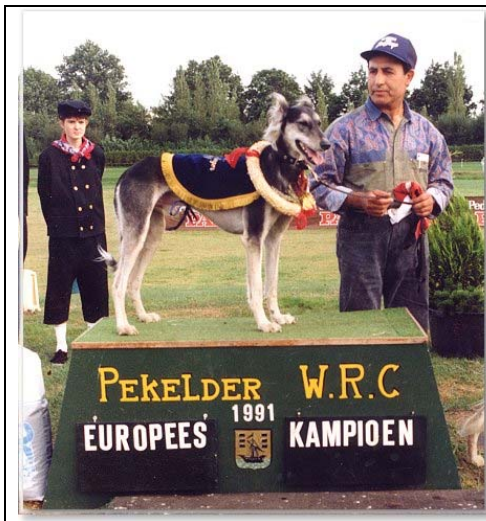
She became the foundation bitch of the Koelowe's Del Goscha breeding mated to a Amena Lucifer son, Amena Xcellency. She also produced a litter with smooth puppies sired by the English smooth Muluki Farouk. Shabnem's genes are spread all the way down to South Africa through one of her grandsons South African Ch Del Goscha's Chuwailid, sired by Sahand von Iransamin.

Shetab

This outstanding little deer grizzle male with cropped ears, made a great impact for breeders like Ariane Failer and her foundation the Mamnouna's A-litter, the Schmitt family's H-litter el Taschara and Lydia Elbracht's F-litter El Mashhur. Puppies from these litters were very successful at the race track,lc as well as in producing outstanding offsprings. Last but not least they gained conformation titles which is not that easy in the German showrings.



Arash and Sahand von Iransamin come from Mahabad in Iran as 3 months old cropped ear puppies to Hamburg, Germany. Cyrus Sattarzadeh brought them by himself on a horseback passing the border over the mountains from Iran to Turkey in the dark of the night 1989.



Arash von Iransamin

Arash, became a successful track racing champion with many other titles, mated with Sagi az Miandoab to produce the N- and O-litters von Iransamin. His offsprings inherited his speed and stamina and many were among the top racing Salukis in Germany, Switzerland and France. Only one, as far as I can recollect, his daughter Osjan, is bringing his legacy to the future.

©Cyrus Sattarzadeh

Sahand von Iransamin

Sahand, always second to his brother Arash at the race track, produced a number of litters in Germany, like the famous del Goscha's -litter and the I-litter el Taschara. Ilchan must be the most famous of his offsprings. His will be known in the Saluki history as a great stud dog giving all his excellent qualities to his children. They are wellknown in every venue where you can find Salukis.

©Cyrus Sattarzadeh



©Anja Krause

Shabgard az Piran

German Ch Shabgard az Piran was imported by Cyrus Sattarzadeh but made his impact and living in the al-Safi breeding of Dr Helga Renfordt and Walter Brandt, where his descendents in the J-litter al-Safi is coming strongly by winning at the race tracks. He is probably the most popular stud dog from Iranian origin not so surpricingly as he was a stunning male with wonderful movements in the showring. Appart from three al-Safi litters Shabgard appears in Hermann van Hartens el Kolub breeding, the El Mashhur's, and the el Riad's.

Derafsch

A black and white strong male with brindling on his legs, will be remembered through his legendary children Qazal and Qeyan von Iransamin. They have won several World and European racing and IC Champion ships. Derafsch comes from the Kurdish town Bokan in Iran. To my great happiness Derafsch came together with Osjan von Iransamin to live in my Saluki family 2001. Their young children Amina and Amir are a joy to live with.



©Gerd Andersson



Sedef

Mother of the outstanding Q-litter is the lovely Sedef brought to Germany from the Iranian Azerbadjian. Several of her children and grandchildren resides and perform at the ruler of Qatar. The Iransamin's are wellknown for their stamina and performance.

©Gerd Andersson

Scheref

Scheref came with Eva Quirbach to live in Sweden where he has a litter out of a grandchild to Arash von Iransamin and Sagi az Miandoab. Pia Höggren's Garamiyas' G-litter are not yet two years old.

©Gerd Andersson



Shayan Tazi Nadjib

has recently become father to a litter in Tcheccia. We will see several of the puppies at the German race tracks in the future. The mother is a grgrandchild of Kurosh Marivan.

©Astrid Söchtig



Simin

The beautiful black and tan Simin has produced two litters in Anja Krause's Achthamar breeding. Her last litter was sired by the Syrian Barach. Simin will hopefully gain her German champion title in due time.

©Anja Krause

Some other Tanjis not yet producing offsprings are Raschid, Fargun, Shuresh, Maral, Nahid, Dorna, Divan, Touran and Tabesh.

Iraj Sattarzadeh is planning a litter with his new prefix Iranpars.

Dorna

©Astrid Söchtig



Nahid

©Astrid Söchtig



Maral

©Astrid Söchtig



Raschid

©Astrid Söchtig

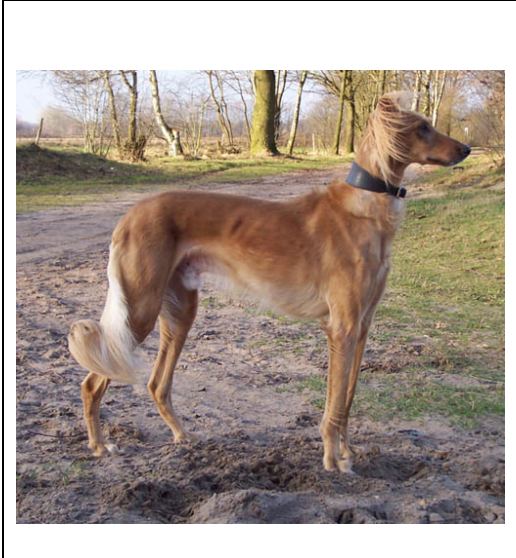


Divan

©Gundula Schlumbaum

Fargun

©IrajSattarzadeh



Shuresh

©Astrid Söchtig



Tabesh

Touran



©Astrid Söchtig



MORE STAMPS submitted by Lorraine Trenholm









A tribute to Sagi az Miandoab by Gerd Andersson



Thursday, February 23th, the Iranian grand old dame Sagi az Miandoab went over the rainbow bridge at the honourable age of 14 years. She is leaving her legacy to her descendents in many countries all over the world.



Iraj and Cyrus Sattarzadeh



Sagi with O-litter ©A&S.Krause

Cyrus Sattarzadeh brought her to Germany from his home village Miandoab in Iran. From her two litters sired by Arash von Iransamin, her daughter Osjan von Iransamin has brought her legacy further. Osjan's first litter was sired by the red sabled male Latchin az Mammaz from Turkey.

The fawn sabled Perysa stayed and gave birth to the R- and S-litters sired by Qeyser von Iransamin (Derafsch ex Sedef, both from Iran). Rasho went to Linda Deutch and Maun Allen Gregory in the USA where he has sired a litter of eight to Nancy Washo's Washo Encbal. Ravan and Ramesh went to Sweden. Now Perysa and some of her children from both litters have left Germany for a new life in Qatar.



Osjan von Iransamin

Above photos © Gerd Andersson



Parisa and Piran von Iransamin



The von Iransamin family 2001

The Dawidans and Pary von Iransamin ©Gaby Arthur



Dawidan az Samur



Pary von Iransamin



Dawidan az Atef and Azadi



Ravan von Iransamin

©Eva Quirbach



Dawidan az Rubah

The red sabled Pary came to Gaby Arthur and produced her first Dawidan litter sired by Arkadash Erkan (Turkish origin). Dawidan's Atef and Azadi were also brought to the USA. Az Rubah will hopefully sire a litter in Norway this Spring.

The P's von Iransamin have been outstanding at the racetracks as well as at lure coursing. Pervin won the European Lure coursing championship in Italy 2003 with the same points as Perschad Zyba. They ran a spectacular final course together. Last year was also great for Pervin, winning the European Racing Championship in Belgium. The R's von Iransamin have just started their racing career and so will the S's von Iransamin next year.



Perschad Zyba von Iransamin © S Couneson



Pervin von Iransamin © S Couneson

Five years ago my dream came true when Cyrus Sattarzadeh trusted me with Sagi's lovely daughter Osjan. After some disappointments with infertile studdogs we had a last chance with El Cazzino Cajar. Dar el Hindiyas Jaliya al Garamiya from this combination came to live with Pia Höggren where she had a litter of ten puppies sired by the Iranian Scheref in the very hot Summer two years ago. From this litter Garamiyas Ghadwa took the flight to Renée Devaux in Switzerland.

Lois Kincaid in California chose Jariya to be the dame for her litter last year with her homebred Grassland's TSH Sackett as sire. Grassland Shadow, one of the seven lovely puppies has this shaded grey colouring from his Iranian ggrandparents as well as his cousin Ghaffar in Sweden.

A last surprice litter was born in the Summer 2005 with Sagi's grandchildren. This combination gave selfblacks and shaded grey colourings. Osjan has an antrancit grey colouring and Derafsch is bl/s with brindling on his legs. Brindle and shaded patterns exist in all the von Iransamin breeding. The black Dar el Hindiyas Amira took the boat over to Finland with Pirjo Puttonen.

Sagi az Miandoab is sadly one of the rare exceptions from Cyrus Sattarzadeh's imports which have offsprings to contribute with their vigour to the Western Saluki breeding.

Sagi's grandchildren outside Germany



Dar el Hindiyas Amira

© Pirjo Puttonen



Dar el Hindiyas Jaliya

©Lois Kincaid



Dar el Hindiyas Jaliya

© Gerd Andersson

Sagi's great grandchildren



Grassland Shadow

©Lois Kincaid



Garamiyas Ghaffar

© Gerd Andersson

BRAGS, etc.

LITTERLY SPEAKING-



Whelped 1/18/06 Sired by El Baz Phoenix Peyote
X Amani Suhrah Baashiq- breeders- Carla Bell,
James and Arlyce Lillegaard. Gen-3



Whelped 1-11-06 3 males, 2 females. Melik Asir X
Sacre Tyana Kansin gen-3 breeders- Monica Stoner X Geraldine Clark



Whelped 22 Oct 05. 4 females, 4 males. Ch. Tamarisk Ahl-
E- Nazar J.C. X El Baz Oma Onur Tamarisk E Tamarisk. Breeder- Joanne Klova. Gen-3



Whelped 25 Feb. 06. 4 males, 3 females. Sarban
X Sheyda breeder Mary Beth Rogers. Gen-1

The Royal Hunt in Eurasian History

By Thomas T. Allsen

Due out in May 2006

ISBN 0812239261

University of Pennsylvania Press

From antiquity to the nineteenth century, the royal hunt was a vital component of the political cultures of the Middle East, India, Central Asia, and China. Besides marking elite status, royal hunts functioned as inspection tours and imperial progresses, a means of asserting kingly authority over the countryside. The hunt was, in effect, "court out-of-doors," an open-air theater for displays of majesty, the entertainment of guests, and the bestowal of favor on subjects.

In the conduct of interstate relations, great hunts were used to train armies, show the flag, and send diplomatic signals. Wars sometimes began as hunts and ended as celebratory chases. Often understood as a kind of covert military training, the royal hunt was subject to the same strict discipline as that applied in war and was also a source of innovation in military organization and tactics.

Just as human subjects were to recognize royal power, so was the natural kingdom brought within the power structure by means of the royal hunt. Hunting parks that carefully managed to facilitate the hunt were centers of botanical exchange, military depots, early conservation reserves, and important links in local ecologies. The mastery of the king over nature served an important purpose in official renderings: as a manifestation of his possession of heavenly good fortune he could tame the natural world and keep his kingdom safe from marauding threats, human or animal. The exchanges of hunting partners-cheetahs, elephants, and even birds-became diplomatic tools as well as serving to create an elite hunting culture that transcended political allegiances and ecological frontiers.

This sweeping comparative work ranges from ancient Egypt to India under the Raj. With a magisterial command of contemporary sources, literature, material culture, and archaeology, Thomas T. Allsen chronicles the vast range of traditions surrounding this fabled royal occupation.

Thomas T. Allsen is Professor Emeritus of History, College of New Jersey.

Forwarded by Elizabeth Dawsari.

WINTER NEWSLETTER SPDBS BUSINESS-

We are quickly approaching the completion of first quarter of the year. In this short amount of time the board has addressed many issues, but the most difficult of these was by far the loss of one of our Directors, Jim Green. Jim's commitment to the saluki at all levels was an indication of his passion for the breed. His absence is a loss to the entire saluki community, most especially to the SPDBS. We send our sincere condolences to Lynn, their family and close friends.

In order to efficiently cover the desert bred saluki concerns our 2006 Agenda consists of the following committees and discussions:

Constitution/By-Law Committee
Mission Statement Committee
Netiquette Committee
Website Committee
Archivist Committee
Litter Registration Committee
California Assembly Bill 2110
Rotating terms of Office of current Directors [discussion]
Plagiarized SPDBS Pedigrees & Photos [discussion]
Critique Judges [discussion]
Performance Chair
Nomination Committee

We have recently voted on and approved two new positions. The first is Liaison for Saluki Rescue graciously filled by Elizabeth Dawsari with Carolyn Brown kindly offering to assist as needed. The second is Animal Legislation Liaison which was spurred as a response to the California Assembly Bill 2110. Denise Como has stepped forward with enthusiasm and efficiency to fulfill this responsibility. The complete list of Society positions are: Registrar, Newsletter Editor, Archivist, General Membership Moderator, Webmaster, COO Correspondent, European Correspondent, Liaison for Saluki Rescue, and Animal Legislation Liaison. We will hopefully address one other in due time, that being a Performance Chair.

If any of the membership has a question or contribution on any of the above please let us know.
Respectfully Submitted,
Julia Holder, Chair

SOCIETY FOR THE
PERPETUATION
OF THE DESERT BRED SALUKIS
TREASURER'S REPORT

BEGINNING BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2004

8,662.52

REVENUES:

CRITIQUES/CERTIFICATES	780.00
MEMBERSHIPS/SUBSCRIPTIONS (FY 2005 & 2006)	2,547.00
NEWS LETTER	198.96
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>3,525.96</u>

EXPENSES:

ADS	35.00
POSTAGE	247.34
OFFICE SUPPLIES	254.57
PRINTING	682.66
SOFTWARE	94.00
WEB SITE FEES	100.96
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>1,414.53</u>

ENDING BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2005	<u>10,773.95</u>
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REPORT FROM THE REGISTRAR- Elizabeth Dawsari

New CRN registrations:

MELIK GABBEH. Bitch. CRN 0501-005-3
February 9, 2003- . Red grizzle Parti, Feathered.
Whelped in Milford, Virginia.
BREEDER: Mary Beth Rogers. 003-03
By El Araba Cebuk SPDBS CRN 309 X Melik Sherit SPDBS CRN 0430-003-

2.
OWNER: Mary Beth Rogers. 003-03

MELIK GULSHEN. Bitch. CRN 0502-005-3
February 9, 2003- . Golden Grizzle, Feathered.
Whelped in Milford, Virginia.
BREEDER: Mary Beth Rogers. 003-03
By El Araba Cebuk SPDBS CRN 309 X Melik Sherit SPDBS CRN 0430-003-

2.
OWNER: Mary Beth Rogers. 003-03

MELIK GHENGHIS CAN. Dog. CRN 0503-005-3
February 9, 2003- . Black and tan, Feathered.

Whelped in Milford, Virginia.
BREEDER: Mary Beth Rogers. 003-03
By El Araba Cebuk SPDBS CRN 309 X Melik Sherit SPDBS CRN 0430-003-2.
OWNER:Mary Beth Rogers. 003-03

RAMIJ MAHDIB IBN AMANI. Dog. CRN 0504-006-3
July 13, 2005- . Red sable, Feathered.
Whelped in Canton, South Dakota.
BREEDER: Carla Bell, Jim and Arlyce Lillegaard. 006-01
By El Baz Lutfi SPDBS CRN 0405-002-2 X Amani Suhrah Baashiq AKC HM 599611-05.
OWNER:Carla Bell. 004-08

RAMIJ MI T'KHANDRIUS AMANI. Dog. CRN 0505-006-3
July 13, 2005- . Cream, Feathered.
Whelped in Canton, South Dakota.
BREEDER: Carla Bell, Jim and Arlyce Lillegaard. 006-01
By El Baz Lutfi SPDBS CRN 0405-002-2 X Amani Suhrah Baashiq AKC HM 599611-05.
OWNER:Nathan A. Bell. 006-02

RAMIJ MALEEKHA BINT AMANI. Bitch. CRN 0506-006-3
July 13, 2005- . Red sable, Feathered.
Whelped in Canton, South Dakota.
BREEDER: Carla Bell, Jim and Arlyce Lillegaard. 006-01
By El Baz Lutfi SPDBS CRN 0405-002-2 X Amani Suhrah Baashiq AKC HM 599611-05.
OWNER:Carla Bell. 004-08

RAMIJ MULAN BINT AMANI. Bitch. CRN 0507-006-3
July 13, 2005- . Fawn sable, Feathered.
Whelped in Canton, South Dakota.
BREEDER: Carla Bell, Jim and Arlyce Lillegaard. 006-01
By El Baz Lutfi SPDBS CRN 0405-002-2 X Amani Suhrah Baashiq AKC HM 599611-05.
OWNER:Carla Bell. 004-08

RAMIJ MASUDA MUMTAJ. Bitch. CRN 0508-006-3
July 13, 2005- . Cream, Feathered.
Whelped in Canton, South Dakota.
BREEDER: Carla Bell, Jim and Arlyce Lillegaard. 006-01
By El Baz Lutfi SPDBS CRN 0405-002-2 X Amani Suhrah Baashiq AKC HM 599611-05.
OWNER:Happiness Halabi. 006-04

EL BAZ RAMIJ RAKIIZAH MOHLKIIM. Bitch. CRN 0509-006-2
June 20, 2005- . Fawn sable, Feathered.
Whelped in Canton, South Dakota.
BREEDER: Jim and Arlyce Lillegaard. 006-01
By Berica Basim Majan SPDBS CRN 0406-002-1 X Menjab Mokhlisa
SPDBS CRN 0421-002-1.
OWNER:Jacqueline R. Bell. 006-03

TAMARISK PERIS BAHIRAH SM. Bitch. CRN 0510-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Fawn sable, Irish-marked, Smooth.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.
OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

TAMARISK PERIS BIBINAZ SM. Bitch. CRN 0511-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Cream w/white, Smooth.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.
OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

TAMARISK PERIS BARIKA SM. Bitch. CRN 0512-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Tri parti, Smooth.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.
OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

TAMARISK PERIS BEHIN. Bitch. CRN 0513-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Red and white parti, Feathered.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.
OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

TAMARISK PERIS BEHJAT SM. Bitch. CRN 0514-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Cream w/white, Smooth.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.

OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

TAMARISK PERIS BAHIJ SM. Dog. CRN 0515-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Cream w/white, Smooth.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.
OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

TAMARISK PERIS BAHADUR SM. Dog. CRN 0516-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Cream w/white, Smooth.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.
OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

TAMARISK PERIS BEHROKH. Dog. CRN 0517-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Cream w/white, Feathered.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.
OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

TAMARISK PERIS BURHAN. Dog. CRN 0518-006-3
October 22, 2005- . Brown and white parti, Feathered.
Whelped in Millburg, Massachusetts.
BREEDER: Joanne Klova. 004-05
By CH. Tamarisk Ahl-E-Nazar AKC HM 7916101 X El Baz Oma Onur E
TamariskSPDBS CRN 0447-004-2.
OWNER:Joanne Klova. 004-05

From Linda Fowler

The Net-tiquette Committee has concluded business and presents for BOD consideration and approval, the following set of List Rules for posting on SPDBS sponsored lists.

1. Remember the Human.
2. Adhere to the same standards of behavior on line as you do in real life.
3. Help keep flames under control.
4. Respect peoples privacy. No cross posting without permission.
5. Be forgiving of people's mistakes.

We encourage exchange of ideas, and corrections of misinformation, and voicing differences of opinion. When doing so, please respect the few rules of conduct we have adopted.

From Linda Fowler-

The Constitution Committee consists of Denise, Jonneth, Elaine and I.

An overview of the Bylaws indicated many areas that need updating to reflect the way the organization has evolved in its methods of conducting its business. The Committee has formed two teams and each team has taken on an Article to review and make suggestions for revision. We will proceed one Article at a time in pairs until we are in agreement on the final draft.

Our goal is to have our draft to the BOD by July for comment, suggestions and changes before submitting it to the Membership for a vote in the Fall with their annual ballots.

From Julia Holder

The Litter Registration Committee is comprised of Elizabeth Dawsari, Herb Wells, Carolyn Brown and Julia Holder

We began with a list of questions:

- 1) Will the litter registration be mandatory or offered as a courtesy?
- 2) Will this involve a fee?
- 3) Will we need to design a form?
- 4) What pertinent information should appear on the form?
- 5) Should it be comparable to the information expected by AKC?
- 6) What identification numbering system would be most efficient to the Registrar?
- 7) Should the completed form be submitted prior to the first critique of one of the puppies?
- 8) Should the form clearly state the purpose for registering a litter?
- 9) Should the form have all the Registrar's contact information printed, or just the mailing address?
- 10) Should the option to reply on-line be available or restricted to a hard copy sent through the US Post system?
- 11) When will it go into affect?

Herb drafted a form based on AKC's litter registration requirements. The committee is now in discussion regarding the form and how it should be applied.

From Julia Holder

The new position of SPDBS Animal Legislation Liaison is now official.

Denise Como has volunteered for this position the responsibilities of which are to keep the Officers, Board, and membership of the SPDBS aware of any pending legislature that may affect us as Saluki owners, and dog owners in general, and handle all correspondence to and from the Officers and Board regarding these issues.

BILL NUMBER: AB 2110 INTRODUCED
BILL TEXT

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Member Hancock

FEBRUARY 17, 2006

An act to add Section 597.4 to the Penal Code, relating to crimes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2110, as introduced, Hancock Animal cruelty: dogs: field coursing.

Existing law makes it a crime to commit animal cruelty, as specified.

This bill would provide, in addition, that any person who knowingly engages in any activity in which a dog is left untethered and allowed to track and pursue any rabbit, hare, or fox and that results in the injury or death of the rabbit, hare, or fox is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed 6 months, by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. The bill would provide that nothing in its provisions shall prohibit the use of dogs in the management of livestock or hunting, or the training of dogs, or the use of equipment in the training of dogs, for any purpose not prohibited by law. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program upon local governments.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 597.4 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

597.4. (a) Any person who knowingly engages in field coursing is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed six months, by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "field coursing" includes any activity in which a dog is left untethered and allowed to track and pursue any rabbit, hare, or fox and that results in the injury or death of the rabbit, hare, or fox.

(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any of the following:

(1) The use of dogs in the management of livestock, as defined by Section 14205 of the Food and Agricultural Code, by the owner of the livestock, by the owner's employees or agents, or by other persons in lawful custody of the livestock.

(2) The use of dogs in hunting as permitted by provisions in the Fish and Game Code, including, but not limited to, Section 3286, 3509, 3510, 4002, or 4756 of the Fish and Game Code, and by the rules and regulations of the Fish and Game Commission.

(3) The training of dogs, or the use of equipment in the training of dogs, for any purpose not prohibited by law.

SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

AB2110 response

Society for the Perpetuation of Desert Bred Salukis
Denise Como, Secretary
381 Elwood Road • Fort Plain, New York 13339
Tel: (518) 993-3724 • e-mail: wolfwindbz@frontiernet.net

The Honorable Mark Leno, Chairperson
Assembly Public Safety Committee
1020 N Street – Room 111
Sacramento, California 95814

RE: AB 2110 (Hancock) – OPPOSE

Dear Assembly Member Leno:

The members of the Society for the Perpetuation of Desert Bred Salukis – both in the U.S. and abroad -- strongly urge you to oppose AB 2110, which will make it a crime to hunt rabbits, hares or foxes by means of “field coursing.”

This bill proposes to outlaw a traditional hunting practice known as field coursing, or open field coursing, which, prior to the advent of modern firearms, was the primary method used for hunting many game animals. Like falconry, field coursing remains an important and integral part of contemporary hunting. In California, coursing is typically used to harvest jackrabbits or hares – which are abundant wild game species, considered pests in many areas. Rather than using firearms to harvest the prey, licensed hunters use dogs that have been specially bred for several thousand years for the purpose of coursing – and our hounds are of those specialized breeds. Although the traditional goal of field coursing was to harvest the jackrabbit or hare for food (which is still done), since the middle of the 20th century the hounds have also been judged on their speed, agility and endurance – similar to field trials and hunting tests for the better known Labrador retrievers, spaniels, setters, and other sporting breeds.

Far from being a cruel or unsporting form of hunting, traditional field coursing is considered one of the most “fair chase” hunting methods. It does not rely on modern technology – therefore, it actually results in relatively few successful hunts. It mimics the natural predator/prey relationship that has evolved between jackrabbits, hares and rabbits (prey animals in the food chain), and canine-related species such as coyotes, foxes and wolves (predators), for millennia. Our own President Theodore Roosevelt, perhaps our country’s greatest conservationist – and one of the founding fathers of the fair chase concept – was an avid courser.

AB 2110 proposal’s poor and not-well-considered wording will significantly impact other types of hunting and activities that involve the use of unleashed dogs. In doing so, it would criminalize people who do not necessarily directly engage in traditional field coursing. For example, rabbit

hunters, bird hunters, water fowl hunters could be considered criminals if one of their hunting dogs coincidentally takes a rabbit or hare while hunting, however unintentional.

Virtually anyone walking an unleashed dog that chases or kills a rabbit, hare or fox could fall under the harsh penalties of AB 2110. Done properly, hunting game with dogs and guns is certainly more humane than the slow painful deaths caused by poisoning animals that are considered nuisances to farmers, ranchers, and homeowners.

By banning a specific type of hunting, and imposing significant penalties that will apply to related types of hunting as well, AB 2110 will result in fewer hunting licenses sold in California. It will result in less funding for both the California Department of Fish and Game, and impact important wildlife conservation activities that depend on hunting-related revenue.

-2-

- \$746 million spent by hunters in the US on licenses and public land access fees. Sportsmen's licensing revenues account for more than half of all funding for state natural resources agencies.
- \$300 million contributed to wildlife conservation annually by more than 10,000 private hunting-advocate organizations.
- \$4.2 billion contributed by sportsmen to conservation through 10% federal excise taxes on firearms, ammunition, and gear since the 1937 Pittman-Robertson Act established the tax. With this money, millions of acres of public-use land has been purchased, preserved, and maintained.

AB 2110 is not biologically accurate or justified, is poorly written based on erroneous and emotional input, and represents an attack on California's hunting community. AB 2110 not only threatens sportsmen and sportswomen with prosecution, but also threatens law-abiding citizens for having their own unleashed dogs in their own backyards. Should someone's pet dog be penalized, and its owner fined and/or incarcerated, for chasing and catching a squirrel, chipmunk, rabbit, or bird in its own yard? I therefore strongly urge you, and your constituents, to oppose this measure.

Although many of our members do not reside in California, some do – and we feel that the entire nation is watching. Such arbitrary, knee-jerk reactions may eventually have detrimental impacts in other states. We all travel extensively with our dogs, and we are greatly concerned that owning and working with such hounds at the sports we enjoy may actually be criminalized in these United States.

Please oppose this bill.

Respectfully,

Denise Como
SPDBS Secretary -- For the Officers, Board, and Members of the SPDBS