

# JAGTERSNUUS HUNTERS NEWS



2020 | VOLUME 37



TYDSKRIF VAN DIE VRYSTAAT JAGTERS- EN WILDBEWARINGSVERENIGING  
JOURNAL OF THE FREE STATE HUNTERS AND GAME CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

# *Die Skietwinkel*

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# In Memoriam

## **Goudveld tak**

**JJ Fourie**

*Lidnr. 219007*

**Oorlede: 29 Maart 2019**

**FJ Bloem**

*Lidnr. 215297*

**Oorlede: 20 Desember 2019**

## **Riemland Tak**

**A D Bezuidenhout**

*Lidnr. 208162*

**Oorlede: 02 Maart 2019**

**Ruan Janse van Vuuren**

*Lidnr. 212036*

**Oorlede: 03 Mei 2019**

**Merwe Els**

*Lidnr. 215020*

**Oorlede: 12 Februarie 2020**

# Uit die Redakteur se pen

## VOORWOORD

Baie van u sal daarop let dat ons moeite gedoen het om “Jagtersnuus 2020”, ‘n nuwe baadjie te gee. Hopenlik is dit vir meeste ‘n aangename verandering en sal dit ook ‘n volgehoue groei toon in die entoesiasme waarmee ons lede / lesers hul bydraes vir hierdie uitgawe gemaak het!

Ek wil u as jagters graag nooi om vir ons stories, foto’s, rubrieke, grappe, berigte en enige ander bydraes te stuur wat ons sal oorweeg. Ons sal heel moontlik help skaaf aan die uitleg en inhoud sodat dit gepubliseer sal kan word, maar almal se bydraes sal oorweeg en waardeer word. Daar is op die oomblik geen beperking op die hoeveelheid woorde wat u mag gebruik nie. U kan ook idees stuur van berigte of rubrieke wat u graag in ons uitgawes sal wil sien. Indien u ‘n storie het waarvan identiteite beskerm moet word, is u welkom om dit onder ons “Ou Jagter se stories” in te stuur.

Foto’s wat vir ons gestuur word op digitale media, moet asseblief in hul oorspronklike formaat gestuur word sodat die grootte van die geheue nie te klein is om in ordentlike detail te kan druk nie.

Baie dankie aan al die mense wat hul stories met ons gedeel het en vir al die ander bydraes.

Stuur u bydraes aan:

[jagtersnuus101redakteur@gmail.com](mailto:jagtersnuus101redakteur@gmail.com)

Groete van u Redakteur-span

*Johan en Lita*



# GESELIG TYDENS DINEE 2019





# PRYSUITDELING 2019





# PRYSUITDELING 2019



Nic van der Walt & Daan Bodenstein



Riaan Meintjes en Kulu de Jager



Gevorderde Jagters; Hardus Cilliers, Deon Cilliers, Tera Cilliers, Daan Bodenstein oorhandig aan Gevorderde jagters, Elna namens Hano de Jager, HJ van der Merwe, Hennie Swarts en Lita Swarts



BETSIE GELDENHUYS OORHANDIG AAN  
TROFEEWENNERS 2019



*Hardus Cilliers - Vlake-wild trofee*



*George Lyell - Springboktrofee*



*Deon Cilliers Kleinwildtrofee*



*Arrie van der Vyver - Meeste lede gewerf*

# BETSIE GELDENHUYS OORHANDIG AAN TROFEEWENNERS 2019



*Jannie Janse van Vuuren - Rooiboktrofee*



*Tersa Cilliers - Blesboktrofee*



*Chris Kleynhans - Swartwildebeestrofee*



*Willie Pretorius - Blouwildebeestrofee*



BETSIE GELDENHUYS OORHANDIG AAN  
TROFEEWENNERS 2019



*Groot en binnelandse Senior Kampioen:  
Johan Schuster*



*Groot en binnelandse Junior Kampioen:  
Melissa Cilliers*

# INTERVERENIGING SPORTSKIET 2019

MARIUS HAARHOFF VAN CHASA OORHANDIG



*Standaard Klas:  
Rian Horn, Louis Nel, Willie Van Den Berg & Deon Cilliers*



*Dames:  
Annelize Pieterse, Tacey Boshoff, Anneke Bresler & Terry von Wiedts*



*Juniors:  
Hardus Cilliers, Conrad Jansen, Dries Smit & Schalk Van Der Walt*



# INTERTAK SPORTSKIET 2019



Wenspan 2019 - Bloemfontein A:  
Rian horn, Petri Steynberg, Anneke Bresler & Werner Mostert



2de plek - De Wetsdorp A:  
Dave Taljaard, Flippi Oosthuizen, Annelise Pieterse & Sirkie Pieterse

# INTERTAK SPORTSKIET 2019



3de plek - De Wetsdorp B:  
Wilfred Brown, Martin Kruger, Rudie Combrinck & Polly du Plessis



4de plek - Roofdierbeheer A:  
Louis Nel, Riaan van der Poel, Dassie van der Poel & Willem Rheeder



# MULTI DISSIPLINÊRE CHASA SKIET



Seniors 1ste:

*Francois Louw, Chris kleynhans, Louis - Sportskietkoördineerder Vrystaat & Ben Oosthuizen*



Senterslag 3de:

*Rian Horn, Louis Nel, Johan Bekker & Chris Boshoff*

# MULTI DISSIPLINÊRE CHASA SKIET



Ope Wenners:  
*Kulu De Jager, Deon Cilliers Willie Van Zyl & Innes Basson*



Dames Iste:  
*Tracey Boshoff, Hannelie Pienaar, Anneke Bresler & Annalize Pieterse*



WILLIAM SMALE VAN CHASA OORHANDIG AAN  
INTERPROVINSIALE WENNERS



*Standaard Span:*

*Niel Greeff, Innes Basson - Algehele 1ste plek in Standaardklas, Anneke Bresler & Rian Horn*



*Ope Klas:*

*Pöllie du Plessis, Werner Mostert, Annalise Pieters & Petrie Steynberg*



# DIE VRYSTAATSE JAGTERS- EN WILDBEWARINGSVERENIGING

Die Vrystaatse Jagters- en Wildbewaringsvereniging (Vrystaat Jagters) is op 24 Oktober 1981 gestig en streef daarna om alle gemeenskappe van regoor die Vrystaat te dien en kan Vrystaat Jagters met trots sê **“Ons dien jagters in die Vrystaat”**.

Die lede van Vrystaat Jagters word geografies in takke oor die lengte en breedte van die provinsie saamgesnoer. In takverband word elke lid die geleentheid gebied om hom/haarself uit te leef tussen mense vanuit sy/haar eie omgewing. Op hierdie wyse is lede van Vrystaat Jagters dan ook vanweë hulle gesamentlike belangstelling, direkte kennis en passie vir die sport, in die unieke posisie om in hul onmiddellike omgewing, 'n reuse bydrae te maak en geweldige invloed uit te oefen.

Takke is tot 'n groot mate outonoom, met 'n eie takbestuur en besluit self oor hul eie aktiwiteite, volgens hul eie behoeftes. Vrystaat Jagters glo egter dat vir die bedryf van 'n suksesvolle vereniging goeie tweerigting kommunikasie van die uiterste belang is en het 'n takvertegenwoordiger van elke tak sitting op die Uitvoerende Komitee van Vrystaat Jagters, welke 3 keer per jaar vergader en waar besluite by wyse van konsensus geneem word.

Elke tak bedryf jaarliks aktiewe programme om op plaaslike vlak dienste aan hul lede en die publiek te lewer en kan belangstellendes op die vereniging se webwerf by [www.fshunters.co.za](http://www.fshunters.co.za) gaan inloer en kyk wat die tak in sy/haar gebied aanbied en wie om te kontak indien hulle as lid wil aansluit.

Vrystaat Jagters streef daarna om elke tak te help met die daarstelling van voldoende geriewe vir gereelde skietoefening waar lede nie alleen teen mekaar kan kompeteer nie, maar ook hul kennis van vuurwapens en ammunisie asook hul skietvernuf kan verbeter.

Opleiding, in al sy fasette, is 'n kerndimensie van die Vrystaat Jagters se missie en is een van die belangrikste verantwoordelikhede waarmee van Vrystaat Jagters, waarde tot lede toevoeg, skiet- en jagopleiding.

Opleiding word nie alleen op takvlak nie maar ook gesamentlik aangebied.



By Vrystaat Jagters is jy nie net 'n nommer nie, maar deel van 'n familie van jagters en natuurbewarers wat mekaar se belange op die hart dra. Omdat jagters, jag en vuurwapeneienaarskap deurentyd onder die vergrootglas geplaas word en omdat Vrystaat Jagters verbind is tot die etos van etiese jagter as natuurbewarder poog ons op provinsiale vlak om met ons nuwe slagspreuk "WAAR ETIESE JAG EN 'N LIEFDE VIR DIE NATUUR BELANGRIK IS" die beeld van jagters en die jagbedryf te verbeter.

**Vrystaat Jagters- en Wildbewarings Vereniging is 'n volwaardige lid van CHASA (die Konfederasie van Jagtersvereniging van Suid Afrika) en dus is lede van Vrystaat Jagters ook outomaties lede van CHASA.**

As trotse lid van Chasa het die Vrystaat Jagters sitting op die Chasa Raad, wat as konfederasie een van die grootste belangegroepes in die jagbedryf in Suid Afrika uitmaak en as spreekbuis van sy lidverenigings (ingesluit Vrystaat Jagters) op 'n gereelde grondslag, ten behoeve van al die lidverenigings en duisende lede op nasionale vlak met regerings instellings en ander organisasies in die jag- en vuurwapenbedryf onderhandel oor sake wat op vuurwapen eienaarskap, die jagter, die jagbedryf en natuurbewaring in Suid Afrika betrekking het. Vrystaat Jagters bied aan lede die geleentheid om hulle op alle gebiede van jag en sportskiet uit te leef. Spanne van Vrystaat Jagters neem jaarliks op nasionale vlak deel aan die Chasa Inter Provinsiale Sportskiet kompetisie, Chasa Intervereeniging Sportskiet kompetisie en ook die Chasa Multi-dissipline skietkompetisie.

In Oktober van elke jaar word daar 'n amptelike trofeekompetisie van Vrystaat Jagters gehou en tydens die jaarlikse spogdinee, welke die aand na die kompetisie aangebied word, word bekere en pryse aan die wenner in elke kategorie van die trofeekompetisie oorhandig, 'n natuurbewarder van die jaar aangewys, ere-lede vereer en meriete toekennings aan lede gemaak, trofees en medaljes aan skietkompetisie presteerders oorhandig.

**ORGANOGRAM VAN VRYSTAAT JAGTERS AS LIDVERENIGING**  
**VAN CHASA**



**CHASA RAAD & CHASA BESTUUR**  
(VERTEENWOORDIGERS VAN LIDVERENIGINGS INSLUITENDE  
VRYSTAAT JAGTERS)



**VRYSTAAT JAGTERS BESTUUR**



**UITVOERENDE KOMITEE**  
(VRYSTAAT JAGTERS BESTUUR EN TAKVERTEENWOORDIGERS)



**TAKBESTURE**



**INDIVIDUELE LEDE**



# WIE IS CHASA EN WAT DOEN CHASA VIR JAGTERS EN VUURWAPENEIENAARS?



Die afkorting CHASA staan vir Die Konfederasie van Jagtersverenigings van Suid-Afrika en die CHASA raad bestaan uit verteenwoordigers vanuit die besture van elkeen van afsonderlike lidverenigings.

Die hoofdoel/funksie van CHASA is om op plaaslike, nasionale en internasionale vlak voorspraak te maak en te veg vir die behoud van die “Vryheid om te Jag”.

CHASA is dus gefokus om deur die gebruik van uiteenlopende metodes te verseker dat:

1. wettige, bekostigbare en billike jag, beskerm word en vir die nageslag bly bestaan; en
2. as deel hiervan om privaat vuurwapen besit in Suid-Afrika te beskerm en te verseker.

CHASA verteenwoordiger vir hierdie doel sy lede en lewer op nasionale vlak namens die lede inspraak by onder ander die volgende:

- African Wildlife Charter
- African Forestry & Wildlife Commission
- Departement van Omgewingsake (DEA)
- SVR– Jagters Forum
- Parlementere Kommittees vir Bewaring en Polisie
- HAWASA –Wildlewe Forum
- Sanparke
- Sanbi

CHASA behou ook vaste en voortdurende verhoudinge met die onder andere die volgende gelangegroepe in die jagbedryf:

- PHASA – Professionele Jagters Vereniging van Suid Afrika
- WRSA – Wildboere Suid Afrika
- TGA – True Green Alliance
- NHSA – Nasionale Jag en Skiet Vereniging
- SAPA – Suid Afrikaanse Roofdier Vereniging
- SATTA – Suid Afrikaanse Taxidemie en Looierij Vereniging

Die aanslae op jag en vuurwapen besit word daagliks meer en meer daarom is dit dus noodsaaklik dat CHASA ‘n langtermyn, volhoubare strategie oorweeg en aanneem. Ten einde hierdie strategie te bereik of te verwesenlik, is ‘n sterk

ledebasis in die onderskeie lidverenigings van kardinale belang, aangesien dit sowel as die bydrae daaruit ontvang nodig om die doel te bereik. Dit is belangrik om daarop te let dat elke afsonderlike lid van alle lidverenigings deur hulle lidmaatskap van daardie lidvereniging ook 'n lid van CHASA is.

Die werk van CHASA is meestal die verantwoordelikheid van die CHASA Uitvoerende Komitee en personeel, met spesifieke ondersteuning van verdere individue of lidverenigings wat, waar nodig, deur subportefeuljes of spesifieke inisiatiewe, ondersteun word.

Die Hoof Uitvoerende Beampte moet onder leiding van die Voorsitter/ Uitvoerende Komitee van CHASA, daarop fokus. Die gekombineerde leierskap moet voortdurend streef na die beste gesamentlike belang van die CHASA familie en elke Raadslid moet 'n fundamentele geloof in die bereiking van die CHASA-visie hê. Elke Raadslid het hierin dus 'n fidusiêre plig teenoor CHASA.

Die bykomende voordele wat CHASA deur die onderskeie lidverenigings, dus vir individuele lede lewer, is:

- 'n Platvorm, gelyk aan die beste wat daar is, waar lede gemaklik en met 'n eenvoudige proses kan verseker dat hul sake rakende vuurwapens en jag in orde is.
- Toegang tot inligting.
- Interaksie met ander eendersdenkende lede, hetsy op afstand via veilige sosiale media, of direk deur vergaderings, skietgeleenthede, kompetisies, ens.
- Klere en promosie-items wat die trots op jag en skiet in die algemeen en in hul spesifieke vereniging en CHASA self bevorder.
- Inligting oor en toegang tot jag.
- Erkenning van ander jagters, skuts, wildboere, natuurbewarers, ens. ten opsigte van die bekwaamheid, dissipline, vaardigheid en verbondenheid van die lede.
- Erkenning deur plaaslike of nasionale toekennings en sertifisering vir verskillende aspekte van hul jag / skiet en algemene bydraes.
- 'n Gevoel van tevredenheid, trots en welstand wat spruit uit hul behoort aan die CHASA.

Die CHASA kenteken (die luiperd) is dan ook juis simbolies van die beginsel van eenheid in verskeidenheid.

## CHASA LIDVERENIGINGS





# BEKENDSTELLING VAN DIE NUWE PRESIDENT

## VAN DIE VRYSTAAT JAGTERS – EN WILDBEWARINGS VERENIGING

*Nick van der Walt*

Nicolaas Jacobus van der Walt, gebore op 28 April 1957 te Virginia in die Vrystaat en skool opleiding voltooi te HTS Kroonstad waar hy in 1980 getroud is met Francisca en het drie getroude dogters en vyf kleinkinders.

Sedert 2004 is Nick lid van Goudveld tak (Welkom), toe dit gestig is, met net 6 lede en hy as Voorsitter verkies is. Die eerste baan was gebou op die plaas “Dankbaar”, en het Nick, het met verloop van tyd, nog drie verdere takke help stig. Spoedig is ‘n nuwe skietbaan nl. Die Nic van der Walt Skietbaan (Goudveld Tak) gebou en het hy NRCS Akkreditasie aldaar verkry asook in samewerking met Daan Bodenstien, die Chris Kleinhans Skietbaan se akkreditasie verkry. Nick is tans die Opleidingsbeampte van Goudveld tak.

In 2012 het hy Ere-lidmaatskap ontvang van Goudveld Tak en is gevolglik as President daar verkies.

Hy het ook al nie nodige kursusse suksesvol voltooi nl: Bekwame Jagters Kursus, met Toegewyde Jagter- en Sportskiet Status; SA Amptelike Trofeë Meter; Baanoffisier; NRA Handwapen Kursus. Hy ook het gekwalifiseer om die Gevorderde Jagter Toekenning te ontvang.

Nick het ook ‘n paar agtereenvolgende jare die trofee ontvang vir die meeste lede gewerf en het in 2016 Ere-lidmaatskap by die Vrystaat Jagters vereniging op ‘n dinee in Bloemfontein ontvang. Hy is betrokke by die Uitvoerende Komitee (UK) Vergaderings en alle skiet aktiwiteite wat deur Vrystaat Jagters aangebied.

Nick het ‘n passie vir jag in die algemeen en dit lê hom na aan die hart om saam met die bestuur die groei van Vrystaat Jagters te beleef. Hy beskou dit as ‘n uitdaging om enige nuwe taak aan te pak en werk nou saam met almal wie betrokke is.



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# RHINO POACHING IN SOUTH AFRICA DECLINES FOR FIFTH STRAIGHT YEAR

*Published online by Mongabay.com on 7 February 2020*

South Africa reports that rhino poaching has declined for a fifth straight year in the country, with 594 rhino poached in 2019, down from the 769 rhino killed for their horns in 2018.

According to an official press release from the South African government, the decline in poaching in 2019 is due to a combination of measures, including deployment of technologies that allow for better reaction times to poaching incidents, improved information collection and sharing between law enforcement agencies, greater cooperation between entities at the regional and national level, and more meaningful engagement of the private sector, NGOs, and donors.

There were 2,014 incursions and poaching-related activities recorded in South Africa's Kruger National Park in 2019, leading to 327 rhinos being lost. Some 178 alleged poachers were arrested within the Park last year, while 332 arrests were made throughout the country.

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2015 was the worst year on record for rhino poaching across Africa, with a little over 1,300 animals killed — 1,175 of them in South Africa.

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The release also states that the South African government is taking further steps to strengthen its multidisciplinary approach to eliminating the illegal killing of rhinos. Its National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking, which would boost law enforcement efforts to combat poaching of rhinos and other wildlife, as well, is due to be considered by the country's Cabinet in the first half of 2020.

South Africa also reported a decline in elephant poaching, from 71 in 2018 to 31 in 2019.

“Because wildlife trafficking constitutes a highly sophisticated form of serious transnational organised crime that threatens national security, the aim is to establish an integrated strategic framework for an intelligence-led, well-resourced, multidisciplinary and consolidated law enforcement approach to focus and direct law enforcement's ability supported by the whole of government and society,” South Africa's Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, Barbara Creecy, said in the statement.

Minister Creecy also credited the rangers who patrol conservation areas on a daily basis: “A decline in poaching for five consecutive years is a reflection of the diligent work of the men and women who put their lives on the line daily to combat rhino poaching, often coming into direct contact with ruthless poachers.”

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Despite being made of keratin, the same substance as human fingernails, and having no known medicinal properties, rhino horn is highly prized by practitioners of traditional medicine, especially in Asian countries like Vietnam and China, two of the largest markets for illegally trafficked rhino horn. But Peter Knights, CEO of the NGO WildAid, said that demand reduction efforts in these countries have led to higher levels of consumer awareness about the false claims regarding rhino horn's health properties and caused a significant decline in rhino horn prices, from \$65,000 per kilogram to around \$22,000 per kilogram.

“The good news is that reported poaching is down and the price of horn in Asia is down by two-thirds,” Knights said in a statement. “However, part of the poaching decline may be the most accessible rhinos have gone and there are less left to poach. We commend South African efforts, but the courts need to be prosecuting traders more effectively because corruption in Kruger Park is still a problem. We also need increased prosecutions of smugglers in neighboring Mozambique, as well as of buyers in China and Vietnam, to make the rhinos safe.”

Dr. Jo Shaw, Senior Manager of the Wildlife Program for WWF-South Africa, applauded the reduction in rhino deaths and said that it was encouraging to see poaching treated as transnational organized crime, while reductions in the losses of rhinos are being connected to cooperation with rhino horn consumer countries such as China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam. But she added that rhinos are still under threat from organized crime syndicates and the lack of suitable habitat in the long-term.

“As noted by the [Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries], law enforcement efforts alone cannot address the complex social and economic drivers behind the long-term threats to our rhinos,” Shaw said in a statement. “What is required is a commitment to a holistic approach which considers the attitudes, opportunities and safety of people living around protected areas. The role of corruption, inevitably associated with organized crime syndicates, must also be addressed.”

*Article published by Mike Gaworecki*





# HOW TO HAVE YOUR TROPHY ENTERED IN THE SA RECORDBOOK

A member of a Chasa Member Association may have his or her trophy measured in accordance with the SA Measuring Method, either individually by a Chasa Official Measurer or at any official trophy competition of his or her Chasa Affiliated Association and if the trophy measures the same or longer than the minimum length required, for inclusion in the SA Recordbook, he or she may have such trophy recorded therein.

For more information, contact:

**Chasa Headoffice  
at 041 922 5600**

**Website: [www.chasa.co.za](http://www.chasa.co.za)**



## HOE OM TE WERK TE GAAN VIR INSLUITING VAN 'N TROFEE IN DIE SA REKORDBOEK

Enige lid van 'n lidvereniging van Chasa kan sy of haar trofee, ooreenkomstig die die SA Meetmetode, hetsy individueel deur 'n Chasa Amptelike Meter of tydens sy of haar lidvereniging se amptelike trofee kompetisie, laat meet, en indien die trofee dieselfde of langer meet as die minimum kwalifiserende vereiste, kan hy of sy daardie trofee in die SA Rekordboek, laat insluit.

Vir meer inligting, kontak:

**Chasa Hoofkantoor  
by 041 922 5600**

**Webwerf: [www.chasa.co.za](http://www.chasa.co.za)**

# BASIESE RIGLYNE RONDOM ASPEKTE VAN JAG VOORBEREIDING VIR DIE JAGTOG, JAGBESPREKING EN OPTREDE OP JAGPLASE

- Riaan Meintjies

## I. Die jagter se voorgestelde optrede tydens die jagbespreking en onderhandelinge met die jagplaas of boer:

### I.1 Diere wat beskikbaar is en gejag mag word:

- Vra vir 'n lys van spesies beskikbaar vir jag en nie net op die plaas te sien nie.
- Maak seker of die spesies beide manlike en vroulike diere vir jag insluit en of slegs sekere geslagte gejag mag word.
- Indien enige spesie wat op die spesielys ook op die TOPS lys van bedreigde spesies is en jy van voorneme is om so 'n dier te jag, maak seker dat die jagplaas/boer oor die nodige permit beskik vir die jag daarvan en vra vir 'n afskrif daarvan (BV: Swart wildebees/Rietbok)
- Hoe bepaal die jagplaas/boer of 'n spesifieke dier 'n trofee bok is?
- Watter standard word gebruik - SA Rekordboek/Rowland Ward minimum/sy eie minimum vereistes. Word trofee in jou teenwoordigheid gemeet sodat julle kan ooreenstem oor die trofee status van die spesifieke dier?
- Wanneer jy in die veld is, aanvaar jy die verantwoordelikheid indien jy twyfel of jou teiken dier; 'n trofee dier is. Jy kan nie na die tyd 'n gids blameer dat hy jou toestemming gegee het om 'n dier te skiet en dit draai uit dat dit 'n trofee is nie. (Onthou PH's kan ook foute in die





veld begaan met trofee skatting; dus sal jy jouself moet oplei oor trofee skatting en die verantwoordelikheid bly by jou of jy die sneller gaan trek of nie)

- Vind uit wat se vorm van jag die jagplaas beoefen, bv: stap-en-jag; voorsitjag of bakkie jag. Is dit vir jou die aanvaarde metode?
- \*\* ***Versoek skriftelike bevestiging van die jagplaas/boer, alternatiewelik bevestig dieselfde skriftelik van jou kant af met hom/haar.***

## 1.2 Jagdatums en jagtye:

- Maak seker van beskikbare jagdatums.
- Vind uit of die jagplaas vrygestel is van die tydperk van die jagseisoen, anders mag net in die jagseisoen gejag word, vra ook vir 'n afskrif van die nodige Vrystelling of Sertifikaat van Voldoende Omheining.
- Vind ook uit wat is die jagplaas/boer se tye waarop hy jag – bv: 06h00-16h00 op Saterdag en weekdae.
- \*\* ***Versoek skriftelike bevestiging van die jagplaas/boer, alternatiewelik bevestig dieselfde skriftelik van jou kant af met hom/haar.***

## 1.3 Akkommodasie, geriewe, tariewe, kostes en fooie:

- Maak seker dat jy 'n volledige pryslys van die jagplaas/boer aanvra; insluitend die fooie vir 'n jag bakkie, hout wat voorsien word, dag fooie en oornag fooie, footjies verwant aan gidse of slagters ens.
- Maak seker of pryse BTW insluit
- Vind vooraf uit en maak seker hoe die jagplaas/boer betaling verlang en of enige deposito betaalbaar is – kontant of EFT
- Maak seker of daar enige koste/boete is vir mis en kweskote, en maak seker wat presies die jagplaas/boer as 'n misskoot/kwesskoot beskou. Bevestig reëls waarop albei partye kan ooreenstem van 'n mis of kwes skoot.
- Maak seker van die verblyf/akkommodasie koste en wat dit alles insluit – maak seker dat jy presies verstaan wat se akkommodasie/geriewe op die jagplaas daar is en waar moontlik vra vir 'n brosjure of vlugskrif met fotos. Akkommodasie moet asseblief redelik en realisties wees. Ons verskil van mekaar en een se luukse akkommodasie is dalk vir die ander

een 'n totaal onaanvaarbare hool. Boere moet asseblief vir ons presies uit spel wat die akkommodasie behels.

- Maak ook seker of daar tydens jou jagtog ander gaste of jagters op die plaas gaan wees, as jy nie 'n sosiale persoon is nie kan dit jou irriteer en ander jagters in die veld voel dalk nie dieselfde as jy oor jag etiek en wapenveiligheid nie en dit kan jou hele jag in 'n nagmerrie laat ontaard
- Maak seker van 'n dagfooie en indien dit betaalbaar is, wat dit alles insluit.
- Maak seker van slagteriewe (slagters, koelkamerslag, ens) en wat die slagfooie beloop en wat dit alles insluit – bv: net afslag, wat word van die lewer en niertjies, wat kos dit om te laat “cape”
- Maak seker van die bedrag betaalbaar vir die jagvoertuig en presies waarvoor die fooie betaalbaar is- bv: op en aflaai van jagters in die veld of voldag gebruik om diere te soek en aan te jaag in geval van voorsit of die vervoer van jagters om in Kalahari van die voertuig te jag
- Maak ook seker wat die jagplaas/boer se beleid is rondom die betaling van footjies (tips) aan gidse, slagters en ander personeel
- Vind uit rondom vuurmaakhout en of daarvoor betaal moet word en wat die jagplaas/boer se beleid hieromtrent is
- Hoor of daar 'n kluis beskikbaar is waar wapens gestoor en veilig toegesluit kan word
- Vind uit of die jagplaas/boer spesifieke jagreëls het en vra dit aan.
- \*\* ***Verzoek skriftelike bevestiging van die jagplaas/boer, alternatiewelik bevestig dieselfde skriftelik van jou kant af met hom/haar.***
- \*\* ***Maak seker jy kry alles op skrif en indien die boer dit nie wil gee nie, laat vaar die jag.***
- \*\* ***Boere maak seker dat dit wat jy bied dit is wat die jagter kry en maak seker dat hulle die reels van die begin af het en verstaan. Die meeste misverstande gaan oor kommunikasie en kon verhoed gewees het.***

## 2. Jagter se voorbereiding met die oog op die jag:

- Maak seker dat jy goed en akkuraat kan skiet. Daar is 'n siening dat vir elke skoot in die veld jy 'n pakkie patrone op die skietbaan moet uitskiet en dan nie net vanaf die skiettafel nie, maar veral vanuit posisies wat in die jagveld self voorkom. Moet ook nie onmoontlike skote probeer nie en ken jou eie tekortkominge.



- Gaan oefen om uit “field positions” te kan skiet voor jy by die jagveld opdaag.
- Maak seker dat jy fiks is vir die tipe jag wat jy gaan aanpak.
- Maak seker dat jou toerusting in ‘n werkende toestand is, daar is niks wat jou so frustrer soos iets wat nie werk as jy dit in die jagveld wil gebruik nie.
- Skiet jou geweer voor die tyd in, want die inskiet op die plaas is net om te bepaal of dit nog reg ingestel is.
- Maak seker jy het genoeg ammunisie vir die jag.
- Maak ‘n volledige skriftelike lys van wat jy nodig het vir die jag en merk alles af wanneer jy pak.

### 3. **Verwagtinge, optrede en etiket op die jagplaas:**

#### *Van die kant van die jagter:*

- Vriendelike, eerlike en respekvolle behandeling – die jagter bly die een wat betaal vir die dier en dienste, moet hom nie afskeep nie
- Veiligheid is **ONONDERHANDELBAAR** en kom eerste. Bespreek **VOOR** die jag in aanvang neem hierdie punt met alle jagters teenwoordig sodat elkeen weet wat van mekaar verwag word, en reëls ooreengekom word aangaande die rig van wapens, slotte uit/in die kamp, geen patroon in die loop behalwe by aanlê na bok ens. Hierdie kriteria kan verskil van jagter na jagter en jagtog tot jagtog, maar sorg dat dit bespreek en vasgemaak word voor julle begin jag. Om agterop ‘n bakkie te staan en om te kyk, net om in die donker gat van ‘n nonchalante vriend se roer af te staar, het persoonlik nogal die vermoë om my humorsin te laat verdwyn. Verduidelik ook jou en jou jaggeselskap se persoonlike seining rondom wapenveiligheid met die ‘PH, Outfitter’ of boer en maak seker dat hy dit verstaan.
- Geen rommel in die veld nie Elke jagter moet ook die volgende jagter respekteer. Jagters moet nie mors nie. Leë koeldrankblikkies en botteltjies wat onder bosse versteek word, stukke toilet en ander papier wat oral rondwaai en gemors by die kampplek is onaanvaarbaar. Dit is jagters se plig om te sorg dat dit netjies is wanneer hul vertrek.
- Versoek die boer, ‘outfitter’ of ‘PH’ om voor n jagter of jaggeselskap uitgaan veld toe, die riglyne en etiket-riglyne te bespreek en maak

seker dat die jagter en gids of jagter/s en boer voor die vertrek tot ooreenstemming kom op die basiese handeling gedurende die jag.

- Bespreek ook voor die jag, wat die optrede van medejagters gaan wees rakende kwesbokke van die dag en kom ooreen dat julle mekaar se kwesbokke indien nodig sal help soek en skiet. 'n Gekweste dier is vir almal betrokke 'n uiterse onaangenaamheid.
- Poog om die ander se lewe makliker te maak en alhoewel almal hul eie opinies oor baie aspekte van jag het, kan 'n teenstrydige opinie 'n andersins baie lekker jagtog in 'n nagmerrie verander. Hou jou opinies vir jouself.
- Maak seker wat die jagplaas/boer se gevoel rondom die skiet van roofdiere soos rooikatte en jakkalse is, voordat jy hulle skiet as jy dit in die veld raakloop. Mag/moet jy die swart mamba wat jy teëkom doodmaak of sal jy groot moeilikheid kry as jy dit doen.
- Drank en vuurwapens is 'n baie gevaarlike kombinasie. Drink na die jag by die kamp 'n paar drankies en geniet jouself, maar moet nie 'n vuurwapen hanteer as jy 'n paar drankies in het nie. Jagters moet nie drank misbruik nie. Niemand het beswaar dat daar na die dag in die veld lekker gesellig gekuier word nie. Wat wel irriteer, is jagters wat tot laat nog fuif en raas veral as die jaghut dalk naby die plaashuis is en ander wat die volgende oggend nukkerig en met 'n groot kopseer wil veld toe gaan. Jagters wat drink voordat daar gejag word of wanneer hulle reeds in die veld is (moet nie dink dit gebeur nie) is natuurlik gevaarlik en is oral onwelkom en hoort glad nie met 'n geweer in die veld nie.
- Jagters moet nie inmeng nie. Boere verwelkom dit wel as jy vir hom sê jy het dit of dat in die veld opgemerk soos miskien 'n wildsbok wat vir jou siek lyk, maar hulle het nie veel erg aan jagters wat vir hulle wil kom leer hoe om eintlik te boer nie. Jagters moet so min as moontlik inmeng met wat op die plaas aangaan.
- Jagters moet die jagplaas se personeel, werkers, spoorsnyers en slagters met respek behandel.
- Jagters moet nie die onmoontlike verwag nie. Jagvoertuie kan net sekere take verrig en nie soos die voertuie in die kompetisies vir 4x4's op die onmoontlikste plekke ry nie. 'n Baie groot koedoebul wat diep in 'n ruie kloof geskiet is, kan beswaarlik net so heel uitgedra word vir 'n foto.
- Jagters moet baie eerlik wees rondom misskote en kwesskote en nie die spoorsnyer probeer omkoop om gekweste wild te verswyg nie en om



selves as die spoorsnyer gedink het die skoot is mis (sommige van hulle is ook maar lui), maar jy het gedink dit is raak, liever vir die boer te sê daar mag dalk 'n geweste bok agtergebly het.

- Praat as daar iets is wat pla, sodat 'n oplossing gevind kan word. As jy voel dat die ooreenkoms nie nagekom is nie, moet nie na die tyd op 'n ander plek gaan vertel hoe swak die jagervaring was nie. Kom en stel jou saak sodat julle dit kan uitsorteer.

#### *Van die boer se kant:*

- Vriendelike, eerlike en respekvolle behandeling – al is die jagter die een wat betaal, is dit wel jou plaas en jy verdien om as gasheer te word. Hanteer jou jagters met vriendelikheid, eerlikheid en respek, moet nie omdat een van jou werkers/personeel/jou vrou jou kwaad gemaak het die lewe vir almal ondraaglik maak nie.
- Maak seker jou toerusting en voertuie is in 'n werkende toestand. Geen jagter wil wag dat jy eers jou bakkie diens of die skietraam opsit of net gou jou slagmesse slyp nie. Die jagkar wat by sommige plekke by die dagfooi ingesluit is en by ander nie, hoef nie mooi of luuks te wees nie, maar moet betroubaar wees. Min dinge bederf 'n jag soveel as 'n jagkar wat sommer naby die huis al begin moeilikheid gee en die hele dag se planne omver gooi.
- Maak seker dat jy, jou gidse, slagters en ander werkers wat by die jag betrokke mag wees, stiptelik is. Daar is niks wat 'n jagter, wat die hele jaar wag om te kom jag, so irriteer soos om te wag vir iets of iemand wat die proses vertraag nie. Die jagter wil nie verskonings hoor van iets wat nou net verkeerd gegaan het of gebreek het nie.
- Maak seker dat jy goeie slag en verkoelingsgeriewe het. Slagters moet netjies slag en vleis hanteer asof dit syne is. Die nuwe wetgewing gaan bepaal dat boere se slagteriewe binne n tydperk van 5 jaar opgradeer en geregistreer moet word. In landelike gebiede of lae deurset abattiors, gaan lae vereistes in plek gestel word, maar wel dat die slagplek en ontweidings areas geskei moet wees, m.a.w. waar die pens getrek word is die vuil area, dan moet die karkas deurgaans na die skoon area waar die vel verwyder word, en direk sonder om die toe area te verlaat, in die koelkamer in gaan. Hierdie hele slagplek moet stof, water en insek

bestand wees, vloere moet n glade wasbare oppervlak wees met dreine asook die mure. Karkas moet gehang kan word, nie onder n boom nie.

- Maak seker dat skietgeriewe beskikbaar is. Al het die jagter gister sy geweer ingestel wil hy altyd wanneer hy op die plaas kom graag 'n paar skote skiet, veral as hy ver gery het, of vanaf die kus in die droë binneland kom. Ongelukkig is 'n ou kussing op die bakkie se enjinkap nie goed genoeg nie. 'n Mens benodig nie 'n doelgeboude skiettafel nie, maar darem 'n stewige tafel, stoel en 'n sandsak of twee.
- Boere moet ook eerlik wees. Jagters wil graag weet dat dit wat aangebied is, werklik beskikbaar is. Laat ons almal ook maar eerlik wees. Elkeen van ons skets maar jou eie prentjie so mooi as moontlik. Die “volop vet wild” van die advertensie is dalk nie heeltemal so volop en vet nie. Stories van jagters wat na 'n paar dae se gesoek niks wild en ook bitter min spore gesien het, is ongelukkig redelik volop.
- Jagters verwag dat spoorsnyers en slagters redelik bekwaam moet wees. Jy kan nie sommer net gou 'n werker van die trekker gaan afhaal en saam met die jagter veld toe stuur nie. Ek het al meermale saam met sogenaamde “gidse” geloop wat niks meer is as 'n “polisierman” wat moet kom rapporteer wat die jagter gedoen het nie. Hulle veldkennis en spoorsny vermoë was swakker as my eie. Soms moet jy self oopsny en pens uithaal want jy kan sien die arme mens weet glad nie hoe nie.
- Boere moet asseblief by die ooreengekome reëls hou.
- Jagters is meesal ook maar gewone ouens wat deur die jaar in kantore sit en dan die paar dae in die veld wil geniet. Hul is nie almal ewe bekwaam nie en boere moet asseblief ook 'n bietjie geduld hê met hul tekortkominge.



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# NIERSTENE

*Bydrae deur Zack Benadè*

Dit is twee uur in die oggend in die hartjie van die Bloemfonteinse winter. Met net my neus wat bo die kombors uitsteek slaap ek vas met so spoegdraadjie op my kussing droom ek van my kruishare op n sestig duim kudu se blad. Skielik is daar n onverklaarbare pyn in my lae rug en my onderbewussyn sê vir my positiewe dat ek nog nooit rêrig met rugpyn gesukkel het nie. Die volgende oomblik voel dit vir my of iemand 'n bloedrooi warm dropper in my nier gedruk het en terwyl hy dit al in die rondte roer trek hy dit uit en steek dit weer in. Yip, dit is 'n niersteen, maar die dokter gaan dit eers oor 'n uur of so aan my vrou vertel. Ek bly amper dertig kilometer van die hospitaal af en die volgende dertig minute raak baie vinnig baie ernstig.

Terwyl my Ma op die hoewe langsaan haar pantoffels en kamerjas aantrek om my kinders te kom oppas krul ek soos n afkopslang met my kaal rug op die yskoue kombuisvloer rond nadat ek tot daar gekruip het. My brein vertel die heelyd vir my dat geen mens soveel pyn kan weerstaan en kan leef om die storie te vertel nie. Ek het op skool eendag die voorreg gehad om 'n krieketbal met my gesig te vang en het gedink dit was vrek seer, min het ek geweet hoe voel 'n niersteen. Die vark met die warm dropper hou aan roer en steek. Om alles te kroon word jy oombliklik so naar soos 'n swanger vrou op 'n Indiese vismark geleë tussen 'n gomfabriek en 'n leerlooierij. Ek skiet katte en bak pizzas totdat die een aartjie in my oog bars. My vroujie sukkel om my in die bakkie te laai sodat sy soos n besetene hospitaal toe kan jaag. My Ma het opgedaag en ook solank die noodgevalle gebel om te sê dat n groot man wat huil soos n baba oppad is.

Ek het laas so baie gehuil (van blydskap) toe my dogtertjies gebore is. Ek het daardie aand in die kraamsaal so hard gehuil dat die een suster vir die ander een gefluister het:, “Siestog sy vrou het dit seker nie gemaak nie”. Elke knikkie in die pad voel soos n krater diep genoeg waarin jy selfoonontvangs gaan verloor en my vrou doen haar bes om my so vinnig moontlik by die pynmiddels uit te kry. By noodgevalle aangekom wag hulle vir my met 'n rolstoel en 'n spuit vol pethadine. Nou begin die sports eers. Teen hierdie tyd het ek al begin hiperventileer van al die kort asemhaal. Die jong sustertjie vra om verskoning vir die prik wat ek gaan voel van die drup se naald. Ek dink by myself, dat sy my arm lewendig kan amputeer met 'n stomp buskaartjie. Ek sal dit nie eers voel nie, want die dodende pyn in my nier maak my bang dat ek gaan doodgaan en later raak ek bang dat ek nie meer gaan doodgaan nie, want dit sal nogal gerieflik wees op hierdie stadium. Ek kan nie nou doodgaan nie. Ek is te jonk en weet nou nog nie of hulle vir Nemo gekry het nie en is buitendien heeltemal te lief vir roomys.

Die noodgevalle bed is te klein om op te lê, want jy lê en krul en brul soos iemand wat wolwegif ingekry het. Ek klink soos 'n dronk Rus wat Afrikaans probeer praat



met 'n Chinese aksent en boonop nog hakkell ook tussen die trane deur. Dit is beslis die jong susterjie met die drup se eerste niersteen pasient, want ek hoor sy sê vir haar kollega hulle moet haar verskoon, maar sy kan dit nie meer hanteer nie. Hulle gaan roep so 'n groot rooikop saalsuster met sulke varkwange vir biceps en 'n skewe kappie op haar kop. Sy trap my uit omdat ek nie ordentlik asemhaal nie en aanhou hiperventileer. My mond en lippe is so droog soos vliegbiltong in die Australiese "Outback". Teen hierdie tyd het ek al twee keer my bewussyn tydelik verloor om maar net weer by te kom en agter te kom dat die dropper nog nie afgekoel het nie. Ek hoor nou die kwaai suster wys vir die dokter dat sy nou die vyfde pynmiddel gaan toedien en wil hê dat hy die dosis moet bevestig. Sy vra baie hard en duidelik vir my of ek allergies is vir enigiets. Ek wou nog sê nierstene en susters met rooi snorre, maar op die stadium het ek nog nie geweet wat my makeer nie en sy het die gewigsvoordeel.

Na 'n halfuur het die pyn begin bedaar en het my sig en gehoor begin terugkeer na normaal. Nou begin die kamer waar ek lê perspektief kry. Die rooihaar suster sê vir my geluk, want dit is die naaste wat 'n man gaan kom aan kraam sê sy. Nou hou ek nog minder van haar, want ek weet in my diepste wese dat sy nog nooit in haar lewe 'n niersteen gehad het nie. Almal van ons het al 'n jaar of so nadat 'n vrou gekraam het dieselfde vrou hoor sê: "Ai, dit sal so lekker wees om nog enetjie te hê". **HET JY AL OOIT IEMAND HOOR SÊ: " MAN DIT SAL LEKKER WEES OM NOG 'N OU STEENTJIE TE HÊ? "**

Ek het nie so gedink nie. Hierdie gewaarwording van my sou later deur tientalle brawe vrouens wie alreeds kinders en klippe gehad het onomwonde bevestig word. Een tannie met 5 kinders het eendag gesê dat sy nog 5 kinders op haar rype ouderdom sal hê, soank sy nooit weer 'n niersteen hoef te hê nie. Vanaand raak ek gou aan die slaap met al die gif in my bloed. Later begin ek droom van 'n rooikopsuster wat my jaag met 'n bruin papiersak in haar hand. Ek skrik wakker en is so nat gesweet soos 'n waterbuffel in paarseisoen gedurende die Monsoon.

Môreoggend wil ek huis toe gaan, maar die loodgieter sê ek is oppad teater toe om die steen met 'n laser stukkend te skiet. Hy praat van x-strale. X-Strale? Ek kan nie eers onthou dat hulle dit geneem het gisteraand nie. Oor 'n uur lê ek buite die teater in my ontwerpersrokkie en onderbroek wat groot genoeg sal rek dat Hulk hom nie kan skeur nie. Die gawe suster in die teater spuit 'n melkerige vloeistof in my drup en sit 'n suurstofmasker oor my mond. Ek kry 'n glimlag op my mond soos 'n kind met 'n roomys in die een hand en 'n ballon in die ander. Ek word wakker my vrotjie en twee dogtertjies staan langs my bed en staar redelik bekommerd in my rigting. Ek hoop nie hulle het permanente skade opgedoen om hul pa laasnag in so 'n toestand te sien nie. My lyf en keel is so seer soos 'n bloubul ondersteuner s'n na 'n wedstryd en 'n laatnag op Loftus. Langs my bed staan 'n botteltjie met 'n steentjie in so groot soos 'n bic pen se punt. Ek kan nie glo dat so 'n klein vloeksteen 'n man eers op sy kniee en dan op die grond kan dwing nie. Ek vra my vrou om my na die badkamer te vergesel. Eers voel dit of ek verstop is. Die volgende oomblik piepie



ek rooi partytjie koeldrank. Voordat die skok tot my deurdring voel dit of iemand anders 'n mes in my flenternier druk. Hierdie messteek word gevolg deur iemand wat 'n vislyn stadig onder by my manlikheid uittrek.

Die vangplek hier is dat daar drie nr.7 vishoeke aan die bokant van die lyn vasgeknoop is en hulle skeur my ureter oop van bo na onder. Ek sou later leer dat dit die stent tussen my nier en blaas is wat my nou probeer vermoor. Vir die volgende twee weke piepie ek ten minste sewe keer op 'n dag. Ek is so bang vir water afslaan soos Malema vir 'n oproep van SARS. Na die dropper en nou die mes en vishoeke sou ek al gedink het dat my nier en ureter nie meer kan pyn nie, want daar moet niks van hulle oor wees teen hierdie tyd nie. Die dokter sê dat ek ten minste drie liter water moet drink elke dag, want ek moet ten minste twee liter piepie. By die huis maak my vrou vir my 'n warmwaterbottel nadat sy die water twee keer gekook het, waag ek dit om my blaas te gaan leegmaak, want my blaas is so vol dat ek al 'n soutsmaak in my mond kry en 'n onbeheerbare traantjie in my linkeroog.

Ek stap badkamer toe soos 'n man met 'n galgtou om sy nek. Ek hou my so braaf soos Mammie wanneer sy gaan inkopies doen die einde van elke maand. Ek leun teen die muur lig my linker been effens druk die steeds borrelende warmwatersak teen my kaal rug (met daai lava vatlappies waarmee jy kole rondskuif in jou braai) waar my nier voorheen was. Die diamantpatroon van die smeltende rubber is besig om permanent in my vleis in te brand en die reuk van halfgaar mensvleis hang swaar in die lug. Hier kom dit: Eers die koeldrank en dan die messteek en dan die drie skeurende vishoeke tot in my blaas, sewe keer op 'n dag vir twee weke. Op hierdie stadium wens ek, ek kan my hand in 'n Land Cruiser se deur vasslaan om die pyn so 'n bietjie te herlei. Ek belowe vandag plegtig dat ek nooit weer mans wat sit en piepie sal spot nie. Na twee weke van onuithoudbare, traanwekkende en doodstartende pyn gaan ek terug hospitaal toe vir die prosedure om die "free flow" uit te haal. Weer word ek wakker en is te bang om te gaan piepie. Ek bel my sielkundige en na 'n uur se telefoniese berading oortuig sy my om badkamer toe te gaan. Vir morele ondersteuning vra ek haar om aan te hou aan die ander kant. Weer rooi koeldrank reg van voor af, maar geen mes of hoeke nie. Die lewe is weer 'n lied.

**WEES GEWAARSKU:** *Om julle nie onnodig te onstel nie het ek probeer om dit so realisteis moontlik te vertel en GLAD nie te oordryf nie.*

### **RAAD:**

Drink water of bier, drink minder koffie en Coke. Eet minder rooivleis en donker sjokolade. Vermyn kosse wat suur veroorsaak en los die spinasie in jou bord. Glo my maar; ek het so pas my 20ste niersteen gehad. My linkernier het nog stene. As jy oefen of sweet, drink nog ekstra vloeistowwe. 'n Niersteen is amptelik die meeste pyn wat jy ooit sal ervaar sonder om dood te gaan.

# THE HYPOCRISY OF A HUNTING BAN CALL



*By Stephen Palos – CHASA CEO*

The crescendo of calls to ban hunting, most particularly so called “trophy hunting” has never been louder. The prominent people drawn into this lately has gone far past the few celebrities who had historically been disciples of the anti-animal use brigade mostly stemming from decades of solicitation particularly by PETA. Now these few have been joined by a legion of more influential individuals, including political elites such as the previous, sometimes MP Zac Goldsmith (heir to one of Britain’s largest fortunes) and just made a lord after losing his seat in the House of Commons (one of very few Conservative Party members to do so) and now even British PM, Boris Johnson whose girlfriend is a zealous animal-rightist. Of course, it is no coincidence that there are also more than ever before a plethora of anti-use organisations as more and more people realise the easy living running such emotionally focussed cash-cows can bring. Big “DONATE NOW” buttons on websites with doe eyed animals have a fairly high strike rates among the guilty-feeling, well-off urbanites of western civilisation.

There are ample arguments made about why veganism is truly more harmful than good, not just for conservation of biodiversity and preserving the life-forms of the planet, but even why it actually does inflict death and injury to myriad creatures along the way. I am not going to tackle the veganism issue here, and in truth, although totally misguided as a means to care for animals, at least vegans make sacrifices of their own in their endeavours. This article is more about the typical urbanite, who generally lives a fairly good life, but has an absolute arrogance in his or her stated abhorrence of those who would choose to hunt. To be fair, there are many who state they don’t understand it and could NEVER themselves do it, but are happy in their agnostic approach to leave it at that. But what of those who scream loud for, and even fund causes towards, an outright ban. It is their hypocrisy that guiles me most.

Typically, when confronted with the stark reality of their own consumption of meat, and other animalbased meals, their immediate retort is “but I don’t kill it myself”. Well of course not! That’s what the super-industrialised food-industrial-complex is all about. Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, which mostly played out initially in agricultural products, you have been ever



more distanced from the raw ingredients, and their source, which you consume. Killing it yourself would be practically impossible if one were to do this at home, within dense urban areas, and as the norm for every family. This is the very thing that has, over a very short period in human evolution, so distanced you from the reality of your protein sources so as to abhor you should you consider the truths. And you react against those who remain in touch with these realities as if you are somehow an “elevated being” now ordained to preach from lofty heights.

The next part of such conversation is when told that their meat consumption still causes the death of animals is their retort that they are not like the hunters, who “take pleasure in the animals death” and that it’s not relevant anyway seeing as, stated before, they don’t do the actual killing. Well ‘aint that just dandy! Because they have outsourced the dirty work to other, presumable lesser mortals who could stomach such labour, they are somehow absolved of the crime. I wonder how that argument would have gone down had Hitler ever appeared in the Nuremberg Trials. I can hear his plea thus; “But I never killed a single Jew myself personally. I merely gave the orders to...” That, dear anti-hunting hypocrite is what you are arguing when you say you don’t kill your own meat. In fact, there is far more honour in those whom do take a personal responsibility, even if just occasionally, in the profound act of harvesting one’s own meat whether by hunting or slaughter. Ownership of the reality may ground you just a little bit.

And as for the apparent sin of taking pleasure in the animals death, well one only has to see the pleasure that so many relish with sheer delight in the preparing and eating of so many meat dishes, to realise that taking pleasure in the death of an animal is hardly limited to the hunter who experiences a sense of the deepest well-being when a long planned, often long-suffering, hunt ends well. That hunter’s elation is an emotion as old within our psyche as the human form itself. Older within us as a fundamental human achievement than music, dance or art. These three things were initially inspired by the successful hunts of our earliest ancestors. The hunt was the cornerstone of society as family groups formed tribes and tribes formed into nations.

If you have lost the hunting imperative that is fine. If you feel you have some lofty cause that drives you to antagonise those of us who have not, that is arrogance, ignorance and extreme hypocrisy. The world you live in is the root cause of the majority of the destruction man-kind is causing our one and only planet, and there is much you can do, almost certainly starting within your very own home, to make a real difference. And if you do want to look outside of that concrete and plastic jungle, why not take a journey of discovery into the areas of the world where wildlife is flourishing and hunting is prolifically being practiced. We would welcome a genuinely curious quest.

# ONWETTIGE JAG MET HONDE

RIGLYNE - Wees goed ingelig en tree versigtig op.

## INLEIDING

Suid-Afrikaanse boere is nie net besorg oor toenemend ongure weerpatrone, grondkweesies en plaasmoorde nie, maar moet ook die groeiende kriminele bedrywighede op hul plase, soos die onwettige jag met honde, hanteer.

Hierdie jagbedrywighede het meer georganiseerd en gesofistikeerd geraak oor die afgelope dekade en dra by tot spanning tussen boere, gemeenskappe en selfs bewaringsorganisasies. Daar was al verskeie onaangename ervarings vir boere met hierdie betreders, wat meestal goed ingelig is, met betrekking tot hul regte en regsquessies, en hulle gebruik dit tot hul volle voordeel.

Vir die doel van hierdie riglyne, sluit “jag” alle optrede in deur persone wat privaat eiendom onwettig betree, waarskynlik met die doel om vee of wild te steel, te vang of dood te maak met die hulp van ‘n hond of honde.

**Die doel van die riglyne is om ‘n oorsig van die probleem te gee en riglyne daar te stel wat gevolg kan word en is nie bedoel om regsadvies te wees nie.**

## OMVANG VAN DIE PROBLEEM

Daar kan geen twyfel wees oor die omvang van die probleem wanneer daar gekyk word na koerantverslae, tydskrifartikels en verwante navorsing nie. Voorbeelde oor die afgelope paar jaar sluit in die volgende:

- Die Nasionale Raad van Dierebeskermingsverenigings (NSPCA) het reeds in 1998 die voorsitter van die Bedreigde Wildtrust, Dr John Ledger, in hierdie verband aangehaal. Dr Ledger is van mening dat jag met honde die grootste bedreiging vir biodiversiteit in Afrika inhou;
- Volgens ‘n NSPCA-verslag van 2002, het Sian Hall, ‘n akademikus wat tradisionele jaghonde oor ‘n tydperk van 10 jaar bestudeer het, bevind dat ‘n groot persentasie honde wat gebruik word vir jagdoeleindes, in ‘n buitengewone swak toestand is: ondervoed, onversorg en besmet met wurms en bosluise, is.



- Dr Gerhard Verdoorn van Griffon, 'n gereelde bydraer tot Agri, het dit in 'n vroeer artikel bevestig. "Hierdie honde word doelbewus uitgehonger om te verseker dat hulle meer wreedaardig is wanneer daar gejag word." Verdoorn verwys na 'n spesifieke geval waar hy gesien het hoe 14 mans met 42 honde alles van springhase tot meerkatte en kiewiete op 'n plaas naby Carletonville verskeur. Die polisie was baie apaties toe hy die insident aangemeld het.
- Die Universiteit van KwaZulu-Natal het beklemtoon dat honde nie effektiewe jagters is - hulle verskeur hul prooi terwyl die diere nog leef. Die universiteit het bevind dat die bloukraanvoël- en ander kraanvoëlspesies reeds met 90% afgeneem het teenoor die vorige 10 jaar weens die ondeurdagte gebruik van honde. Dit word gedoen ten spyte van die feit dat indien persone skuldig bevind word aan die jag van bedreigde spesies, hulle met miljoene rande beboet kan word of gevangenisstraf van tot 25 jaar in die gesig staar;
- Verskeie provinsiale organisasies van Agri SA het aktief betrokke geraak by pogings om hierdie kwessie, wat onlangs baie vererger het, aan te spreek.

Ongelukkig word baie sake rondom die onwettige jag met honde nooit opgelos nie, terwyl woedende boere dikwels in die moeilikheid beland wanneer hulle self die skuldiges konfronteer. Dit forseer boere-organisasies om meer betrokke te raak deur die korrekte optrede en prosedures te kommunikeer en 'n hegte verhouding met die polisie en ander owerhede te handhaaf.

Agri SA beklemtoon voortdurend dat die jag met honde op plase 'n misdaad is en dat die betrokke betreders die toegang protokol wat deur verskeie organisasies en die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie diens (SAPD) aanvaar is, ignoreer.

## BELANGRIKE UITWYSINGS

Agri SA se Landelike Veiligheidskomitee het onlangs heelwat tyd bestee om die probleem te bespreek op soek na oplossings. Onwettige jag met honde is toenemend 'n probleem, en grondeienaars moet uiters oordeelkundig optree om vervolging te vermy.

**Verskeie belangrike regs- en ander riglyne is tot boere se beskikking in hierdie verband, insluitend die volgende:**

- Daar is genoeg wetgewing wat handel oor die onwettige jag met honde, soos byvoorbeeld natuurbewaringsordonnansies, wat in 'n mate beskerming bied aan wild, veral spesies wat as bedreig beskou word. Daar is ook anti-wreedheidswetgewing soos die Wet op Dierebeskerming wat sekere dade teen diere verbied.
- Die meeste Suid-Afrikaanse munisipaliteite het by-wette en regulasies om troeteldiere te beheer. Nie-nakoming, is strafbaar en die betrokke diere kan ook geskut word.
- Wanneer 'n grondeienaar skade ly, kan hy 'n saak maak teen die eienaar van die dier om hom te vergoed vir die skade.
- Die SAPD beveel aan dat, waar moontlik, jaghonde gevang moet word en aan die DBV oorhandig word. Hoewel sommige natuurbewaringsordonnansies boere toelaat om honde te skiet, beskou die SAPD dit as 'n risiko. Hoewel grondeienaars die reg het om te skiet ter selfverdeding en om hul eiendom te beskerm, is daar baie gevolge wat die boer se lewe kan versuur.
- 'n Suksesvolle verweer van selfverdediging vereis onder meer dat dit 'n noodsituasie moet wees met 'n onmiddellike bedreiging weens onwettige gedrag en - baie belangrik - dat die skade wat veroorsaak is deur die optrede nie buite verhouding tot die belang wat beskerm word moet, wees nie.

### **Daarom moet boere goed ingelig wees oor regsaspekte en uiters versigtig optree. Hou altyd die volgende belangrike riglyne in gedagte:**

- Daar word aanbeveel dat vee- of wildboere wat verliese ly weens honde, 'n klag van betreding ingevolge die Betredingswet en 'n klag van wreedheid teenoor diere ingevolge die Wet op Dierebeskerming indien. Klagtes ingevolge die Omheining-, Veediefstal- of die Wilddiefstalwet, natuurbewaringsordonnansies en tersaaklike munisipale ordonnansies kan ook ingedien word. 'n Eis vir vergoeding waar die eienaars van die honde bekend is, kan ook ingedien word.
- Die SAPD beveel aan dat, waar moontlik, honde gevang en aan die DBV oorhandig moet word. Hoewel dit onder seker omstandighede wettig is om hierdie honde te skiet, is daar vele risiko's, insluitend misbruik van die wet deur oortreders, met die gevolg dat boere valslik beskuldig word van intimidasie, die rig van 'n vuurwapen of selfs poging tot moord. Troepe honde van meer as 20 wat baie aggressief kan wees is ook soms betrokke.
- Daar word ook aanbeveel dat 'n grondeienaar sy plaaslike plaaswagstelsel in kennis sal stel wanneer verdagtes op die plaas waargeneem word.



Die onwettige jagters werk gewoonlik in groepe van ten minste vier en dit sou onwys wees om hulle alleen te konfronteer. Hulle is gewoonlik baie arrogant en aggressief en ook swaar gewapen.

- Veiligheidsverteenwoordigers van boereverenigings kan namens hul lede die probleem uitlig tydens plaaslike Prioriteitskomiteevergaderings.

## TERSAAKLIKE WETGEWING

Die kwessie van plaas- en boereveiligheid, verontagsaming van privaat eiendom, die impak daarvan op wild en plaasvee en die skiet van duur honde veroorsaak toenemende spanning tussen jagters en die grondeienaars op wie se plase hulle jag.

Die volgende wetgewing is tot boere se beskikking om op te tree teen onwettige jag met honde:

### **Betredingswet, Wet 6 van 1959**

Ingevolge die Betredingswet mag geen persoon privaat grond betree sonder die toestemming van die eienaar nie, die wettige bewoner of die persoon in beheer van die grond. Artikel 1 van hierdie wet handel oor die verbod op toegang tot en teenwoordigheid op privaat grond. Enige ongemagtigde persoon wat honde gebruik om 'n ander persoon se vee of wild te jag is skuldig aan die gemenereg-misdaad van kwaadwillige beskadiging van eiendom. Indien die grondeienaar sy werknemers ingelig het dat geen persoon toestemming sal verkry om die grond te betree, vergesel met honde of vir jag doeleindes nie, mag geen werknemer wettiglik sodanige toestemming verleen nie.

Grondeienaars moet egter kennis neem van gevalle waar die hof bevind het dat die skiet van 'n hond buite verhouding was met die vereistes in die geval - selfs waar daar geargumenteer word dat die persoon geskiet het om sy eiendom te beskerm.

Dit impliseer dat die grondeienaar moontlik siviele litigasie in die gesig kan staar nadat hy die hond geskiet het. Hoewel dit in baie gevalle nie moontlik is nie, is 'n siviele aksie teen die eienaars van die honde die aangewese roete om te volg.

### **Kwaadwillige beskadiging van eiendom**

Kwaadwillige beskadiging van eiendom geskied wanneer 'n persoon onwettig en doelbewus die beweegbare- of onbeweegbare eiendom van 'n ander persoon beskadig. Die beskadiging van heinings of hekke, asook die besering of doodmaak van 'n dier wat aan die grondeienaar behoort, sal binne die bestek van hierdie oortreding ressorteer.

### **Die Veediefstalwet, Wet 57 van 1959**

Die Veediefstalwet maak voorsiening vir sekere oortredings wat verband hou met onwettige jag. Artikel 9(1) van die wet maak daarvoor voorsiening dat die persoon 'n indringer sonder 'n lasbrief mag arresteer indien daar 'n redelike vermoede is dat hy 'n misdaad gepleeg het. Grondeienaars moet egter in gedagte hou dat onregmatige en kwaadwillige arrestasie - in die afwesigheid van 'n goeie rede - as sodanig 'n oortreding behels. Artikel 4 van die wet bepaal ook dat 'n persoon wat omheide grond of 'n kraal, pakhuis, stal of ander bemuurde plek betree met die doel om vee- of plaasprodukte te steel, skuldig sal wees aan 'n oortreding.

### **Die Wilddiefstalwet, Wet 105 van 1991**

Artikel 3 van hierdie wet spesifiseer dat enige persoon wat grond betree of wat wild verwilder of weglok, skuldig is aan 'n oortreding.

### **Die Omheiningswet, Wet 31 van 1963**

Die Omheiningswet verbied toegang tot eiendom deur oor heinings te klim of onder deur heinings te kruip, of deur slotte van hekke te verwyder, ens. Sodanige betreding sal beskou word as 'n oortreding. Die kwaadwillige beskadiging van heinings en/of hekke word ook beskryf as 'n oortreding ingevolge van hierdie wet.

Provinsiale en nasionale natuurbewaringsordonnansies en -wetgewing Honde mag wettiglik gebruik word (sonder 'n permit) slegs vir die doel om 'n dier wat tydens 'n wettige jagtog gewond is te volg of op te spoor. Dit beteken dat geen persoon gewone wild met honde mag jag nie, tensy hy/sy 'n lisensie/permit vir hierdie doel het of onder die direkte toesig van die grondeenaar jag.

### **Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur: Biodiversiteit, Wet 10 van 2004**

Die wet maak voorsiening vir regulasies oor bedreigde en beskermde spesies en handel oor die jag, vang of doodmaak van sodanige spesies.

### **Wet op Dierebeskerming, Wet 71 van 1962**

Hierdie wet verbied enige persoon om enige dier uit te lok of te treiter of enige dier aan te hits om 'n ander dier aan te val.

### **Strafproseswet, Wet 51 van 1977**

Artikel 20 van hierdie wet bepaal dat die staat beslag mag lê op items of voorwerpe wat vermoedelik gebruik is om 'n misdaad te pleeg. Honde kan beskou word as 'n bewysstuk binne die konteks van hierdie artikel. Hierdie wet bepaal ook dat 'n privaat persoon (die grondeenaar) sonder 'n lasbrief 'n persoon mag arresteer wat 'n oortreding began of poog om te oortree, of waar



die privaat persoon 'n redelike vermoede het dat iemand 'n oortreding begaan het soos verwys in bylaag I tot die wet.

## PRAKTIESE RIGLYNE

Alhoewel onwettige jag met honde beskou word as 'n ernstige oortreding, moet grondeienaars sorg dat hulle die korrekte prosedures volg en soveel bewyse as moontlik teen die oortreders versamel. Onthou ook om liever die plaaswag van die begin af te betrek. Daar is net te veel op die spel om impulsief op te tree.

Tydens onlangse samesprekings met die polisie, is die volgende riglyne ter tafel gele. Boere kan hierdie riglyne volg wanneer hulle die probleem van die onwettige jag met honde aanspreek.

- Soos hierbo aangedui, is daar oorgenoeg wetgewing om die probleem aan te spreek.
- Rapporteer alle gevalle van onwettige jag met honde by die plaaslike polisiestasie en hou rekord van alle saaknommers.
- Implementeer Agri SA se protokol en vertoon die toepaslike kennisgewing by ingange en grensheinings.
- Boereverenigings kan verhoogde bewustheid van die probleem onder die publiek en die media skep.
- Versamel bewyse en bewaar die misdaadtoneel:
  - Die misdaadtoneel moet onaangeraak gelaat word totdat die polisie bewyse versamel en aangeteken het, bv. voertuigbandafdrukke, verdagte- en dier-spore.
  - Maak seker dat daar nie verdere verdagtes in die nabyheid is nie.
  - Bewaar die bewysstukke wat nie vernietig mag word nie.
  - Toegangspunt, oop hek, beskadigde omheining.
  - Geen etery, drinker of rokery by die misdaadtoneel nie.
  - Teken die name en adresse van moontlike getuies aan.
  - Moenie die feite met getuies bespreek nie.
  - Maak aantekeninge oor die posisie van voertuie, verdagtes, honde, hekke, heinings, ens.
  - Waar moontlik, neem foto's van voertuie, honde en verdagtes.
- Natuurbewaringsorganisasies moet onmiddellik betrokke raak om behulpsaam te wees met 'n klagte oor onwettige jag.
- Betrek die naaste Dierebeskermingsvereniging om behulpsaam te wees met die konfiskering van die honde.

- Boereverenigings moet die plaaslike Nasionale Vervolgingsowerheid betrek by vergaderings waar hulp met die hantering van insidente van onwettige jag met honde bespreek word.
- Raak betrokke by die plaaslike polisie en sektor-gemeenskaps-polisieringsforum.
- Gebruik die plaaslike prioriteitskomitee om aksieplanne te ontwikkel vir die hantering van die probleem, soos patrollies en bewusmakingsprogramme.
- In die geval van skade wat deur honde veroorsaak is, moet grondeienaars ook 'n saak van kwaadwillige beskadiging van eiendom open en aandrang op 'n kompenserende boete wat die waarde van die eiendom aandui.
- Indien jagbedrywighede voorheen toegelaat was en die grondeienaar dit nou wil staak, moet 'n regsprosedure gevolg word om bure, huurders, gemeenskapslede, ens. daarvan in kennis te stel.

## SLOT

Dit is belangrik om uiters versigtig te werk te gaan wanneer daar gehandel word met die kwessie van die onwettige jag met honde. In gevalle waar grondeienaars vind dat honde hul eiendom vernietig, moet die polisie onmiddellik daarvan in kennis gestel word. Voordat honde geskiet word moet grondeienaars egter besef dat klagtes teen sodanige grondeienaars algemeen is; daarom moet alle moontlike beskermingsmaatreels aangewend word. Daar word ook aanbeveel dat boere hul veiligheidsnetwerk kontak sodat bure hulle kan ondersteun, veral wanneer verskeie oortreders betrokke is by die onwettige jag met honde op hul grond.

**Onthou, onwettige jag is 'n misdaad - maar vermy vigilante-optrede wat kan lei tot vervolging.**

## ERKENNING

- Die onwettige jag met honde: Wat staan jou te doen? Annelize Crosby 2017
- Guideline: hunting with dogs, Kwanalu
- Illegal hunting with dogs, a brief overview of the legal issues, SAPS, 2017
- Onwettige jag met honde op plase, provinsiale SAPD-instruksie Vrystaat, November 2015
- Rural Safety Strategy, Implementation Guidelines
- The illegal hunting with dogs, Servamus, February 2015.



# VRYSTAAT JAG EN BUITELUG EXPO

Op Saterdag 06 April 2019, het lede van Vrystaat Jagters- en Wildbewaringsvereniging se Bloemfontein tak, 'n promosie stalletjie beman tydens die eerste "Jag en Buitelewe Expo" wat by die Windmill casino aangebied is.

Die Expo is aangebied as 'n poging om lede van sentraal Suid-Afrika ook blootstelling te gee aan beskikbare produkte in die jag- en wapen bedryf. Ander belanghebbende uitstallers was ook genooi om die expo meer "vleis" te gee.

Dit was 'n klein begin vir 'n projek wat hopelik net groter sal raak hier in die Vrystaat en wat hopelik dieselfde soort belangstelling sal lok as die welbekende Huntex.



Bernie Miller beman Vrystaat Jagters se stalletjie



Van die uitstallers buite die Casino



Silhoeët skiet klub se stalletjie



Lede van die Mesmakersgilde wys hul meesterstukke

# VRYSTAAT JAGTERS SE GOUDVELD TAK EN LERA SA SE BETROKKENHEID BY JEUG JAG - *Dave Barnard*



Soos almal al gelees het in die Wildland tydskrif van Jan de Man se kinder jag en sy betrokkenheid daarmee. So het LERA SA (Lee Enfield Rifle Association of South Africa) sy uitdaging aanvaar as die eerste Vereniging om twee jong seuns onder die vlerk van LERA SA te neem en spreekwoordelik die bal aan die rol te sit.

LERA SA is 'n klomp entoesiaste wat met Lee Enfield .303 gewere die liefde van die wapen bewaar , versamel en skiet kompetisie hou, en ook daarmee jag. Daar was al reeds 'n suksesvolle jag naweek gereel wat net met hierdie gewere gejag was.

So is daar met Jan de Man gepraat en die voorstel van 'n Jeug Jag, is ter tafel gelê. Dis aanvaar en toe begin die “potte prut “ van beplanning, van Gauteng tot diep in die Vrystaat is daar radio golwe gegeneer om dinge aan die rol te kry. Glo my, borge se arms is gedraai om die twee manne te akkommodeer met jag uitrusting . Gavin Swanepoel en Colinne Sonnekus was die twee bevooregde jong manne wat aanbeveel was deur Jan de Man.



Kulu de Jager van Vrystaat Jagters se Goudveld tak, het daarvan te hore gekom en die saak is met Riaan Meintjies bespreek. Daarna is terugvoering aan die Voorsitter van Noord Vrystaat .303 Klub Dave Barnard gegee aangaande Vrystaatjagters se bereidwilligheid om te help.



So breek die groot naweek aan, twee jong manne, met groot oë, wat nog nooit aan 'n wapen gevat het nie is verwelkom by Helder Water Jag Plaas net buite Welkom. Wapen Veiligheid en hanteering is deur André Fouché aan die jong manne voorgelê en toegepas voordat die skote kon klap op die inskiet baan.

Na 'n dag se intesiewe opleiding, met die wakende oog van Andre "Pote" Venter die "PH", word die twee manne se skote op papier bokke goedgekeur.

Tydens die jag word daar toe ook twee prag diere deur die twee manne koelkas toe gestuur; elk met slegs een skoot! Tradisionele inweiding word op n mooi manier gedoen en foto's geneem. Glo my, die tande het mooi geblink op daai foto's!

Die Saterdag aand word daar gepot, met Borge gekuier en gesels. Ter afsluiting van een wonderlike en suksesvolle jag naweek moes die jong manne hulle jag naweek ervaring met ons deel.

Die groot oomblik van verrassing het aangebreek toe verteenwoordigers van Vrystaat Jag se Goudveld Tak die twee jong manne nader trek en vir hulle elkeen 'n hemp, pet, leer gordel



en lidmaatskap gee. Voowaar die gebaar van ons jag gemeenskap was duidelik een groot verrassing vir die manne.

Baie dankie vir Kulu de Jager en Riaan Meintjies vir julle betokkenheid om te help dat Drome bewaar kan word. Die pad met Vrystaat Jag en LERA SA gaan nog lank saam gestap word met die jeug.

Jagtersgroete

### **Dave Barnard**

*Goudveld Jagters en  
Voorsitter van Noord Vrystaat .303 Klub*





# CHECKLIST FOR RENEWAL OF INDIVIDUAL FIREARMS LICENCE



## CHECKLIST GUIDELINE

### RENEWAL OF FIREARM LICENCE(S): INDIVIDUAL (518(a))

APPLICANT'S NAME		APPLICATION NUMBER	
APPLICANT'S ID NUMBER			
STATION			
NO	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	YES	NO
1.	SAPS 518(a) - Application for the renewal of an existing firearm license (white card) - Duly completed in black ink		
2.	Certified copy of proof of payment : Z263 (R70.00 per firearm)		
3.	SAPS 523 (Acknowledgment of receipt of firearm documentation		
4.	SAPS 523(a) (Remittance advice for firearm applications)		
5.	Completed annexure "A" (for each firearm to be renewed)		
6.	Certified copy of official ID/ passport document on which the photograph and the particulars of the applicant appears		
7.	Certified copy of the original license(s) , permit(s), or authorization(s) that must be renewed		
8.	Certified copy of the Dedicated Hunters/ Sport Shooting certificate (where applicable)		
9.	2 x Photos of responsible person as prescribed		
10.	DFO Report on Safe inspection or SAPS 538 (Certificate in terms of Regulation 86(8) of the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004)		
11.	Proof of hunting and/or sport shooting activities		
12.	If information with regard to firearm details (caliber, type, make & serial ) differ from the information on the firearm system, a gunsmith certificate to correct any details of the firearm		
13.	If firearm was lost / stolen and not yet circulated back on the firearm system, a sworn statement from owner of the firearm as to when and by whom firearm was given back		
14.	Section 16 - dedicated hunting or dedicated sport shooting (copy of dedicated status and letter of Good Standing).		
15.	Section 17 - Registered collectors – certified copy of collectors certificate indicate your collectors category (A/B/C) and (copy of dedicated status and letter of Good Standing), signed by chairperson of association		
CHECKED BY			
SIGNATURE	PERSAL NR	RANK	INITIALS & SURNAME
PLACE			

# JAGTERSVERENIGING SE EERSTE VROUE-SKIETDAG

- Nelia Oosthuysen

Ons het 'n vakansiedag tot ons beskikking en ons is dames wat meer wil leer van wapens en die veiligheid van wapens – 'the race is on'! Ons vlytige sekretaresse en dryfkrag agter menige geleentheid, Lita Swarts, sien onmiddellik die geleentheid raak en die tafel is gedek vir 'n heerlike dag: die Jagtersvereniging bied op 17 Junie 2019 'n vroue-skietdag aan! Die oproep: wees daar met jou wapen en ammunisie as jy so iets het; wees daar as jy dit nie het nie; wees net daar – met hope entoesiasme!



Daar is geen tekort aan kundigheid in ons geledere nie. Rocco en Rika Nel is nadergehoor om die dag vir totale beginners leersaam te maak, dus ook vir onkundiges soos ek.

Die koue oggend skop af met 'n kenmeekaargeleentheid wat heerlike koffie/tee en beskuit insluit. Die bekers, word vir ons gesê, is ons aandenking vir die dag! Wat 'n oorspronklike en aangename verassing! 'n Gesellige boma eenkant stem 'n mens sommer in 'n vakansiegees en maak jou lus om die dag met mening aan te pak – wat ook al op ons wag.

Rika is 'n ou hand. Dit blyk sommer dadelik uit die eerste paar sinne waarmee sy die dag begin. Sy kom 'n lang pad met wapens. Dit word later duidelik as sy vir ons demonstreer hoe 'n mens 'n





wapen hanteer en daarmee skiet. Geïnspireer deur 'n onverwagte en minder aangename insident in haar lewe, het sy besluit om haarself weerbaar te maak vir dit wat die lewe soms onverwags oor jou pad bring. My eerste les van die oggend: omskep die uitdagings in jou lewe in geleenthede!

Toe word dit tyd vir die tegniese deel van die demonstrasie; byvoorbeeld, hoe 'n mens 'n wapen uitmekaarhaal (in die eerste plek, hoekom sou mens 'n wapen uitmekaar wou maak!?). Wat 'n insiggewinde ervaring! (Nota aan myself: Ons dames kan al hierdie goed doen sonder om 'n man te nader!). Ons kry geleentheid om verskillende wapens te hanteer, om koeëls te laai en om te leer wat die verskil tussen 'n pistool en 'n rewolwer is (en baie subtiel het Rocco ons ook vertel van SY voorkeur tussen die twee!!).



Die dag het heerlik verloop. Die byt was uit die lug, en laatoggend word ons na die skietbaan self geneem. Dit was my persoonlike hoogtepunt: die praktiese skietgedeelte! Ons is toegerus met 'ore en oë'. Al die verskillende wapens, onder meer 'n CZ, Star, Smith & Wesson, Browning en Glock met ammunisie is by verskillende stasies neergesit. Eers het Rocco en Rika vir ons gewys hoe dit gedoen word (en hulle kan maar), en daarna het ons geleentheid gekry om al die wapens self op die proef te stel deur na teikens te skiet. Met Bernie as hoofbaanbeampte en onder die wakende oog van Rocco en Rika, het ons baie gou 'n idee gekry van hoe die verskillende wapens skiet. Die gevolg was dat ek ná hierdie dag 'n ingeligte besluit kan neem oor watter wapen ek vir my sou koop as ek die dag besluit om dit te doen! Met die grootste geduld is ons gehelp en weer gehelp en indien nodig is die proses herhaal.



Net toe ons dink die dag is nou verby, word ons begroet deur die reuk van braaivleisvuur. Lita en haar dogters het begin vleisbraai! Elkeen van ons het 'n vleispakkie gekry om self te braai! Nou ja, op hierdie punt gebeur dit gewoonlik dat mense hulself begin verskoon, want 'dit en dat' moet nog gedoen word. Nee, hoor – in gelid tou ons na die braaier en elk braai sy/haar eie steak en worsie. En ons kuier soos ou vriendinne en ruil ons ervarings van die oggend uit.



Waar ek hier op my bank voor die TV sit, staan my Vroueskietdag-beker trots voor my terwyl ek my laaste koffie van die dag drink en by myself dink: dit was 'n baie lekker en leersame dag. Ek is baie bly ek het by die Jagtersvereniging aangesluit; vir die lekkerte om te kan skiet, maar meer as dit. Hier bemagtig ek myself om met vertroue te kan optree “die dag as die olifant by die voordeur instap” – à la Rocco.



# DIE VERSKILLE TUSSEN KWALIFIKASIES EN TOEKENNINGS WAT DEUR CHASA EN VRYSTAAT JAGTERS AAN LEDE TOEGEKEN KAN WORD

- Johan Bekker

## TOEKENNING OF KWALIFIKASIE?

'n Kwalifikasie is die eindproduk, van die proses waardeur 'n lid moes gaan, om daardie kwalifikasie te verkry deur aan die vereiste eksamens en ander maatstawwe te voldoen.

Daarenteen is 'n toekenning, die erkenning wat 'n lid ontvang vir langdurige en getroue optrede om sy/haar passie uit te leef in die jag- en wildbedryf.

### I. KWALIFIKASIE

#### I.1. BEKWAME JAGTER

Om hierdie kwalifikasie te bereik moet 'n lid die CHASA Senior Jagter Handleiding bestudeer, en die voorgeskrewe eksamens suksesvol afhandel met 'n slaag syfer van 70%.

Verder moet die lid die praktiese skiettoets van 9 skote op 'n Rooibok teiken slaag met 'n telling van ten minste 27 uit 45 punte (5 punte per treffer).



Nuwe kenteken



Skietbalkies word vir die volgende punte tellings onderskei.

- Volta 45 - Goud 100
- 41-44 - Goud
- 35-40 - Silwer
- 27-34 - Brons



Verskillende skietbalkies

Die CHASA Senior Jagter Kursus is ontwerp om aan wetgewing te voldoen en is deur die Vuurwapen Register afdeling van die Polisie goedgekeur.

### 1.2. TROFEE MEET BEAMPTE



Lede wat Amptelike Meters wil word moet 'n trofee meetkursus deurloop.

Lede wat hierdie kursus suksesvol voltooi het, sal 'n CHASA sertifikaat en kenteken ontvang en sy/haar naam sal bygevoeg word by die lys van amptelike meters wat deur die CHASA kantoor bygehou word.

Verdere inligting rakende kostes ens. kan verkry word by lidverenigings van CHASA.



### 1.3. BAANOFFISIER



Lede van Lidverenigings wat graag 'n Baanoffisier wil word kan 'n Baanoffisierskursus aflê by hulle betrokke lidvereniging.

Na suksesvolle aflegging van die kursus ontvang die lid 'n CHASA Sertifikaat en kenteken.

Die lid se naam word ook op 'n lys van baanoffisiere by die CHASA kantoor geplaas.





## 2. TOEKENNINGS:

### DOEL EN FILOSOFIE VAN TOEKENNINGS

Die doel van toekennings in die jag- en bewaringsbedryf is om persone te motiveer en te beloon vir bydraes tot bewaring en die beveiliging van die toekoms van jag, en om aan jagters erkenning te gee vir prestasie op jaggebied. Toekennings dien verder as 'n geleentheid om CHASA se doelstellings te bevorder, CHASA as handelsmerk te bemark en om bande met belangrike rolspelers te bou.

#### 2.1. GEVORDERDE JAGTER

Beginsels en kwalifikasie van die toekenning: Toegeken aan lede van lidverenigings van CHASA vir veelsydigheid in jag, deelname aan verenigingslewe en bydrae tot bewaring. Die toekenning is nie 'n kompetisie nie maar word gemaak op die beginsel van minimum kwalifiserende vereistes.



Die vorm van die Gevorderde Jagter toekenning:

Geraamde sertifikaat en 'n lapwapen met die CHASA kenteken binne lourier krans en die woorde :”Gevorde Jagter” onder aan die wapen.

1. CHASA Bekwaamheid Sertifikaat; PLUS ten minste een van die sertifikate vir die suksesvolle voltooiing van 'n CHASA geaffilieerde kursuse nl: Boogjag-; Handwapen Jag-; CHASA Trofeeë meet-; CHASA Baanoffisiere kursus ensovoorts.
2. Jy moet ten minste 10 jaar lid van jou vereniging wees.
3. Ten minste 10 spesies gejag in daardie tydperk van lidmaatskap.

*(Bewyse soos trofee inskrywings tydens trofee kompetisies; jagfoto's of verklarings deur jag vennote kan met jou aansoek ingedien word.)*

Die diskessie om die aansoek aan CHASA te stuur berus by die betrokke vereniging nadat die lid die nodige bewyse gelewer het; en die betrokke vereniging se interne prosesse (komitee besluite) gevolg is om die nominasie te bevestig.

## 2.2. CHASA SE NASIONALE JAGTER-BEWAARDER VAN DIE JAAR

- CHASA Jagter-Bewaarder: Klas Luiperd
- CHASA Jagter-Bewaarder: Klas Koedoebul
- CHASA Jagter-Bewaarder: Klas Vaalribbok

### Beginsels en kwalifikasie van die toekenning:

Toegeken aan lede van lidverenigings van CHASA vir veelsydigheid in jag, deelname aan verenigingslewe en bydrae tot bewaring. Die toekenning is nie 'n kompetisie nie maar word gemaak op die beginsel van minimum kwalifiserende vereiste in elk van drie kategorieë.

Die toekenning kan verwerf word in drie klasse tw. Klas: Luiperd (die hoogste toekenning), Klas: Koedoebul (die tweede hoogste) en Klas: Vaalribbok (die derde hoogste).

'n Verdere toekenning word een keer per jaar gemaak aan 'n kwalifiseerder (uit enige jaar) wat beskik oor die hoogste beskikbare puntetotaal, met die proviso dat 'n individu dit slegs een keer kan verwerf.

### Die vorm van die toekenning:

Geraamde sertifikaat en 'n luiperdspoor lapwapen wat verwerf word op die basis van een spoor vir Vaalribbokklas, twee spore vir Koedoebulklas en drie spore vir Luiperdklas. Wanneer 'n kandidaat wat reeds 'n sekere klas behaal het, kwalifiseer vir 'n volgende klas, verwerf hy 'n verdere sertifikaat en een bykomende luiperdspoor om te voeg by die waaroor hy reeds beskik.

## 2.3. MUSGRAVE TROFEE

### Beginsels en kwalifikasie van die toekenning:

Toegeken aan lede van lidverenigings van CHASA wat toegewyde trofeejagters is en spesies Suid van die Kunene en die Zambezi onder etiese beginsels jag. Die toekenning is nie 'n kompetisie nie, maar word gemaak op die beginsel van 'n minimum kwalifiserende vereiste, met die proviso dat slegs een toekenning per jaar gemaak kan word.

### Die vorm van die toekenning:

Boesmanbeeldjie wat die eiendom van die ontvanger word.



## **2.4. CHASA PRESIDENTSTOEKENNING**

### Beginsels en kwalifikasie van die toekenning:

Toegeken aan persone wat binne verenigingsverband wat 'n besondere bydrae gemaak het tot CHASA of sy lidverenigings. Die bydrae moet van 'n aard wees dat die betrokke organisasie bevorder het in sy werksaamhede op die gebiede van leierskap, administrasie, hulpbronne, innovasie, verteenwoordiging of onderhandeling.

### Die vorm van die toekenning:

Geraamde sertifikaat.

## **2.5. GENOOT VAN CHASA**

### Beginsels en kwalifikasie van die toekenning:

Toegeken aan persone of organisasies wat 'n bydrae van nasionale belang gemaak het, ter bevordering van bewaring, natuurlewe, wildbestuur of die toekoms van jag.

### Die vorm van die toekenning:

Geraamde sertifikaat.

## **2.6. HARRY WOLHUTER TOEKENNING VIR SUID-AFRIKA SE NASIONALE JAGTER-BEWAARDER VAN DIE JAAR**

(NEGE PROVINSIALE JAGTER-BEWAARDER VAN DIE JAAR FINALISTE)

### Beginsels en kwalifikasie van die toekenning:

'n Toekenning deur CHASA aan Suid-Afrikaanse jagters vir veelsydigheid in jag, deelname aan verenigingslewe en bydrae tot bewaring. Die toekennings word een keer per jaar gemaak aan nege provinsiale wenners wat dan verder kwalifiseer vir die nasionale toekenning.

### Die vorm van die toekenning:

'n Replika van die Harry Wolhuter mes (soos uitgestal in Skukuza), gemonteer op 'n gestandaardiseerde voetstuk. Die mes sal op uitnodiging vervaardig word deur 'n genomineerde van die SA Mesmakersgilde.

# VERSKILLENDE WYSES WAAROP TOEGEWYDE STATUS VERKRY KAN WORD

## 1. WAAR KOM TOEGEWYDE STATUS VANDAAN?

Toegewyde status is aan die verskillende jag- en sportverenigings afgedwing deur die Polisie en die implementering van die Vuurwapen Beheer Wet (Wet 60 van 2000) wat in 2004 in werking gestel is.

Toegewyde status is dus 'n stand van vereistes waaraan lede moet voldoen om sekere voordele te geniet ten opsigte van vuurwapen besit, soos byvoorbeeld om meer as vier (4) vuurwapens te mag besit; asook die onbeperkte besit van ammunisie vir die vuurwapens wat onder artikel 16 van die Vuurwapen Wet gelisensieër is.

Alhoewel Toegewyde Status belangrik is vir lisensieëring en her-lisensieëring van vuurwapen lisensies, word dit nie as 'n kwalifikasie beskou wat deel vorm van die tradisionele dienslewering ten opsigte van jagter opleiding en akkreditasie nie.

### 1.1. TOEGEWYDE JAGTER

Om Toegewyde Jagter Status te verwerf, moet 'n lid die CHASA Senior Jagter Handleiding bestudeer, en die voorgeskrewe eksamen suksesvol afhandel met 'n slaag syfer van 50%.

Verder moet die lid die praktiese skiettoets van 3 skote op 'n Rooibok teiken slaag met 3 treffers in die hart/long area van die teiken.

Daarna kan hy/sy by sy/haar tak/vereniging aansoek kan doen vir toegewyde status wat 'n voorgeskrewe administrasie fooi insluit.





Daarna ontvang die betrokke lid sy/haar unieke Toegewyde Jagter Nommer wat deur die polisie uitgereik word. 'n Sertifikaat wat die lid se status bevestig, tesame met sy/haar unieke toegewyde nommer, sal aan hom/haar uitgereik word deur sy/ haar Jagtersvereniging.

**Lede ontvang slegs 'n sertifikaat vir sy/haar toegewyde status en geen spesifieke CHASA kenteken word tans daarvoor uitgereik nie; alhoewel dit met redelike sekerheid aanvaar kan word dat 'n lid wat 'n Bekwame Jagter kenteken (Die Luiperdkop) dra; ook Toegewyde Jagter status verwerf het.**

## 1.2. TOEGEWYDE SPORTSKUT

CHASA bied 'n gededikeerde kursus vir lede aan wat nie belang stel in Toegewyde Jagter Status nie, maar slegs Toegewyde Sportskiet Status wil bereik.

Die lid hoef slegs die “Handleiding vir die verkryging van Toegewyde Sportskiet status” te bestudeer en die betrokke eksamen te slag met 'n slaag syfer van 70%.

Verder moet die lid die praktiese skiettoets van 3 skote op A4 grootte bladsy op 'n afstand 25m doen met 3 treffers op die bladsy.

Daarna sal die betrokke lid met 'n Toegewyde Sportskiet Nommer deur die Polisie uitgereik word. 'n Sertifikaat wat die lid se status bevestig sal aan hom/haar uitgereik word.

Daarna moet die betrokke lid jaarliks ten minste twee (2) offisiële sportskiet tellings inhandig om sy/haar toegewyde status te behou.



# OU JAGTER SE STORIES

## 'N "GREEN HUNT" MET 'N 30-06?

“Is dit dalk moontlik?” sou jy vra..... Beslis! Dit was weer ‘n Springbok jag en hulle sê mos: “Sien is glo.”

Hierdie keer moes die Jagter sy Springbok lê en inwag, want sien, daar was nog ander jagters ook in die kamp en hierdie kamp was nie te groot nie. Die wild in die kamp het dus gedurig beweeg, en die jagters moes voorsit, op sekere uitgesoekte plekke. Hulle was ook veronderstel om nie te beweeg nie, as gevolg van veiligheidsredes.

Die Jagter het vir hom en sy gids ‘n mooi plekkie uitgesoek met genoeg skuiling ens. Die wintersoggend was vars en windstil. Die uitsig; perfek. Toestande was ideaal vir voorsit jag. Die wag op die koms van die wild het ook nie lank geduur nie, of ‘n Springbok ram maak sy verskyning met ‘n klompie ooie en jong rammetjies, ‘n entjie verder weg. Hierdie ram is syne; prewel die Jagter saggies. Niks kon vir hom beter uitgewerk het nie. Die afstand was so +/- 100 meter. Alles is in die Jagters se guns. Omdat alles so mooi gunstig is, besluit die Jagter dat dit ‘n kopskoot moet wees.

Toe die skoot klap, val die bok in sy spore, “morsdood”. Die Jagter is tevrede. Alles het mooi uitgewerk, of het dit? Die Jagter en gids stap nader. Geweer is veilig gemaak soos dit hoort. Om alles nog meer voortreflik te maak, kom die bakkie aangery wat die gejagte bokke oplaai, net daar verby. Alles werk mooi uit. Met sowat 20 meter se loop van die bok af, besluit hierdie Springbok, hierdie geveg is nog lank nie verby nie. Hy spring op, en hardloop met ‘n vaart weg asof niks gebeur het nie! Die plek waar die bok gelê het, is bekyk en daar is spoor gesny vir tekens van bloed. Maar daar is niks, geen teken nie. Almal wat dit gesien het, is die ene verbasing.

Met meer as een verkyker, het almal daar rond gesoek vir die gekweste bok, sonder enige sukses. Die vermoede het ontstaan dat die koeël deur die horing basis was. Dis al verklaring! Die volgende dag se soektog het ook niks opgelewer nie.

Die resultaat en gevolgtrekking?..... Dit was ‘n “Green Hunt”, met ‘n 30-06.



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# SOCIAL MEDIA FOR (NOT AGAINST) HUNTERS

- Gerhard R. Damm

Hunters must present their case in all forms of social media—the tools are there, but long-term strategic commitment and the action of individual hunters is lacking. Here is how it could be done.

All hunters, and especially hunting outfitters and broker/agents, should be aware of social media—and not only as a way to promote their businesses. All hunters who value ethical and sustainable hunting must become activists and ally themselves with conservation scientists who (if sometimes with reservations) recognize and defend hunting as a conservation tool. The pros and cons of hunting deserve a considered debate on social media to counter the relentless barrage of propaganda from rabid activists who are constantly digging up imaginary (and sometimes real) anti-hunting dirt.

Scientists are trained to think critically, and a critical evaluation of hunting and hunter behavior, without bias, is an essential ingredient in the debate and part of the scientific process. In contrast, the populist, unscientific views expressed by some politicians and celebrities who oppose hunting—since they believe such opposition reflects the *Zeitgeist*—feed the social-media frenzy created by activists and their uncritical followers. These activists have conquered social media, unfortunately with the unwitting assistance of a small group of so-called hunters who apparently don't care about or understand the consequences of their actions.

In this connection, it is important to point out that animal-rights agendas are not conservation agendas. Conservation works at population, species and ecosystem levels; animal rights concern individual animals. And what might be good for an individual or a collection of individuals might not be good for the long-term survival of populations, species or biodiversity.

It's a sad fact that most decent, conservation-minded hunters avoid the social-media debates or stay within closed circles of like-minded people. Remaining in this comfort zone, not coming out in force, puts hunting at a gross disadvantage to the ever-vocal anti-hunting movement. Hunters must proactively support conservation science with their own down-to-earth, everyday hunting experiences, and they must demonstrate that sustainable wildlife management in a human-dominated world can be successful.

## HUNTERS HAVE A STRONG STORY TO TELL

Hunters *need* to document their conservation activities on social media, they *need* to show the individual steps of their own journeys into hunting and conservation. Indiscriminately shared grip-and-grin photos with dead animals have done major damage to the general view of hunting. Such a photo without a story is not only worthless, it's counter-productive. There is so much more to hunting than a dead animal, and the full story must be told in order to make our case to the skeptical public.

Individual hunters and hunting groups must publicize their sweat-and-toil conservation activities. Habitat re-naturalization, game counts, anti-poaching and community work, preservation of non-game species, field observations for scientific projects and the myriad other tasks connected with wildlife management are highly appropriate for social media, where they will certainly have a positive effect.

Furthermore, hunters must make it clear that the conservation of natural biodiversity, not ecotourism, is the legal purpose of state-protected land. At the same time, we must constantly remind people that managed hunting protects far more land (and wildlife habitat) around the world than state protection can ever hope to, especially when sustainable economic development objectives are included.

For example, in the USA, protected parks generate a lot of tourism-derived economic activity, but more often than not these parks still have to be subsidized with taxpayer dollars. In South Africa's Madikwe Game Reserve, antelopes must regularly be restocked to provide prey for lions, and the burgeoning elephant population has drastically damaged and changed the landscape of trees and aloes. But lions and elephants are major draws for tourists, so they are supported in unsustainable ways. In both cases, the pure tourism model is not working, financially or ecologically, for wildlife and biodiversity.

Let's also point out that even the most benign forms of eco-tourism are consumptive in one way or another; non-consumptive nature use does not exist. The impact of human activity is one of the most important factors in comparing hunting and photo-tourism. Look, for example, at habituated ungulates and carnivores in parks with high tourist density in Africa and North America: The seemingly passive engagement of tourists induces changes in the animals—and often in the habitat—that demand more and more intrusive management.



What's important is that any consumption of resources, wildlife or habitat, whether through ecotourism or hunting, must be properly managed to be sustainable. If hunters state their case on sustainability principles, they can create a growing community of true nature lovers, of people interested in furthering biodiversity conservation, locally and globally. And such a community will always look for more, and more detailed, information on hunting as a conservation tool.

We must act — NOW!

Brand-building on social media does not require a lot of money, but it does require hunters—especially in North America and Europe—to invest their time and effort. Individual effort is urgently needed to build a hunting-friendly social-media presence. Creating content must become the daily task of each hunter who wants society to understand his or her motives and contribution to conservation. Action is what's required—not constant complaints about hunter-bashing in the media.

It may feel strange to a hunter to get out the smartphone and document his or her activities on Instagram or Facebook. But wouldn't it be great for a hunting concession-holder in Africa or Alaska to publicize the complete story of a full year in the bush or backcountry? With all the seemingly small facets of conservation work, the observations of the secret ways of wildlife, photos of rare herbs or trees, the morning mists in a hidden clearing? Or, conversely, the devastating consequences of droughts and storms, hail and snow brought about by climate change, or the destruction of nature by unsustainable development or careless or illegal human action?

Show the world your routine when you're out in the field, capture statements from the people who live with wildlife, capture the reactions of visiting hunters and nature tourists. Demonstrate that the so-called trophy photo is not the end-all of a hunter's life and purpose! Create links and hashtags to connect your story with other hunters and non-hunters, and then link them all to scientific research and knowledge.

Hunting outfitters and agents also have to contribute to this paradigm change. They need to go beyond boasting about record-book horns and antlers when building their own brands on social media.

They need to tell the whole story of the hunt, from the trip preparations to camp life and the way they hunt. Get the viewer/reader to participate in the adventure of interacting with nature and with the people who live there. Let

them be part of the long and tiring treks, the steep climbs up mountains in rain, snow or sunshine. Showcase what happens when weather or animals' keen senses frustrate the hunter/client at the last moment, share the exhilaration of a successful stalk and a clean kill—or the deep remorse of wounding an animal, as sometimes happens.

Responsible hunters will identify more strongly with nature- and adventure-focused outfitters and brokers who are not solely concerned with trophies. Non-hunters should come away with a better sense of the truth of hunting. The visibility of such a company profile will increase significantly and create new business, perhaps even beyond hunting.

*Conservation Frontlines* and *Frontline Dispatches*—along with other publications and websites from the hunting and conservation fields—provide ample material and food for thought. For example, in this issue, consider Klaus Hackländer's "Hunting and Science in Austria—a Symbiotic Relationship," Gabriela Halas' fascinating account of a mountain goat hunt in Southeast Alaska, Paul McCarney's essay "The Value of Hunting Stories for Conservation" or Paolo Strampelli's plea that not all is black & white in hunting; these and many more stories provide wonderful fodder for hunters on their way to becoming social-media posters and bloggers.

## BUILD YOUR COMMUNITY

Do this and you will soon see your social-channel following increase and your posts earn responses, and not only from hunters. More work for you, of course—you will have to stay respectfully engaged with your followers and provide thoughtful, perhaps researched answers to their questions.

Successful SM influencers preach over and over the importance of presenting one's own authentic view—in this case, of considerate hunting, animal welfare, and habitat and wildlife conservation. Ours is a complex story; make sure that you give a complete and honest account. Transparency, factual information and constructive dialogue—things that the hunting world has neglected for far too long— build trust. Then people who don't hunt may start to understand why hunting is a passion and not a sport.

Social media is a huge opportunity and must be part of the toolkit for all hunters, professional and amateur alike. Social media must become part of the daily routine; it's the only way to reach non-hunting nature lovers. Your community will want to know of your contribution to conservation and how you will expand



and improve on it. Then your community will expand too. Hunters have some catching up to do here.

Authenticity and transparency are cornerstones of trust—especially when something goes wrong. If you immediately mitigate the wrong with action, and don't shy away from telling your community about it, your social-media presence will stand out. Constantly add value to your postings, in defeat as well as success, and make your community interested in your plans and projects.

All this is possible without investing in advertising, online campaigns or paid influencers. Instead, your individual conservation-hunting brand will build upon its own growing reach. Be warned, however: This is a marathon, not a sprint. Building reach organically requires a solid foundation, patience and frequent nurturing. Your message will not flash to hundreds of thousands of people within seconds, as with a TV or radio spot, but connections built up over time are that much stronger and more durable.

Through patient and authentic work on social media, hunters can get closer to people who are uninformed about hunting, wildlife and conservation. Contribute facts and powerful visuals to the public debate, show that you understand the burning conservation and development issues and—this is important too—provide and obtain constant feedback.

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*Gerhard Damm is Editor-in-Chief of Conservation Frontlines and President of the Conservation Frontlines Foundation.*

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**Resource:**

[http://www.conservationfrontlines.org/January I, 2020](http://www.conservationfrontlines.org/January%20I,%202020) In Conservation & Wildlife Management, Editorial, Featured, January 2020 - Volume II-I By Gerhard R. Damm

# LAG 'N SLAG

Vier ouens het na dieselfde jagplaas in die Kalahari gegaan vir baie jare.

Twee dae voor hulle weer sou gaan het Vossie se vrou haar voet neergesit en gesê dat hierdie keer gaan hy nie.

Vossie se pêle was uit die aard van die saak baie ontsteld, maar wat kan 'n man maak?

Twee dae later toe die drie egter by die jagplaas aankom, kry hulle Vossie sit by die vuur met 'n bier in die hand. Tente was klaar opgeslaan. Vuurmaakhout op 'n hoop en die vleis klaar op die rooster.

“Hoe lank is jy al hier? En hoe het jy dit reggekry om jou vrou te kry om jou te laat kom” wou hulle weet. “Wel ek het vroeg vanoggend hier aangekom. Gisteraand sit ek gatvol op my stoel by die huis toe my vrou van agter kom en my oë toedruk en vra “Raai wie?”

Ek haal haar hande af en sien dat sy die sexyste nightie aanhet. Sy vat my hand en trek my kamer toe. Daar gekom sien ek 'n klomp kerse wat brand en roosblare die hele wêreld vol. Op die bed lê daar toue en 'n paar handboeie. Sy sê toe ek moet haar vasmaak op die bed. Ek doen dit toe maar.

Toe sê sy “Nou doen jy net wat jy wil.”

“So hier is ek nou!”

~~~~~

A hunter goes on safari with his wife and his mother-in-law.

One morning, the wife wakes up to find her mother gone. In a worried state, she awakens her husband and they both set off to find the old woman.

Suddenly, they break into a clearing and there's the mother-in-law, standing face-to-face with a ferocious lion!

“Quick, darling,” the wife shouts frantically, “Do something!”

“Oh, no,” the husband says, “That lion got himself into this mess. Let him get himself out!”



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# TRADISIONELE METODE VIR DIE LOOI VAN VELLE

## BENODIGDHEDE

Growwesout, pleisterkalk, witasyn, ammoniumsulfaat, fyn gemaakte gedroogde wattelbas, kloutjiesolie, kookolie, sunlight liquid, sunlight seep (koekies) water, verfskrapertjie, 2 pale, ysterstaaf met stomp skerpkant, sterk, dun nylontou.

## SMEERMIDDEL

### **Bestanddele:**

500ml kloutjiesolie, 500ml kookolie, 8 koekies sunlight seep, 4l water

Voeg kloutjiesolie, kookolie en water in 10l metaalhouer. Rasper die seep en voeg by. (kombuisrasper) grof. Verhit tot kookpunt. Kook en roer tot al die seep stukkes gesmelt het. Laat koud word. Dan is dit iets soos Vaseline.

## WENKE

Wattelbas moet kurk droog wees. Maal die stukke bas met hamermeule deur 25mm sif (soos lusernhooi.) Klein opblaas kinder swembadjie werk goed vir looiproses. 'n Ou pad skrapelerm werk goed om die vel oor te trek by sagmaakproses.

*...GEDULD...BAIE DAARVAN...*

### **I. VOORBEREIDING VAN DIE VEL:**

- a. Die vel moet onmiddellik na afslag deeglik afgewas word. Verwyder alle bloed.
- b. Behandel met growwesout. Vryf oral deeglik in. Moenie suinig wees met sout nie.
- c. Bêre in vrieskas of in skadu totdat met looiproses begin kan word.

## 2. VERWYDERING VAN HARE:

- a. Plaas vel met **haar kant na bo** in vlakplastiek- of sement bad.
- b. Meng pleister kalk met water in 'n 10% oplossing
- c. Pak vel vas met klippe of stene. Vermy metal voorwerpe. Dit vlek die vel.
- d. Voeg kalk mengsel oorvel totdat dit bedek is.
- e. Laat staan vir 'n week en toets met verfstropertjie of hare al afkom.
- f. Werk baie versigtig om scrape en merke op die vel te voorkom.
- g. Skraap hare versigtig af
- h. Was vel deeglik met sunlight liquid.

## 3. ONTKALKING VAN DIE VEL:

- a. Kalk maak vel hard en krakerig en moet geneutraliseer word
- b. Verwyder alle kalk neerslag uit bad en was deeglik met skoon water
- c. Plaas vel terug in bad
- d. Bedek soos bo met 10% ammoniumsulfaatoplossing. (gewone kunsmis)
- e. Los in bad vir twee weke
- f. Wees geduldig.

## 4. LOOIPROSES:

- a. Verwyder alle vliese en vleis van die vel met skerpmesse. Werk versigtig.
- b. Sorg dat bad deeglik skoon is soos bo.
- c. Strooi wattestukkies mildelik in boom
- d. Plaas vel met **vleis kant na onder** terug in die bad.
- e. Bedek met wattelstukkies. Plaas volgende vel bo-op; weer wattel en hou so aan
- f. Pak deeglik vas met klip of steen sodat velle nie dryf nie
- g. Vul bak met water totdat velle bedek is.
- h. Gooi 2 liter asyn by water
- i. Herhaal bg. proses weekliks -Vervang alles weekliks
- j. Toets weekliks deur op **dikste** plek aan die kant van die vel 'n snit te maak
- k. Vel begin nou vanaf die buitekante 'n pienk kleur kry.
- l. Hou aan met looiproses totdat die witstrepie in die middle ook pienk is.
- m. Dikte van vel bepaal tydsduur van looiproses

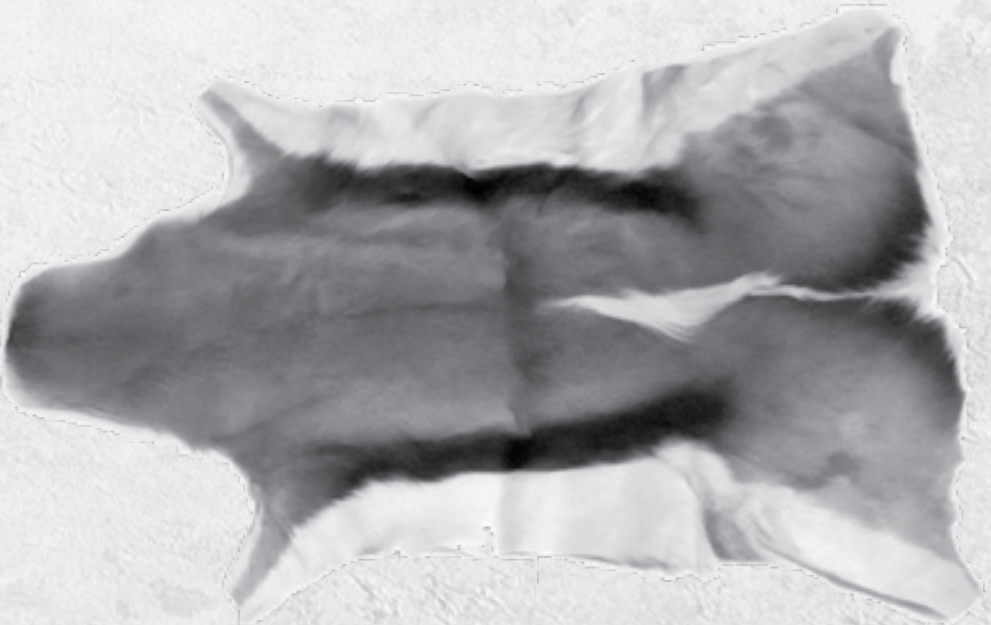


**5. BEHANDELING VAN GELOOIDE VEL:**

- a. Was gelooide veld deeglik met sunlight liquid
- b. Maak stewige houtraam wat groter as oopgespande vel is.
- c. Kap spykers reg rondom
- d. Pons klein gaatjies aan die kant van die vel reg rondom
- e. Span die velstyf met sterk nylontou (baaltou werk goed) oor raam.
- f. Plaas in skadu totdat die vel goed droog is.
- g. Dit word kliphard met geweldige spanning op toue weens krimpings
- h. Bg is noodsaaklik om hardnekkige vesels in die vel te breek.

**6. SAGMAAKPROSES:**

- a. Haal vel van raam
- b. Smeer mengesel om vel sag te maak en te voed
- c. Plant twee pale met ou padskraperlem bo dwars vasgebout met skerp kant na bo
- d. Trek vel bo-oor padskraperlem en trek afwaarts heen en weer (twee persone)
- e. Hou aan en smeer gereeld totdat vel sag en soepel is
- f. Verwyder wollerige weefsels liggies met “bandsander” tot glad



# OU JAGTER SE STORIES

## SPRINGBOKSKUT WYS SY WARE KLEURE

Dit was die keer toe 'n Springbok skut; wat sy kleure op die skietbaan verwerf het; kom Springbokke jag het.... Almal wat saam met die man kom jag het, het groot respek vir sy status gehad. Geen fout daarmee nie, want as 'n man kan en uitblink op sy gebied, dan verdien hy dit.

Met die instel van die teleskope vroegoggend voor die aanvang van die jag, het hierdie Jagter sy slag gewys. Die teiken op die skietbaan het daarvan getuig dat hierdie man weet wat hy doen. Terwyl die ander jagmaats nog 'n verstelling hier en daar moes doen, het hierdie man sy toets met vlieënde vaandels geslaag.

Nadat almal klaar was, het die tyd aangebreek om die vlaktes waar die Springbokke wei te besoek. Die jag moes begin. So het die manne, een vir een, hulle kans gekry. Toe dit hierdie man se beurt is, kon jyb nie glo wat jy sien nie. Die een misskoot volg op die ander. Dit gee toe aanleiding dat sy maats begin praat en selfs begin spots van Bokkors! Die uiteinde van die storie was dat die jagmaats hulp moes verleen sodat die Springbokskut ook iets kon huis toe neem.

Die les in my storie is dat 'n Springbok skut op die skietbaan; nie noodwendig 'n springbok skut in die jagveld is nie. Die jagveld is 'n perd van 'n ander kleur... of is dit nou 'n Springbok van 'n ander kleur?





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# THE TRUE VALUE OF TROPHY HUNTING

Date: December 19, 2019  
The Critic (UK)

Author: somervillesustainableconservation

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**“When big game doesn’t pay, it is replaced by cow and plough.”**

– Adam Hart

Just over 18 years ago I visited Africa for the first time. To say I was excited would be an enormous understatement. As a child I was obsessed with African wildlife, and a zoology degree had done nothing to dampen my enthusiasm. Travelling with a friend who had grown up in Zambia and South Africa, and who had spent the previous year filling my head with tantalising tales of the bush, we would fly in to Malawi, spend a week there and then travel overland to Zambia. I couldn’t wait.

The Africa I was confronted with, though, was absolutely nothing like the Africa I had imagined. My view, I quickly realised, was a heavily romanticised notion of Africa, a pastiche constructed from the accounts of early explorers I had avidly read and from countless nature documentaries. I had expected to see iconic African animals everywhere and exotic birds flitting between flower-heavy vines hanging from huge trees. In fact, the largest wild mammal I saw in Malawi was a sorry-looking vervet monkey. The second-largest mammal was a dead rat, cooked and held on a split stick, for sale by the side of the road. It was not wildlife but the sights and sounds of people — and especially the smell of burning charcoal — which are my enduring memories of that leg of the trip.

Driving into Zambia over potholed roads surrounded with scrubland was certainly more like the Africa I had in mind. But despite hours of staring out of the vehicle window, wildlife was still not materialising: I saw plenty of goats, but no gazelles. After ten hours of hard driving we reached our final destination — the family property of my travelling companion which I had been told was full of wildlife.

The Africa I had learnt about from television bore no resemblance to reality.

As soon as we got through the heavy gate and electrified fence, we found impala, wildebeest, hartebeest, lechwe, eland, kudu and birds too diverse

and numerous to keep up with. A huge and grumpy python greeted me in my accommodation and we spotted a black mamba on the way to dinner. The insect life was exactly how I liked it too — loud, numerous and wondrously diverse. This was more like it!

I asked the owners why their place was full of wildlife and everywhere else we'd been wasn't. As I tucked into my roast dinner, the answer to my simple question came as a very big shock. The reason wildlife was thriving was that the property hosted hunters who were after their skins and horns. In other words, trophy hunters.

I quickly learned that people, largely Americans but also Europeans, would pay big money to hunt a wealth of species including various antelopes, zebra and giraffe as well as smaller species such as porcupines. On top of board and lodging, hunters paid hunting, trophy, taxidermy and shipping fees for each animal they went after. The money generated paid the salaries of a large number of employees, many of whom lived onsite with their families. Hunting income also paid for boreholes and a number of other initiatives (including dams and grassland management schemes) that allowed animals who would normally move long distances for water and food to remain healthy inside the property.

With such incentives to keep the animals alive, they thrived. The knock-on effect of providing good habitat for the “cash” species was that I could spend happy hours watching dragonflies, hunting cicadas, prodding spiders and identifying birds. Outside the fence was exactly the sort of low-end, wildlife-deficient, depressing habitat that I saw throughout my drive from Malawi and have seen many times since on road trips around southern Africa: mile upon mile of sparse scrub being grazed by goats and cattle.

Back at my roast dinner (the meat had been free-ranging just a few days before), I was still struggling to get my head around the notion of “trophy hunting”. That these hunters wanted to ship home bits of the animals they shot, at great expense, to put on their wall didn't sit easily with me, to say the least. The idea of paying a large sum of money to shoot an animal simply to display its head seemed at best weird and at worst abhorrent. Many of these hunters, I learned, also desired to “get in the book” — to shoot an animal with a large enough set of horns (or whatever other measurement was appropriate) to get listed in the annual books produced by Safari Club International or an organisation called Rowland Ward (a former London taxidermy company).



I leafed through these publications and saw a bewildering list of species and horn measurements, skull measurements, teeth, tusk and body measurements that would make a hunted animal count as a “trophy”. I learnt about the butchery (not a shred of meat from the hunts was wasted), the taxidermy, the paperwork and permits required for overseas hunters to export, and then import, their trophies. It was, to say the least, a steep learning curve.

The arguments in support of trophy hunting initially made no sense to me, despite seeing the obvious benefits it seemed to bring to the property at which I was staying. I know that the argument also makes no sense to the great many people who publicly and often volubly oppose trophy hunting today. After all, how can killing animals lead to conservation? I have come to realise, however, that the reason the argument made no sense to me was actually very simple: despite having a first-class degree in zoology from Cambridge and watching every Attenborough documentary going, I had absolutely no concept of the realities of real-world wildlife conservation and management.

The Africa I had learnt about from TV documentaries, and the notion of what I thought conservation meant from living and studying in the UK, bore no resemblance whatsoever to the complex situation I now saw first-hand. The conversation I had that first night in Zambia is one that has continued for 18 years, and the learning curve is just as steep now as it was then.

The clear differences I saw between the regions I travelled through and the wildlife-rich environment I was now seeing was summed up that evening with a phrase I have heard many times when discussing hunting and conservation: “It pays, it stays.” The reality is that in many places “wildlife” (a shorthand for all fauna and flora) and the habitats that support it is often more or less valueless to those people that live with it. If it can’t “pay” as much as charcoal, goats, cattle or crops then it doesn’t “stay”.

Bluntly utilitarian though it may be, if you doubt the truth of “it pays, it stays” then you don’t need to book a flight to Africa to test it. Look around anywhere in the world and you will see wildlife and natural land use pushed aside in favour of land uses with more economic value. In the UK, housing, roads and shopping centres all clearly have greater immediate economic value than the wildlife habitat they replace. It is this destruction of habitat that is the biggest threat to wildlife globally.

The essence of hunting for conservation is that it gives wildlife, and more importantly habitat, a real economic value. This is what underpins the game

ranching industry of South Africa, the community conservancies of Namibia, the hunting areas of Mozambique, the concessions of Tanzania, the Campfire programme of Zimbabwe and more besides. It is hugely complex when you consider the details, and many different models operate in different areas, but the basic principle is always the same: hunting makes wildlife more valuable in an area than alternative land uses such as agriculture.

Of course, hunting doesn't always work smoothly and there are some issues, for example with the level of community benefit in some regions, but it can and often does work very well. It is one of the primary reasons why South Africa and Namibia are such conservation success stories.

You may find "it pays, it stays" a disgusting notion because you intrinsically value wildlife and the natural world and find hunting repellent, but such attitudes are largely products of your position and relative privilege. You can buy everything you need to eat, including meat from animals that you never have to kill yourself. You do not live with the fear of having a child killed by a leopard on their way to school or your crops being destroyed by an elephant. You are happy to sit and watch a muntjac deer destroying your vegetable patch and see it as an Instagram opportunity rather than as protein or a competitor. Many people living with wildlife that we "intrinsically value" have a rather different and very understandable outlook.

Since my trip to Zambia in 2001, I have been lucky enough to return to southern Africa a great many times as a tourist, scientist, lecturer and broadcaster. Many of these trips have been to South Africa, which is the dominant player in modern-day African trophy hunting. The hunting industry there has driven a remarkable transformation of land and wildlife. In just a few decades, the ability of landowners to own and profit from wild species living on their land has led to the conversion of more than 9,000 cattle farms and other properties to "wildlife ranching". The period has seen a close to 40-fold increase in large mammals within the country, as well as a spectacular resurgence in white rhino numbers.

Privately-owned properties, operating very much under the banner of "it pays, it stays", now occupy a land area more than three times that of all South African national parks combined.

Hunting is the financial driver of much of this "rewilding". Over the same period, Kenya banned hunting and wildlife has declined by close to 70 per cent. There are many factors contributing to this disastrous decline but the inability of local people to get value from wildlife through any means other than tourism has



played a part. Tourism is a wonderful thing when it works, but it is certainly not the answer for many of the more remote places in Africa currently managed through hunting. It certainly hasn't proved to be a success in Kenya. The stark fact is that when wildlife doesn't pay it is replaced by something that does: very often "cow and plough" but also road, rail, industry and housing.

Trophy hunting is a complex issue. It involves different populations of different species in different regions of different countries on different continents. We most often talk about Africa, but "sustainable utilisation" of wildlife through regulated hunting is the mainstay of North American conservation. It is also an important component of Inuit economies through musk ox, polar bear and other hunted species, and is the reason why the markhor (a preposterously spectacular spiral-horned antelope native to Pakistan and Afghanistan) is thriving in remote mountain regions. There are many other examples of successful species and habitat conservation achieved through sustainable hunting throughout the world.

Of course, unregulated and poorly-managed hunting has the potential to be exceptionally harmful. Recreational hunting excesses have in the past led to a huge depletion of game species in southern Africa, and the extinction of some. But we cannot conflate the past with the present; in most cases now, regulation is remarkably strict and regulated trophy hunting is a recognised part of the conservation strategy for a large number of species. Quotas are set, tags must be applied for and so on. It is not the Wild West that many lurid media commentaries would have you believe.

The flip-side is that hunting is not always a wonderfully well-regulated and spotlessly clean endeavour. Sharp practices exist and there are problem operators out for the money with little regard for conservation. Regulation undoubtedly needs to be tightened for some species in some regions and the setting of quotas is not always ideal. But overall, "sustainable utilisation", trophy hunting and hunting for meat, is a land use that is protecting wildlife on more than a million square miles of land in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania and Mozambique, as well as the large amount of private land put aside for wildlife in South Africa.

I am writing this article overlooking a magnificent property in Namibia, a country that like much of southern Africa is suffering a terrible drought; animals are dying of thirst and hunger. However, this property is thriving. I can see a herd

of waterbuck around a water hole and a large group of black wildebeest are moving in. The wildlife here is doing well for one reason alone: trophy hunting.

The money generated by hunting has paid for the boreholes that supply water to the animals and the supplementary feed keeping them alive. Hunting also pays for the 22 families that live onsite. Without hunting, this land would be parched, the animals would die and those families would be without an income. That this seems to be the desired outcome for many calling for a ban on hunting is something I find deeply disturbing.

Most of those calling for blanket bans on trophy hunting do so ultimately because they believe hunting to be immoral. In some cases I agree with their sentiment; the captive bred lion hunting sector, where hunters shoot lions “bred for the bullet”, is very hard to defend from either an animal welfare or a conservation perspective. Regulated trophy hunting is part of the conservation strategy for many species but to let wildlife decline when a working solution is in place to protect it simply because your privilege and perspective have led you to a particular personal moral position seems to me to be more than a little arrogant.

Another popular argument is that trophy hunting is leading to extinctions, usually illustrated by lions. This is simply not the case. Lions are threatened by habitat loss and by retaliatory and pre-emptive killing by cattle herders, not by trophy hunting. Indeed, lions are tending to do well in regions that allow trophy hunting, as are giraffes, another species commonly cited as being at risk from trophy hunting.

The Conservative election manifesto called for a ban on the import of “endangered animals”, and Boris Johnson’s girlfriend Carrie Symonds is a leading campaigner against trophy hunting. “A trophy is meant to be a prize, something you’re awarded if you’ve achieved something of merit that requires great skill and talent,” she told one interviewer. “Trophy hunting is not that, it is the opposite of that. It is cruel, it is sick, it is cowardly and I will never, ever understand the motivation to do it.”

But calls to ban hunting, or to outlaw trophy import and export, are based largely on emotion and a sense that it is immoral. Remembering my feelings in Zambia 18 years ago, I completely understand this position. But complex situations require deeper understanding than social media posts and petitions provide. Those calling for bans must provide feasible alternatives before they are enacted. Tourism is not the solution, at least in many places.



If we want hunting to stop, we will need to pay, perhaps to lease land and have people to look after it in ways that we, often non-specialists living in countries far away, see fit. This approach, usually involving “fortress conservation” where local people are excluded from their lands and from the financial benefits that well-managed wildlife can provide, has been termed neocolonialism by some. I tend to agree.

Despite what I’ve written, I am not an advocate for trophy hunting. But unless we can find ways to replace the revenue it provides, then bans (especially those based on sentiment rather than science) or partial bans, through import and export control, will tie the hands of the very people that are working to conserve the wildlife we consider to be our international heritage.

Bans will, in short, do more harm than good. Conservation is complex and the issues surrounding the utilization of wildlife in different countries is not one to be dipped into lightly. In a world of celebrity influence on the issue, and a political environment loaded for quick wins, we should be very careful about what we wish for. As I have seen first-hand in so many places around the world, when habitat goes, it is gone for good.



# WAT GEBEUR INDIEN 'N LID VAN VRYSTAAT JAGTERS NIE SY LEDEGELD BETAAL NIE

- Johan Bekker

## INLEIDING

'n Lid van Vrystaat Jagters se lidmaatskap is jaarliks, by die betaling van die jaarlikse ledegeld, soos van tyd tot tyd op die Algemene Jaarvergadering van Vrystaat Jagters vasgestel, wat in Oktober van elke jaar plaasvind, hernubaar.

Ledegelde is vooruitbetaalbaar en moet 'n daaropvolgende jaar se ledegelde voor of op die 31ste Desember van elke jaar waarin die nuwe lidmaatskapgelde vasgestel is, betaal word, maar lede word egter tot en met 31 Maart van die daaropvolgende jaar gegun om hul ledegelde te vereffen.



## WAT IS DIE GEVOLGE VAN WANBETALING?

Lede wat nie hulle ledegelde teen 31 Maart betaal het nie, word geag hul Vrystaat Jagters lidmaatskap eensydig beëindig het en word van die ledelys verwyder.

Lede wie se naam van die ledelys verwyder word verbeur alle voordele wat hulle vanaf die vereniging of sy takke gehad het met onmiddellike werking.

Lede wie se naam van die ledelys afgehaal is, is nie meer geregtig op:

- stemreg op enige vergadering van die vereniging of tak nie; en/of
- insluiting in enige skietspan van die vereniging nie; en/of



- op enige bewys van lidmaatskap of getuigskrifte vanaf die vereniging of tak nie; en/of
- in die geval van toegewyde status, is so lid nie meer geregtig op:
  - + 'n endossement vir enige aansoek om vuurwapen lisensie of hernuwing daarvan nie; en/of
  - + 'n Artikel 16(2) verklaring of “Letter in Good Standing” nie; en
  - + voldoen nie meer aan die vereistes vir behoud van toegewyde status, in terme van Wet 60 van 2000 nie; en
  - + se naam moet in terme van die akkreditasie vereistes aan die SAPD deurgegee word.

**WAT KAN GEDOEN WORD INDIEN JY, JOU TOEGEWYDE STATUS VERLOOR HET, NIE BY 'N ANDER VERENIGING BETROKKE GERAAK HET WAAR JOU STATUS IN STAND GEHOU IS NIE EN NOU WEER BY VRYSTAAT JAGTERS WIL AANSLUIT?**

**Jy moet:**

- a. Alle jare se agterstallige ledegeld betaal.
- b. 'n R200.00 eenmalige administrasie fooi betaal.
- c. Die huidige jaar se aansluitingsfooie vooruit betaal.
- d. Indien jy oor 'n CHASA Bekwame Jagter Sertifikaat/kwalifikasie beskik, sal jy weer aansoek moet doen vir die uitreiking van 'n Toegewyde Sertifikaat en die gelde daarvoor moet betaal.
- e. Indien jy egter die verkorte en meer eenvoudige roete gevolg het vir die bekom van toegewyde status, sal jy sodanige kursus, eksamen en skiettoets moet oordoen.
- f. Die lid se voormalige tak bestuur sal sy lidmaatskap moet promoveer en goedkeur.



# The implications of the reclassification of South African wildlife species as farm animals

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## HOW TO CITE:

Somers MJ, Walters M, Measey J, Strauss WM, Turner AA, Venter JA, et al. The implications of the reclassification of South African wildlife species as farm animals. *S Afr J Sci.* 2020;116(1/2), Art. #7724, 2 pages. <https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2020/7724>

## ARTICLE INCLUDES:

- Peer review
- [Supplementary material](#)

## KEYWORDS:

game breeding, conservation, wildlife economy, environmental law, extralimital

## PUBLISHED:

29 January 2020

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The Government Gazette No. 42464 dated 17 May 2019<sup>1</sup> amended Table 7 of the *Animal Improvement Act (Act no. 62 of 1998)*, which lists breeds of animals, to include at least 32 new wild animal species, including 24 indigenous mammals. The list includes threatened and rare species such as cheetah, white and black rhinoceros, and suni. Some alien species such as lechwe, various deer species and rabbits are also included. The cornerstone of the original Act is 'To provide for the breeding, identification and utilisation of genetically superior animals to improve the production and performance of animals in the interest of the Republic; and to provide for matters connected therewith.'

By declaring these wild animals as landrace breeds (in Table 7 of the regulations), the Act implies that they are locally developed breeds. The Act typically provides for landrace breeds to be bred and 'genetically improved' to obtain superior domesticated animals with enhanced production and performance. Similarly, provision is made for the Breeders Association to lay claim to the breed and to establish specific breed standards for animals to be included in stud books. Animals declared as landrace breeds can also be used for genetic manipulation, embryo harvesting, in-vitro fertilisation and embryo transfers. As indigenous species of wildlife are included in the recent amendment to the Act, the amendment is flawed.

Here we point out numerous concerns in the new legislation, including the process of consultation, and argue that the law will not improve the genetics of the species mentioned but will have considerable negative genetic consequences and pose ecological and economic risks. We also suggest that this new law is in direct conflict with other biodiversity laws in South Africa.

## The consultation process

This amendment was seemingly processed without any public (including industry user groups or the scientific community) participation or consultation, and without the knowledge of the national and provincial conservation organisations which, together with the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, are responsible for the protection of all wildlife/game species in South Africa.

## Legislation implications

The listed species are also covered by other legislation that potentially clashes with the new legislation (Supplementary table 1). As there are spelling mistakes and scientific names are not given, there is confusion over which species are being referred to (Supplementary table 1). However, as pointed out by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW)<sup>2</sup>, the new legislation does not repeal or replace existing laws: NEM:BA (including ToPS Regulations and the Alien and Invasive Species Regulations) and KZN Nature Conservation Ordinance 15 of 1974 all still apply. However, even in KwaZulu-Natal, where there is close cooperation between game breeders and the provincial conservation organisation (EKZNW), EKZNW still has difficulty in keeping track of what happens on game farms and in enforcing legislation.<sup>3</sup> This new law will add to this difficulty, and will likely be less controlled in some other provinces.

## What are the genetic implications?

The genetic consequences of intensive or semi-intensive breeding (farming) of wildlife species are negative, and considerable.

Genetic diversity is the fundamental basis of diversity within species and determines the underlying health and long-term survival of a population.<sup>4</sup> Populations with higher genetic diversity have more options (different alleles) for adapting to ever-changing environmental conditions. Genetic diversity is, therefore, essential for the evolutionary process of natural selection to occur. However, if only the so-called 'best' alleles (from a game breeders' perspective) are passed on to each successive generation, it would eventually lead to a population with reduced genetic diversity.<sup>5</sup> Thus, selection by itself does not maintain genetic diversity in any given population. Long-term population viability, and evolutionary potential, depend more on processes such as genetic drift and gene flow, not only selection. Genetic drift is the random change in population allele frequency. The process of genetic drift does not account for fitness or 'superiority' of an allele and will often keep alleles in a population by chance, despite heavy selection for or against that allele. However, when populations become small, genetic drift has a corrosive effect on genetic diversity, and can quickly remove alleles from a population within a few generations.<sup>6</sup>

The current NEM:BA ToPS Regulations (*Act 10 of 2004*) regulates breeding of the listed species to protect their gene pool for the long-term conservation of wild populations. However, intensive breeding through artificial (non-random) selection of individuals for commercially valuable traits (e.g. horn size/shape, coat colour) represents humans taking over this natural process. Such artificial selection by humans is even more powerful than natural selection in creating distinct phenotypes within very short timeframes. Although domesticated animal species have been around for thousands of years, most of our modern domestic animal breeds developed through a marked increase in intensive animal breeding within the last century or two.<sup>7</sup>

The major difficulty with artificial selection is its focus on obtaining a desired or genetically superior phenotype, but without the built-in safety net of natural processes, which allow genetic drift and gene flow to maintain population genetic diversity in the background. Intensive and semi-intensive breeding invariably leads to small isolated (closed) populations because it is the quickest way to produce a desired phenotype. These populations lose genetic diversity through artificial selection for the so-called superior traits, as well as through genetic drift (a consequence of small populations) and lack of gene flow (a consequence of isolation).



The full negative impact of reduced population genetic diversity then becomes clear as most individuals in the population become so closely related that they all possess the same lethal or deleterious allele copies for the same genes. This then increases the chance that an individual will receive harmful copies of a gene from both parents in a phenomenon known as inbreeding depression.<sup>8</sup> In the wild, natural selection purifies or purges populations of these harmful alleles on the rare occasion when a homozygote emerges. The domestication of traditional farm animals was, therefore, necessarily a lengthy process because it had to allow time for natural selection to purge populations of harmful alleles before they became a burden (load) to the population. However, modern-day breeding practices require the establishment of the desired phenotype as quickly as possible. In these populations, lethal homozygotes increase and, with the population usually being small, will soon be unable to bear the accumulated genetic load of all the 'bad genes'.<sup>9</sup>

Finally, intensive and semi-intensive breeding often leads to hybridisation because individuals from other parts of the species range (other subspecies), or other closely related species, are also present on the same land. This is a common occurrence in South Africa. Although hybridisation is the opposite of low genetic diversity and inbreeding, as it leads to increased genetic diversity, its negative consequences for long-term population survival should not be understated.<sup>10</sup> Attempting to increase population genetic diversity on wildlife reserves in this way is unethical for the following reasons. Populations of wide-ranging species are often adapted to local conditions, especially if local conditions can be markedly different from the rest of the species' range, as is the case in temperate South Africa relative to the rest of tropical Africa. While managed gene flow may be required, and even essential, to maintain long-term genetic diversity of many wild large mammals, gene flow between evolutionary divergent populations can disrupt local adaptability and lead to the loss of unique alleles in receiving populations. It is, therefore, disingenuous to claim that genetic diversity of intensively managed populations can be maintained through translocations if, in reality, the translocations are undermining locally evolved adaptive traits. Hybridisation between species, or very distantly related subspecies, compounds this effect even more because the hybrid will not be adapted to either parental environment, which leads to reduced fitness and survival.<sup>11</sup>

## What are the ecological and industry considerations?

Extralimital or exotic species can have benefits such as ecotourism.<sup>12</sup> However, the ecological implications of moving some of these species are potentially large. For instance, rabbits can cause massive environmental impacts.<sup>13</sup> Due to the lack of transparency and details, we do not know how these species will be managed and, therefore, what the ecological implications will be. A logical endpoint of this legislation is that we will have two populations of each species: one wild and one domesticated. We suggest that maintaining this distinction will be expensive, if it is actually possible. Thus, domesticated varieties of wildlife will represent a novel, genetic pollution threat to South Africa's indigenous wildlife that will be virtually impossible to prevent or reverse.<sup>14</sup>

## In conclusion

We provide concerns and threats which arise from the amended Table 7 of the *Animal Improvement Act (Act no. 62 of 1998)*. Most importantly, we point out that the main aim of the law, which is 'To provide for the breeding,

identification and utilisation of genetically superior animals to improve the production and performance of animals in the interest of the Republic...' is fundamentally flawed when applied to wild animals on this amended table. The genetic consequences of the law are likely to be severe for some of the listed species. We, therefore, believe the process and reasons given for the addition of indigenous wild game species as landraces is a risk to South Africa's biodiversity heritage, as enshrined in the Constitution.

## References

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*South African Police Service**Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie*

|                             |                                                               |                     |                                                                   |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Privaatsak<br>Private Bag   | <b>X34 PRETORIA</b>                                           | Faks No.<br>Fax No. | <b>012 393 2156</b>                                               |
| My reference:<br>Enquiries: | 1/1/4/1<br>Major General E Groenewald<br>Brigadier P Nienaber |                     | NATIONAL COMMISSIONER<br>SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE<br>PRETORIA |
| Tel:                        | 012 393 7068<br>012 393 7060                                  |                     | 0001                                                              |

- A. The National Head  
DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION
- B. All Provincial Commissioners
- C. All Divisional Commissioners
- D. All District Commissioners
- E. All Heads  
HEAD OFFICE
- F. All Section Heads  
HEAD OFFICE
- G. All Commanders  
SAPS COLLEGES AND TRAINING CENTRES
- H. All Deputy National Commissioners
- I. The Secretary  
CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

#### **INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO ARREST AND DETENTION OF SUSPECTS**

A-G. 1. Arrest, by definition, constitutes a serious restriction of an individual's freedom of movement, and can also affect his or her dignity and privacy. Therefore, arrest is fully regulated by legislation. It follows that an arrest is lawful only when effected in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. The arrest (with or without a warrant) must have been properly authorised by a statutory provision. The object of an arrest must be to bring the arrested person before a court to be charged, tried, and then either convicted or acquitted. There are various methods by which an accused's attendance at a trial may be secured. Although arrest is one of these methods, it constitutes one of the most drastic infringements of the rights of



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an individual and a member should therefore regard it as a last resort. Arrest is never an obligation, irrespective of the offence. The decision to arrest must be rational, taking all relevant circumstances into account.

2. The Constitutional Court held in *De Klerk v Minister of Police [2019] SACC 32* that the South African Police Service (the Service) can be held liable for entire period of detention of a person (even after appearing in court), if the detention resulted from an unlawful arrest.
3. In the light of above it is necessary to re-iterate certain principles that govern the arrest and detention of persons and to, once again, explain how those principles should be applied in practice.
4. It has also come to my attention that there are commanders (including provincial commissioners, district commissioners (cluster commanders), and station- and unit commanders) who are issuing clearly unlawful instructions relating to arrest and the detention of suspects. Such instructions have resulted in civil claims being instituted against the Service by persons who either were unlawfully arrested or unlawfully detained. This has already resulted in the Service being ordered to pay millions of Rands in compensation for such persons. This situation is totally unacceptable and **must stop with immediate effect**.
5. Examples of the aforementioned instructions include the following
  - (a) *The setting of targets requiring members to effect a certain number of arrests during a certain period of time.*

Such instructions force a member to arrest persons for petty offences in order to achieve the set target. This effectively removes the discretion of a member to decide not to arrest in a particular instance (such as where it would have been perfectly appropriate to issue a written notice [J534] to the offender).

- (b) *Instructions requiring members to arrest persons for minor offences in respect of which a police official has no power to arrest. A typical example of such an instruction is a general instruction that persons should be arrested for common assault even if –*
- (i) *no warrant of arrest was issued;*
  - (ii) *the assaults were not committed in the presence of members; and*
  - (iii) *the assaults did not take place during a domestic violence incident and the member had reason to believe that the victim will be in danger of imminent harm if the perpetrator is not arrested.*

Such instructions are clearly in contravention of section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(**Assault GBH** consists of an assault committed with the intention to do grievous bodily harm to the victim. In order to arrest a person without a warrant as contemplated in section 40(1)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, the alleged **Assault GBH** must constitute an offence referred to in Schedule 1 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977. In order to arrest a person without a warrant for **Assault GBH**, a dangerous wound, therefore, must have been inflicted or an attempt must be made to inflict it on a victim. The mere fact that a person has committed assault GBH does not necessarily mean that he or she has inflicted or attempted to inflict a dangerous wound on a victim. A dangerous wound means one which itself is likely to endanger life or the use of a limb or organ. If an arrest was made without a warrant for **Assault GBH**, the arrest statement must clearly indicate the elements of the offence, extent of the wound and any other factor he or she based his or her belief that the wound constitutes a .)

- (c) *Instructions requiring members to arrest a person purely for purpose of taking a warning statement.*
- (d) *Instructions requiring members to arrest persons for shoplifting simply because the shop owner or security officer insists on the arrest.*



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Such an instruction requires the member to arrest and detain the suspect even though the suspect may be a child or an adult who has a fixed address and who is a learner or a student at a training institution or has a job. In such a case there is no reason whatsoever why the particulars of the suspect cannot be taken, the investigation completed, the docket referred to the public prosecutor and the public prosecutor be requested to issue a summons in terms of section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to ensure the presence of the perpetrator at the trial.

- (e) *Instructions requiring members to detain arrested suspects for a full period of 48 hours and thereafter to take them to court, irrespective of whether preliminary inquiries indicated that the suspect –*
- (i) *is innocent; or*
  - (ii) *is probably guilty but is a child or an adult and there is reason to believe that the person will attend his or her trial since he or she has a fixed address and is a learner or student at a school or other training institution or has a job and may therefore be released on bail or on written warning [SAPS 496] without the further investigation being jeopardized.*
- (f) *Instructions requiring members to arrest persons for serious offences even though such offences were committed in circumstances where the person acted in, what appear to be, self-defense or private defense and where there is reason to believe that the suspect will attend his or her trial since he or she has a fixed address and is a learner or student at a school or other training institution or has a job and is unlikely to interfere with the further investigation and that the investigation may be completed and the docket referred to the public prosecutor to issue a summons in terms of section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to ensure his or her presence at the trial.*

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- (g) *Instructions requiring members to wait until the middle of the night (for no apparent reason other than to humiliate the suspect) before arresting the suspect in his or her house for a serious offence in circumstances in which the whereabouts of the suspect are well known and the suspect has a fixed address or a job and the investigation may be completed and the docket referred to the public prosecutor to issue a summons in terms of section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.*
- (h) *Food to persons who are detained in police cells are in many instances provided by clubs or institutions managed by personnel at stations. Any attempt to inflate figures of persons so detained through unnecessary arrest will be regarded as serious misconduct.*
6. Any instructions of the aforementioned or a similar nature are accordingly hereby **withdrawn with immediate effect.**
7. It has also come to the attention of this office by means of court judgements, media reports and complaints against the Service that there are deliberate non-compliance with legislation, case law, National Instructions and risk prevention guidelines when arrest and detention are being executed by the members of the Service.
8. It is only in exceptional circumstances where a member is specifically authorised by an Act of Parliament (for example, sections 40 and 41 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977) to arrest a person without a warrant, that a person may be arrested without a warrant. Any arrest without a warrant, which is not specifically authorised by law, will be unlawful.
9. It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules regarding the manner in which the attendance of an accused at a trial should be secured. Each case must be dealt with according to its own merits. A member must always exercise his or her



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discretion in a proper manner when deciding whether a suspect must be arrested or rather be dealt with as provided for in paragraph 12 (below). The member must, upon arrival at the police station, complete the Arrest Statement (SAPS 3M(i)), amongst other things explaining why arrest was necessary. Factors that the member should consider to exercise his or her discretion in a proper manner are whether –

- (a) there is a likelihood that the arrested person, if released, will endanger the safety of the public or any particular person or commit another Schedule 1 offence;
- (b) there is a likelihood that the arrested person, if released, will attempt to evade his or her trial;
- (c) there is a likelihood that the arrested person, if released, will attempt to influence or intimidate witnesses or conceal or destroy evidence;
- (d) there is a likelihood that the arrested person, if released, will undermine or jeopardize the objectives or the proper functioning of the criminal justice system; or
- (e) in exceptional circumstances, there is a likelihood that the release will disturb public order or undermine the public peace and security.

10. A member, even though authorised by law, should normally refrain from arresting a person if –

- (a) the attendance of the person may be secured by means of a summons as provided for in section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (if a member is satisfied that the attendance of the person may be secured by means of a summons as provided for in section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, the member must open a docket and refer it to the public prosecutor for the public prosecutor to have a summons issued. The summons may then be served on the person. Pocket Book and Occurrence Book entries must be made in all these instances.); or
- (b) the member believes on reasonable grounds that a magistrate's court, on convicting such person of that offence, will not impose a fine exceeding the

amount determined by the Minister from time to time by notice in the Government Gazette (currently, R 5000, 00), in which event such member may hand to the accused a written notice [J 534] as a method of securing his or her attendance in the magistrate's court in accordance with section 56 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977. If the person must be taken to the police station to be issued with a J 534, such person must be taken immediately to the police station. Pocket Book and Occurrence Book entries must be made in all these instances.

11. There are circumstances where the law permits a member to arrest a person although the purpose with the arrest is not solely to take the person to court. These circumstances are outlined in paragraph 7 of National Instruction 11 of 2019 (Arrest, treatment and transportation of an arrested person), and constitute exceptions to the general rule that the object of an arrest must be to secure the attendance of an accused at his or her trial. These exceptions must be applied with caution and members must take special note of the requirements that must be complied with before an arrest in those circumstances will be regarded as lawful.
  
12. The detention of a person is a serious and humiliating infringement upon his or her freedom of movement and must be limited to the minimum period of time that may be necessitated by the *interests of justice*. Based on the information provided and subject to the conditions set out in National Instruction 3 of 2016 (Bail and the release of Persons), the arresting member, community service centre commander or the senior member in charge must consider the release a person—
  - (a) on written warning (section 72 of the Act) [SAPS 496];
  - (b) on written notice (section 56 of the Act) [J 534];
  - (c) on bail (sections 59, 59A and 60 of the Act) [J398 or J399];
  - (d) after a charge has been withdrawn through an arrangement with the Public Prosecutor; or



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- (e) If he or she was detained as a suspect, but is released from detention before the expiry of the 48-hour period because no charge is brought against him or her (section 50(1)(c) of the Act) [SAPS 328].

13. In terms of section 50(1)(c) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, a person who has been arrested as a suspect and who is not released because no charge is to be brought against him or her and who is not released on bail or on warning (SAPS 496) must be brought before a lower court as soon as reasonably possible, but not later than 48 hours after the arrest.
14. Although the Service is authorised, in terms of this section, to detain a person for 48 hours, every effort must be made to take a person to the lower court as soon as reasonably possible. Where appropriate the person must be allowed to apply for bail in terms of section 59A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (an application may be made to a public prosecutor in respect of offences referred to in Schedule 7 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977)). An entry must also be made in the Occurrence Book (SAPS 10) and the investigation diary (SAPS 5) whether the person should be detained and reasons therefor (why the person cannot be released).
15. I expect every investigating officer to plan his or her work in such a manner that he or she will be in a position to make a decision as to whether the suspect can be released as set out in paragraph 12 (above). I further expect officers who inspect dockets to ensure that this instruction is complied with and to make sure that the investigation diary (SAPS 5) of the docket contains a detailed explanation by the investigating officer for any undue delay in this regard. A tendency seems to have developed in certain districts (clusters) and at certain stations to arrest suspects on Wednesday and Thursday evenings because the Service is then authorised to detain the suspect until Monday, before taking him or her to court. This is totally unacceptable and I expect an investigating officer who arrest a suspect after 16:00 on a Wednesday or Thursday afternoon and who fails to take

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that suspect to a lower court before the weekend starts, to make an entry in the Investigation Diary (SAPS 5), setting out the reasons why the suspect was not arrested earlier and why the suspect was not taken to court or released before the weekend commenced. Officers inspecting dockets must ensure that this instruction is complied with.

16. Once an investigation officer is satisfied that a suspect who is in detention cannot be released as set out in paragraph 12, I expect the investigation officer to ensure that the suspect is brought to a lower court as soon as reasonably possible. Once this decision has been taken, there is no justification to continue the detention of the suspect until the expiry of the 48 hours before he or she is taken to court. The investigation officer ensure that the docket contains —
  - (a) a completed SAPS 3M(k) form;
  - (b) where relevant, a detailed affidavit setting out the grounds or basis for opposing bail;
  - (c) exhibits, if any, relating to the bail hearing; and
  - (d) the bail opposing report from the Criminal Record Centre of the arrested person (report can be obtain from function 2.21.4.1 or 2.21.4.2 on the CRIM system).
  
17. If the investigating official is unable to obtain the necessary information to complete the SAPS 3M(k)-form properly before the first appearance of the arrested person in court, he or she must inform the prosecutor and the reasons therefore. The investigating official must request the prosecutor to request the court to postpone the bail application for a period of up to 7 days. This must be properly recorded in the Investigation Diary (SAPS 5) in the case docket. If the prosecutor supports such request he or she should be requested to sign the SAPS 5 entry.
  
18. Every station commander, or a person designated by him or her for that purpose, must inspect the Custody Register, the SAPS 22 and Occurrence Book daily to



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ensure that a person is not detained longer than he or she was supposed to be detained.

19. The arrest and detention of a child in conflict with the law must be dealt with in accordance with National Instruction 2 of 2010 (Children in conflict with the law).
20. Provincial commissioners, district commissioners (cluster commanders), station- and unit commanders must thoroughly study and apply the contents of this letter and are held personally responsible to see to it that these instructions are complied with. A failure to comply with these instructions must be regarded as serious misconduct and members and commanders who refuse to comply with these instructions must be held personally liable for any compensation that the Service is ordered to pay as a result thereof. Losses suffered by the Service as a result of a failure to comply with these instructions by an employee will in terms of National Instruction 25 of 2019 (Management of Civil Claims in the South African Police Service) be recovered from that employee.
21. Any attempt by any member to use this instruction as an excuse not to perform his or her functions and duties in a proper manner, must be regarded in a very serious light and appropriate disciplinary steps must be taken against such a member.

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22. The content of this circular must immediately be brought to the attention of all members.

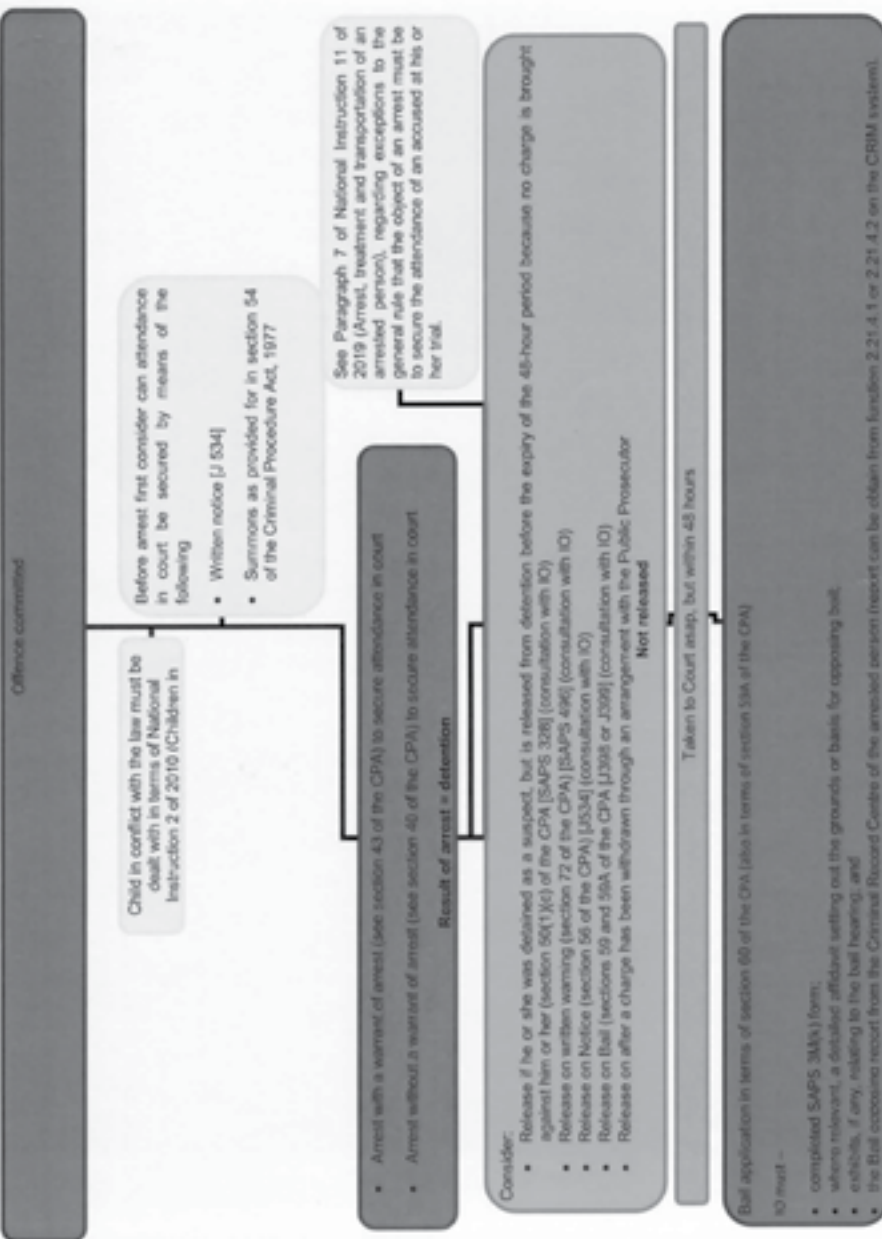
H – I 1. For your information.



GENERAL  
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
KJ SIOLE (SOEG)

Date: 2019/11/19





# TROFEEKOMPETISIE UITSLAE

## 2019

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| <b>STEENBOK</b>          |           |
| SNYMAN, Jan              | 5"        |
| <b>GRYSBOK KAAPSE</b>    |           |
| CILLIERS, DEON           | 3 1/8"    |
| <b>GRYSDUIKER GEWONE</b> |           |
| GROBBELAAR, JACO         | 5 1/4"    |
| CILLIERS, DEON           | 4 5/8"    |
| VAN ZYL, JJ              | 4 3/8"    |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC         | 4"        |
| <b>VAALRIBBOK</b>        |           |
| SCHUSTER, JA             | 8 3/16"   |
| <b>ROOIRIBBOK</b>        |           |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS         | 5 7/8"    |
| <b>BONTEBOK</b>          |           |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS         | 16 1/8"   |
| MEINTJES, JA             | 13 1/2"   |
| <b>SPRINGBOK</b>         |           |
| LYELL, George            | 16 3/16"  |
| DOUGLAS, JACQUES         | 14 1/2"   |
| MEINTJES, JA             | 13 1/8"   |
| KLEYNHANS, C             | 13 1/8"   |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC         | 11 7/8"   |
| LE ROUX, PE              | 11 3/4"   |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS         | 11 3/8"   |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO        | 10 3/4"   |
| <b>BLESBOK</b>           |           |
| CILLIERS, TERSA          | 16 1/2"   |
| KLEYNHANS, C             | 16 1/4"   |
| HUMAN, JS                | 15 5/8"   |
| CILLIERS, MELISSA        | 15 1/8"   |
| <b>ROOIBOK SUIDELIKE</b> |           |
| JANSE VAN VUUREN, JH     | 22"       |
| CILLIERS, DEON           | 21 9/16"  |
| CILLIERS, TERSA          | 20"       |
| <b>TSESSEBE</b>          |           |
| CILLIERS, TERSA          | 14"       |
| <b>LECHWE ROOI</b>       |           |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS         | 26 7/8"   |
| SCHUSTER, JA             | 24 13/16" |
| <b>SWARTWILDEBEEES</b>   |           |
| KLEYNHANS, C             | 28 1/4"   |
| SNYMAN, Jan              | 27 13/16" |
| LE ROUX, PE              | 27 9/16"  |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| <b>BLOUWILDEBEEES</b>  |           |
| PRETORIUS, WILLIE      | 30"       |
| MEINTJES, JA           | 22 5/8"   |
| <b>WATERBOK GEWONE</b> |           |
| DE JAGER, ANDRE        | 28"       |
| DE JAGER, HANO         | 27 1/2"   |
| NEL, PJL               | 27 1/8"   |
| <b>HARTEBEEES</b>      |           |
| SCHUSTER, JOHAN        | 24 1/2"   |
| BODENSTEIN, DIAN       | 21 1/2"   |
| CILLIERS, MELISSA      | 19 3/4"   |
| <b>NJALA</b>           |           |
| SCHUSTER, JOHAN        | 23 3/8"   |
| <b>KOEDOE</b>          |           |
| GIBSON, FREDDIE        | 53 3/4"   |
| BROWN, W               | 50 7/8"   |
| DOUGLAS, JACQUES       | 29 3/8"   |
| <b>GEMSBOEK</b>        |           |
| SCHUSTER, JOHAN        | 38 3/16"  |
| MEINTJES, JA           | 37 1/8"   |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO      | 36 1/4"   |
| KLEYNHANS, C           | 33 7/8"   |
| <b>ELAND</b>           |           |
| SCHUSTER, JOHAN        | 31 15/16" |
| <b>BERGSKAAP</b>       |           |
| CILLIERS, CHRISTOPHER  | 23 1/4"   |
| <b>VLAKVARK</b>        |           |
| LYELL, SIDNEY          | 12"       |
| LYELL, STEVE           | 11"       |
| CILLIERS, DEON         | 11"       |
| CILLIERS, TERSA        | 10 7/8"   |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO      | 8 1/2"    |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC       | 8 5/16"   |
| <b>BOSVARK</b>         |           |
| SNYMAN, Jan            | 6"        |
| <b>ROOIKAT</b>         |           |
| VAN NIEKERK, JJ        | 9 3/4"    |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC       | 8 3/8"    |
| <b>ROOIJAKKALS</b>     |           |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS       | 10 9/16"  |
| CILLIERS, DEON         | 10 9/16"  |
| VAN NIEKERK, JJ        | 10 3/8"   |
| CILLIERS, TERSA        | 10 1/4"   |



## Trofeekompetisie uitslae 2019

| BOBBEJAAN        |          |
|------------------|----------|
| CILLIERS, DEON   | 13 1/16" |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS | 12 7/8"  |

| KLEINWILD        |  | %     |
|------------------|--|-------|
| CILLIERS, DEON   |  | 41.46 |
| GROBBELAAR,      |  | 24.54 |
| SNYMAN, Jan      |  | 22.22 |
| VAN ZYL, JJ      |  | 20.45 |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC |  | 18.70 |

| PROBLEEMDIER     |            |      |
|------------------|------------|------|
| VAN NIEKERK, JJ  | ROOIKAT    | 5.54 |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC | ROOIKAT    | 4.76 |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS | ROOJAKKALS | 4.59 |
| CILLIERS, DEON   | ROOJAKKALS | 4.59 |
| VAN NIEKERK, JJ  | ROOJAKKALS | 4.51 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA  | ROOJAKKALS | 4.46 |
| CILLIERS, DEON   | BOBBEJAAN  | 4.45 |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS | BOBBEJAAN  | 4.38 |

| WOUDWILD     |         |       |
|--------------|---------|-------|
| SCHUSTER, JA | NJALA   | 70.56 |
| SNYMAN, Jan  | BOSVARK | 48.98 |

| BERGWILD         |            |       |
|------------------|------------|-------|
| SCHUSTER, JA     | VAALRIBBOK | 68.92 |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS | ROORIBBOK  | 58.75 |

| VLAKTE WILD       |                 |       |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
| CILLIERS, HARDUS  | BONTEBOK        | 96.27 |
| KLEYNHANS, C      | SWARTWILDEBEEES | 86.92 |
| SNYMAN, Jan       | SWARTWILDEBEEES | 85.58 |
| LE ROUX, PE       | SWARTWILDEBEEES | 84.81 |
| MEINTJES, JA      | BONTEBOK        | 80.60 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA   | BLESBOK         | 79.98 |
| LYELL, George     | SPRINGBOK       | 78.96 |
| KLEYNHANS, C      | BLESBOK         | 78.77 |
| SCHUSTER, JA      | GEMSBOK         | 77.15 |
| HUMAN, JS         | BLESBOK         | 75.74 |
| MEINTJES, JA      | GEMSBOK         | 75.00 |
| CILLIERS, MELISSA | BLESBOK         | 73.32 |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO | GEMSBOK         | 73.23 |
| DOUGLAS, JACQUES  | SPRINGBOK       | 70.73 |

| VLAKTE WILD       |           |       |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|
| KLEYNHANS, C      | GEMSBOK   | 68.43 |
| KLEYNHANS, C      | SPRINGBOK | 64.02 |
| MEINTJES, JA      | SPRINGBOK | 64.02 |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC  | SPRINGBOK | 57.93 |
| LE ROUX, PE       | SPRINGBOK | 57.32 |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS  | SPRINGBOK | 55.49 |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO | SPRINGBOK | 52.44 |

| SAVANNAH WILD        |                      |       |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| PRETORIUS, WL        | BLOUWILDEBEEES       | 83.33 |
| SCHUSTER, JA         | HARTEBEEES           | 83.05 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA      | TSESSEBE             | 75.68 |
| GROBBELAAR,          | GRYSDUIKER<br>GEWONE | 73.63 |
| BODENSTEIN, DIAN     | HARTEBEEES           | 72.88 |
| GIBSON, FAJ          | KOEDOE               | 72.75 |
| DE JAGER, AJ         | WATERBOK<br>GEWONE   | 71.34 |
| JANSE VAN VUUREN, JH | ROOIBOK<br>SUIDELIKE | 71.24 |
| DE JAGER, HANO       | WATERBOK<br>GEWONE   | 70.06 |
| CILLIERS, DEON       | ROOIBOK<br>SUIDELIKE | 69.83 |
| NEL, PJL             | WATERBOK<br>GEWONE   | 69.11 |
| BROWN, W             | KOEDOE               | 68.86 |
| SCHUSTER, JA         | ELAND                | 68.51 |
| CILLIERS, MELISSA    | HARTEBEEES           | 66.95 |
| SNYMAN, Jan          | STEENBOK             | 66.67 |
| CILLIERS, DEON       | GRYSDUIKER<br>GEWONE | 64.87 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA      | ROOIBOK<br>SUIDELIKE | 64.77 |
| MEINTJES, JA         | BLOUWILDEBEEES       | 62.85 |
| VAN ZYL, JJ          | GRYSDUIKER<br>GEWONE | 61.36 |
| CILLIERS, DEON       | GRYSBOK KAAPSE       | 59.52 |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC     | GRYSDUIKER<br>GEWONE | 56.10 |
| LYELL, SIDNEY        | VLAKVARK             | 50.00 |
| LYELL, STEVE         | VLAKVARK             | 45.83 |
| CILLIERS, DEON       | VLAKVARK             | 45.83 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA      | VLAKVARK             | 45.31 |
| DOUGLAS, JACQUES     | KOEDOE               | 39.76 |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO    | VLAKVARK             | 35.42 |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC     | VLAKVARK             | 34.64 |

**ANTILOOP JUNIOR**

|                       |            |       |
|-----------------------|------------|-------|
| CILLIERS, MELISSA     | BLESBOK    | 73.32 |
| BODENSTEIN, DIAN      | HARTEBEEES | 72.88 |
| CILLIERS, CHRISTOPHER | BERGSKAAP  | 67.14 |
| CILLIERS, MELISSA     | HARTEBEEES | 66.95 |

**SAVANNAH WILD**

|                      |                      |       |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| PRETORIUS, WL        | BLOUWILDEBEEES       | 83.33 |
| SCHUSTER, JA         | HARTEBEEES           | 83.05 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA      | TSESEBE              | 75.68 |
| GROBBELAAR,          | GRYSDUIKER<br>GEWONE | 73.63 |
| BODENSTEIN, DIAN     | HARTEBEEES           | 72.88 |
| GIBSON, FAJ          | KOEDOE               | 72.75 |
| DE JAGER, AJ         | WATERBOK<br>GEWONE   | 71.34 |
| JANSE VAN VUUREN, JH | ROOIBOK<br>SUIDELIKE | 71.24 |
| DE JAGER, HANO       | WATERBOK<br>GEWONE   | 70.06 |
| CILLIERS, DEON       | ROOIBOK<br>SUIDELIKE | 69.83 |
| NEL, PJL             | WATERBOK<br>GEWONE   | 69.11 |
| BROWN, W             | KOEDOE               | 68.86 |
| SCHUSTER, JA         | ELAND                | 68.51 |
| CILLIERS, MELISSA    | HARTEBEEES           | 66.95 |
| SNYMAN, Jan          | STEENBOK             | 66.67 |
| CILLIERS, DEON       | GRYSDUIKER<br>GEWONE | 64.87 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA      | ROOIBOK<br>SUIDELIKE | 64.77 |
| MEINTJES, JA         | BLOUWILDEBEEES       | 62.85 |
| VAN ZYL, JJ          | GRYSDUIKER<br>GEWONE | 61.36 |
| CILLIERS, DEON       | GRYSBOK KAAPSE       | 59.52 |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC     | GRYSDUIKER<br>GEWONE | 56.10 |
| LYELL, SIDNEY        | VLAKVARK             | 50.00 |
| LYELL, STEVE         | VLAKVARK             | 45.83 |
| CILLIERS, DEON       | VLAKVARK             | 45.83 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA      | VLAKVARK             | 45.31 |
| DOUGLAS, JACQUES     | KOEDOE               | 39.76 |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO    | VLAKVARK             | 35.42 |
| LABUSCHAGNE, JJC     | VLAKVARK             | 34.64 |

**BINNELAND JUNIOR KAMP**

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| CILLIERS, MELISSA | 28.05 |
|-------------------|-------|

**BINNELAND SENIOR KAMP**

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| SCHUSTER, JA      | 73.64 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA   | 70.97 |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS  | 66.90 |
| KLEYNHANS, C      | 59.63 |
| CILLIERS, DEON    | 52.41 |
| SNYMAN, Jan       | 26.91 |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO | 25.13 |
| VAN NIEKERK, JJ   | 17.52 |
| PRETORIUS, WL     | 16.67 |
| DE JAGER, HANO    | 14.01 |

**GROOT KAMP JUNIOR**

|                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| CILLIERS, MELISSA | 9.18 |
|-------------------|------|

**GROOT KAMP SENIOR**

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| SCHUSTER, JA      | 38.62 |
| CILLIERS, HARDUS  | 27.58 |
| CILLIERS, TERSA   | 24.89 |
| DE JAGER, HANO    | 18.97 |
| CILLIERS, DEON    | 18.32 |
| KLEYNHANS, C      | 17.95 |
| VAN NIEKERK, HUGO | 8.28  |
| PRETORIUS, WL     | 6.68  |
| SNYMAN, Jan       | 5.17  |



# Firearms Training & Shooting Range



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BEVOEGDHEID

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### Klasse in Afrikaans:

Elke Donderdagaand - 18:00 tot ongeveer 22:00.

Tweede sessie: die volgende Maandagaand - 18:00 tot ongeveer 22:00.

### Classes in English:

Every Saturday morning - 09:00 till about 14:00.

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|                                                                       |                                  |
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| 1 TYPE OF FIREARM<br>(Excluding self-loading Rifle/Carbine)           | <b>R 1 000</b>                   |
| 2 TYPES OF FIREARMS<br>(Excluding self-loading Rifle/Carbine)         | <b>R 1 300</b>                   |
| 3 TYPES OF FIREARMS<br>(Excluding self-loading Rifle/Carbine)         | <b>R 1 700</b>                   |
| SLR / CARBINE<br>(Only self-loading Rifle/Carbine)                    | <b>R 1 300</b>                   |
| FULL COURSE<br>(ALL TYPES - including self-loading Rifle/Carbine)     | <b>R 2 200</b>                   |
| FIREARMS FOR SECURITY PURPOSES<br>(Excluding manually operated Rifle) | <b>R 1 900</b>                   |
| SELF-LOADING RIFLE/CARBINE + 1 TYPE                                   | <b>R 1 300 + R 600 = R 1 900</b> |
| SELF-LOADING RIFLE/CARBINE + 2 TYPES                                  | <b>R 1 300 + R 700 = R 2 000</b> |

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