

2. ~~to~~ ~~enclose~~ the
 accompanying copies of
 Ordinances showing the
 lines ~~which~~ which have been
 followed in similar legislation
 in some of the British
 possessions in tropical
 Africa under the administration
 of this Office ~~which~~ ^{you} ^{Sept} ¹²
 be of use to ~~the~~ in
 the case of the Zanzibar
 decree.

Lang
 (Signed) H. J. READ.



EAST AFR. PROT.
 GERMAN E. AFRICA
 10991

176
 C O
 10991
 Recd
 REG 12 APR 12

Region
 Date.
 1912
 11 Apr.
 previous Paper.
 324

Shooting Regis for German E. Africa.
 Sends draft from Berlin enclosing revised
 text of Regs for 1908 & Dec. 1911.

Sir G. Fiddes -
 Section 10 which reproduces the
 provisions of Art. VIII of the Regs is ⁷⁻⁰/₃₂₄
 important, as it tables the ~~old~~ former
 limit of 5 Kg:
 1 Kg = 2 ¹/₅ lbs
 + 15 Kg = 33 lbs, which is a higher
 limit than the E.A.P. limit of 30 lbs.
 This is a big advance in the part of the
 Germans & ought, inter alia, to prevent
 the smuggling of underrized ivory from
 the E.A.P. into German E. Africa.
 Print - + send copies to E.A.P., Uganda,
 N'land L.F.F.?
 H. J. R. 16/IV

copy to Mr 157 May 13
 copies to Mr 133
 copies to Mr 133
 copies to Mr 133
 copies to Mr 133
 copies to Mr 133

subsequent Paper

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. *14670/12*
and address—
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

C O
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FILED
12 APR 12



The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the
Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of
State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
April 11th, 1912.

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Reference to previous letter:

Foreign Office: *5/15/12* Jan 3rd 1912.

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>Sir E. Goschen</i> <i>No. 14 Africa.</i> <i>April 5th 1912</i> <i>(translation only of</i> <i>inclosure.)</i>	<i>Shooting Regulations</i> <i>for German East Africa</i>

(Similar letter sent to

C O
10991
REC'D
RECEIVED 12 APR 12

14670
Berlin,
9 APR 1912

April 5, 1912.

No. 14 Africa.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 62 Africa of December 20th last, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy and translation of a Notice issued by the Governor of German East Africa on January 8, 1912, giving the revised text of the Shooting Regulations for that Protectorate of November 5th 1908 and December 30th 1911.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

(Sd) W. E. Goschen

The Right Hon.

Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G.,

etc. etc. etc.

REC'D
12 APR 12

14670
APR 12 1912

Translation.

Notice issued by the Governor of German East Africa,
respecting Shooting in German East Africa.

January 8, 1912.

The Notices of November 11, 1911 (Amtlicher Anzeiger No. 49, 1911) ^{are} hereby annulled and the following Shooting Regulations of November 5, 1908 (Amtlicher Anzeiger No. 23, 1908; Deutsches Kolonialblatt 1909, No. 6, page 244 seq.) together with the ~~provisions~~ ^{provisions} for carrying out these regulations, are here published in the form given to them by the Order of December 30, 1911 (Amtlicher Anzeiger No. 54, 1911).

Daressalam, January 8, 1912.

For the Imperial Governor,
(Signed) Methner.

Shooting Regulations of November 5th 1908 and
December 30th 1911.

§ 1.

Shooting within the meaning of this Order is understood to be the shooting ^{and capture} of all animals usually hunted according to the custom of the country, in so far as these animals are to be considered according to the legal provisions as not being the private property of any person.

§ 2.

It is forbidden to shoot gorillas, chimpanzees, and also ostriches, carrion-kites, secretary birds (Schlangengeier) and owls, or to remove ^{or} damage the eggs of these birds.

The Governor may permit, under certain conditions to be fixed by him, a definite number of these animals to be captured and killed for scientific or breeding purposes.

and he may also allow eggs to be removed.

The Governor may change, by the issue of a public notice, the list of animals named in paragraph I by including other kinds of animals, or ~~of~~ one or the other sex, or ~~of~~ the young of certain kinds of animals, and by omitted any of the species from the list.

§ 3.

The ~~animals which may be shot~~ (§ 1) are divided in the sense of the provisions given below, as follows:-

Class I.

All ~~animals which may be shot~~ ^{game (Jagdhare Tiere)}, with the exception of ~~these~~ ^{the species} included in the following classes.

Class II.

Rhinoceros (Nashorn), giraffe, zebra, koodoo, "Spiessbock" (Oryx), "Giraffengazelle".

Class III.

Elephant.

Class IV.

Beasts of prey, wild bears, wart hogs, ^{fox}coupines, earth-pigs, apes (with the exception of those named in §§ 2 and 5 c), ~~amphibia, reptiles,~~ birds of prey.

The Governor may, by the issue of a public notice, change the above division of ~~the animals which may be hunted~~ ^{game}, for the entire Protectorate or parts of it, by striking out any species of animals or one or other of the sexes, or the young of such a species from one class and including them in another, or by removing animals from one of the above classes to the list of § 2 and vice versa.

Animals of class IV may be hunted free, under reserve of the provisions of §§ 13 and 17.

On the other hand the animals of Classes I, II and

III may be shot only by the ^{holder} owner of a shooting licence subject to the restrictions contained in § 4 and the following sections.

§ 4.

The fees for the shooting licences are as follows:-

1. If the shooting is carried out by natives or coloured persons of the same legal status as natives, in a ^{particular} certain district

a) on animals of class I (§ 3), 10 rupees, which amount may, in special circumstances, be reduced for certain districts to 5 rupees by the district authorities (district offices, military stations, residencies) with the approval of the Governor. (Small Native Shooting Licence.)

b) if the shooting is carried out on animals of Classes I and II (§3), 50 rupees (Large Native Shooting Licence).

2. 10 rupees, if the shooting is to be carried out in a ^{particular} certain administrative district on animals of Class I (§3) (District Shooting Licence);

3. 50 rupees, for animals of Class I (§3) in the entire Protectorate (Small Shooting Licence);

4. 450 rupees for animals of Classes I and II (§3) (Large Shooting Licence);

5. 5 rupees for animals of Class I (§3) ^{if the shooting is carried out} on a particular day within five successive days from the day on which the licence is issued (Day Shooting Licence).

Persons not domiciled in the Protectorate must pay for the Small Shooting Licence an increased fee of 200 rupees, for the Large Shooting Licence an increased fee of 750 rupees.

Further each shooting licence made out for persons who have no permanent address in the Protectorate may be

made dependent on the deposit of a security with the authorities of an amount not exceeding 1000 rupees.

The Governor may permit a certain number of animals of classes I to III ^{to be killed} for scientific purposes, without a shooting licence.

§ 5.

The shooting licence is issued in the person's name and is not transferable. It is valid, except in the case of the Day Shooting Licence, for one year from the date of issue.

A shooting licence can only be renewed after the expiry of its validity.

The Native, District and Day Shooting Licences (§ 4, Nos. 1, 2 and 5) are issued by the district authorities; shooting licences coming under Nos. 3 and 4 of § 4 are issued only by the Central Administration or by the district authorities authorized by it.

The District Shooting Licence (§ 4, No.2) is only granted to residents of the district, the Day Shooting Licence, the issue of which depends on the free judgment of the district authorities, is granted only for the five days following the day on which it is issued.

§ 5^a

The shooting of elephants (Class III) and the killing or capture of these animals is only permitted in virtue of a special permit, which is only granted to holders of ^{Large} Great Shooting Licences (§ 4, 1b and 4) and for which must be paid in advance:

150 rupees for the first elephant,

400 " " " second " .

A permit to shoot more than two elephants is not granted by the Central Administration; the Imperial Chancellor (Imperial Colonial Office) however retains

the right to make exceptions to this in certain cases.

The fees are in no case refunded.

A special certificate (permit) is issued by the local administrative authority respecting the permission granted to shoot or capture elephants; the hunter must always carry this permit with him when engaged in shooting or capturing and must show it on demand to the officials charged with controlling the shooting.

The permit lapses on the expiry of the ^{large} ~~great~~ shooting licence under which it is issued. It is then to be returned, filled up, to the administrative authority which issued it.

In other respects the same provisions apply to the issue and withdrawal of the permit as for the ~~great~~ ^{large} shooting licence.

§ 5b.

The hunter or catcher must immediately inform the competent administrative authority (district office, military station, residency, auxiliary district office, military and police station) of the killing or capture of each elephant.

§ 5c.

Persons having the right to shoot may only kill a certain number of the following kinds of animals in virtue of the possession of a licence; viz.

1. Rhinoceros (Nashorn), Giraffe, buffalo, eland;
not more than 2 of each kind,
2. Zebra, koodoo (grosse Schraubenantilope), oryx (Spießbeck, "Giraffengaselle", colubin, marabou);
not more than 4 of each kind.

In special cases the Governor may permit persons who have their permanent domicile in the protectorate, to shoot a ^{greater} ~~number~~ number of these kinds of animals, and he

may also ^{make} ⁱⁿ [^] change the above list by means of a public notice.

§ 6.

The holder of a licence (Jäger) must carry the licence with him when shooting and must show it on demand to the controlling official.

The control is in the hands of the administrative authorities and their representatives within their district

Persons who have lost their shooting licence, pay a quarter of the fee for a duplicate, but at most 3 rupees.

§ 7.

A shooting licence may be refused if the person applying for it has within the previous five years been punished for an offence against property, against the shooting regulations or the Order of March 7, 1906 respecting public traffic in the German East African Protectorate (Landesgesetzgebung Nachtrag IV No. 29), or if public security appears to be thereby threatened.

The Large Shooting Licence may be refused if so many Large Shooting Licences have been already issued that the stock of game would be threatened by an increase in the number of persons authorized to shoot.

The shooting licence may be withdrawn by order of the competent authority, if the person possessing it

a) misuses it;

b) is condemned for an offence against the shooting regulations or the Order of March 7, 1906 respecting public traffic in the German East African Protectorate.

The withdrawal of the shooting licence may also take place if the shooting carried out by the holder of a licence must, by its manner and extent, endanger the supply of game. A shooting licence may also be refused if the person applying for it is under the grave suspicion

of being guilty of deliberately infringing the shooting regulations or of shooting in such a manner as to endanger the supply of game.

An appeal may be made ^{to the Governor against} ~~the~~ the order ~~by which a shooting licence is refused~~ (or withdrawn) ~~within three months from the date of the issue of such an order.~~

§ 8.

It is forbidden to hunt or kill elephant calves and female elephants accompanied by calves.

§ 9.

The appropriation of unclaimed ivory is reserved to the treasury of the Protectorate. A recompense of 25 % of the market value at the place of finding is granted to the person delivering up the ivory.

§ 10.

Unwrought elephant tusks of a less weight than 15 kg. are subject to confiscation. Broken tusks are excepted which, if intact, would weight at least 25 kg.

Tusks weighing less than 15 kg. and more than 5 kg. are not subject to confiscation if it is proved by July 1st 1912 that they were acquired before these regulations came into force. Such tusks may only be placed on the market after having been stamped by the competent authority.

§ 11.

The capture of animals is considered equivalent to shooting them with breech loading rifles.

§ 12.

Any person desirous of catching alive animals belonging to Class II or Class III for the purpose of taming them, breeding or exportation, must have a special permission in addition to the shooting licence.

The Governor is authorized to assign certain areas to individual persons for a certain time with the sole permission to capture animals, under conditions to be agreed on for each case and on payment of special dues.

In the areas thus assigned no shooting may be carried on against the will of the person possessing the permission to capture animals.

§ 13.

The Governor is authorized, for the purpose of protecting game, to declare certain areas to be game reserves.

All shooting is prohibited in the game reserves.

The Governor is further authorized to prohibit the shooting of individual species of animals in certain districts for a definite or indefinite period.

§ 14.

On some kinds of animals becoming too plentiful in the game reserves, the Governor is authorized to permit under conditions to be fixed for each case, individual persons, to capture or kill a certain number of these animals for the purpose of decreasing the stock of game.

§ 15.

No shooting licence is required for killing down game that has crossed over on to land that is under cultivation or is otherwise in use, if the object is to prevent damage. Not only the person possessing the right to use^{the} land but also the persons employed by him to do so, are authorized to shoot animals in this manner.

The competent local administrative authority is to be informed immediately of the killing of animals in this manner, and it may demand that the spoils (tusks, horns, skins, feathers etc.) be given up.

This provision also applies if the land under cultivation

vation or otherwise in use is situated within a game reserve or an area reserved for the professional capture of animals in accordance with § 2, paragraph 2.

§ 16.

It is forbidden to shoot on land under cultivation or otherwise in use or in places clearly marked as private property, against the will of the person possessing the right to use the land.

It is forbidden to shoot on completely enclosed land without the permission of the person who has the right to use it. A piece of land is regarded as being completely enclosed if a change of game is thereby prevented.

§ 17.

It is forbidden to lay poison for the purpose of killing animals of Classes I to III, and it is also forbidden to fish by means of poison and explosives.

The permission of the competent district authority is required for the capture of game by means of nets, snares and pits.

§ 18.

In cases of famine or for the prevention of considerable damage by game, the persons affected may be permitted by the local authority to shoot animals of Classes I, II and III(§3) for a certain period without a licence.

§ 19.

The Governor retains the right to issue regulations that may have become necessary respecting close seasons for individual kinds of game.

It is prohibited to shoot in the close seasons.

§ 20.

Rewards may be paid, in accordance with detailed regulations of the Governor, for killing harmful animals
and

and for collecting the eggs of harmful reptiles.

§ 21.

Infringements of the provisions contained in this Order are punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or with a fine up to 450 rupees, in so far as a different ^{penalty} ~~penalty~~ is not laid down in the following regulations.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or a fine up to 5000 rupees, either separately or together, are imposed on any person who, without authorisation,

a) shoots the animals named in § 2 or in § 3, Classes II and III,

b) shoots in the game reserves fixed by the Central Administration for the purpose of protecting game.

Any person who does not carry his licence or permit (§ 5a, No.4) with him when shooting, or who refuses to show it to the controlling authority on demand, is liable to a fine not exceeding 100 rupees or to imprisonment.

In the case of natives and coloured persons of the same legal status as natives, the penalties admissible in accordance with the decree of the Imperial Chancellor of April 22, 1896 may be applied.

In addition to the penalty imposed, the hunting requisites, the illegal spoils, and the snares, nets, traps and other appliances used may be confiscated, whether they belong to the condemned person or not.

§ 22.

The above regulations come into force on January 1, 1909
January 1, 1912

The Order for the protection of game, the Circular Decree respecting the introduction of that Order and the Notice attached to it, all of June 1, 1903, the Circular Decree
respecting

respecting the protection of property against wild animals of November 15, 1903, the Notice respecting the allowance of shooting money on the export duty for horns of June 3, 1904, the Order respecting shooting money for hippopotami of September 23, 1904 and the Notice respecting changes in § 14 of the Order respecting the protection of game of July 15, 1905, the Order and the Circular Decree of July 24, 1902 and the Notice of September 24, 1904 respecting the export of tusks of inferior weight, lapse on the same day.

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