



EAST AFRICA
GENEVA

2761

27 JAN 10

Foreign

1910

27 Jan

Shooting Regime - France & Africa

PARLIAMENT OF THE PARLIAMENT
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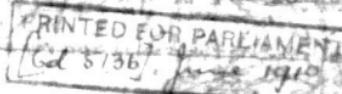
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No. 28744/10
and address
The Under-Secretary of State
Foreign Office,
London.



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.

January 27, 1912.

Referred to previous letter.

Description of Inclosure

Name and Date

Mr. B. Fischer. Shooting Regulations for
(Berlin), No. 404. for man's shooting of
Jan 20, 1910. December 1910.

(Similar letter sent to

374-1-15

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 2644/10

and addref

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.



PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT
Feb 51367 June 1910

2131

18 JAN 10

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Foreign Office

January 27, 1910

Reference to previous letter

Description of Inclosure

Date

Subject

Re Joachim: Shooting Regulations for
(Bact.) No. 4 of German East Africa of
Jan 20, 1910. Answered Jan 5, 1908

Similar letter sent to

- 329/15-15

37
2544

Shooting Regulations for German East Africa. November 24, 1910.

JAN 24 1910

2761

§1.

28 JAN 10

"Shooting" within the meaning of this order is understood to be the shooting of all animals generally shot by the custom of the country within the districts declared to be game reserves (§1), and outside the game reserves the shooting of the animals mentioned in §1, 3, and 4. These animals are to be considered in accordance with the usual provisions of not being the private property of any person.

§2.

It is forbidden to shoot cormorants, albatrosses, gannets, terns, boobies, penguins (blue, yellow, white) and small seals, and also to take eggs and damage the nests of these birds.

For scientific and breeding purposes, however, one may, under certain conditions to be determined by him, permit a certain number of these animals to be caught and killed, and he may also allow eggs to be taken and damaged.

§3.

A hunting license (Jagdauschein) is necessary in order to shoot the following animals:

Claus I. All kinds of antelopes, including the antelope, with the exception of the hartebeest, eland, kudu, cape buffalo, reedbuck, warthog,

Claus II. The elephant, lion, giraffe, rhinoceros (blackhorn), zebra.

The Governor is authorized to change the above list by means of a public notice.

[4.]

The fee for the shooting licence amounts to:

1. 3 Rp., if the shooting is to be carried out with an ordinary muzzle-loader and sold at the official offices, or with a shot-gun in a certain district (muzzle-loader or shotgun license - Volks- oder Jagd- und Schießfestnahmeschein).

2. 25 Rp., if the shooting is to be carried out with a breach-loader on animals belonging to Class I (I) in a certain district (small shooting licence - Kleiner Jagdschein).

3. 50 Rp., if the shooting is to be carried out by means of breach-loaders on animals belonging to Class I (I) in the entire Protectorate (small shooting licence - Kleiner Jagdschein).

4. 750 Rp. if the shooting is to be carried out by means of breach loaders on animals belonging to Classes I, II, III (large shooting licence - großer Jagdschein).
If the shooting is to be carried out by means of breach loaders on animals belonging to Class I (I) on a certain day in the Protectorate, the licence is valid (Day's shooting licence - Tagesjagdschein).

Persons not domiciled in the Protectorate must pay an increased fee of 200 Rp. for the small shooting licence.
Shooting with perfectly reliable loaders or with a shot gun which also takes pistol is accounted equivalent to shooting with breech-loaders.

[5.]

The shooting licences are issued by the local administrative authorities.

The shooting licences are valid for a year reckoned from the day on which they are made out with the exception of the muzzle loader or shot gun licence.

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domiciled in the Protectorate.

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

is guilty of:

(a) If condemned for breaking or violating the shooting regulations.

(b) If committing any offense against the German East Africa Protectorate.

Should the shooting license be refused or withdrawn, an appeal may be made to the competent authority within 3 months beginning from the day when the Order was issued.

1a.

For each shooting license a fee of 180 Rp. shall be paid to the competent authority within 3 months after the permit has been granted.

If the sum for the fee is paid, it shall be registered as follows:

(a) If the fee is paid, or if the amount paid is less than the sum required, a receipt will be issued for payment of 180 Rp.

(b) If the fee is paid, a receipt will be issued for the shooting license. In case of practical trial, they have come from elsewhere which may take 3-7 days, the receipt will be issued after the period of practical trial has ended, or when the shooting license has been issued to them respectively.

1b.

For each shooting license a fee of 180 Rp. shall be paid to the competent authority within 3 months beginning from the day when the permit has been granted.

If the sum for the fee is paid, a receipt will be issued for the shooting license. In case of practical trial, they have come from elsewhere which may take 3-7 days, the receipt will be issued after the period of practical trial has ended, or when the shooting license has been issued to them respectively.

domiciled in the Protectorate.

The shooting license may be withdrawn by order of the competent authority, if he is found, notwithstanding his residence in the Protectorate, to be guilty of any offense against the laws of the State or of the British East Africa Protectorate.

Should the holder of such a license be found guilty of any offense by the Zulu before the appropriate authority, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding five shillings, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and to the cancellation of his license.

To,

For every offense committed in the State of Zululand, the fine to be paid by the offender shall not exceed five shillings, and he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

When this Act is to be applied, the date of its commencement shall be fixed by proclamation.

It is enacted further that this Act shall commence on the first day of January next, and shall be in force for a period of one year from that date, and shall then stand repealed, unless it shall be re-enacted by the Legislature of the State of Zululand.

If any person who has obtained a shooting license under this Act, commits any offense which is punishable under the laws of the State of Zululand, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five shillings, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and to the cancellation of his license.

This Act shall be called the "Act to regulate the issue of shooting licenses." It shall be subject to confirmation by the Governor by July 1, 1899 at the latest, and shall come into operation when so confirmed before that date.

domicile in the Protectorate.

The shooting license may be withdrawn by order of the competent authority, if the person who holds it
is guilty of it,

or is condemned for breaking the hunting

regulations or rules of hunt.

Article 11. The holder of the shooting license shall receive
Protectorate.

Should the holder of the shooting license violate
the several day by rule before specified and not within
regular day than the day upon the Order is issued.

Id.

For each day which the holder of the
license is guilty of the violation which may be
described by the law.

When this law is given it shall be applied to the day
when the day is given, and the day when the day is given.

Article 12. The holder of the shooting license shall be
subject to a fine of one thousand dollars for each day
which he is guilty of the violation which may be

described by the law. The holder of the shooting license
shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars for each day
which he is guilty of the violation which may be
described by the law. The holder of the shooting license
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described by the law. The holder of the shooting license
shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars for each day
which he is guilty of the violation which may be

licensee and of the district licensee, they have the right
to shoot in the entire watershed.

The district hunting license is only granted to
residents of the district, the town election license
which is only valid in each city or village of special
constituency in accordance with the judgment of the local
administrative authority, is granted only for the 5 days
fallow, on which it is made out.

Shooting license gives the right to shoot with
breast loading gun, also gives the right to use any

kind of gun, except that it may carry the
license application stamp of the district, which is issued
by the administrative authority.

Shooting license is valid for one year, starting from the date
of issue, for the period of time specified.

A person who got a shooting license, has the right to shoot
in the entire watershed, but he can't shoot in the areas where

hunting is prohibited by law, or where there are no animals
that are suitable for hunting, or where there are no animals
that have been hunted in the last 5 years.

Shooting license is valid from January 1, 1908, respective date
specifying the period of time for which it is valid (L.S. 80-
annexed to the decree No. 11, 1908), and it is valid for the period
of time specified in the decree.

Shooting license can be issued to persons
who have obtained a permit to shoot in the watershed,
and who have been registered by all the cast of the
district. Persons who have not obtained a permit
to shoot in the watershed, cannot obtain a shooting

license, and they will be punished for their
attempt to do so. Persons who have obtained a permit
to shoot in the watershed, but have not

domiciled in the Protectorate.

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

abuses it,

or is condemned for breaking the shooting regulations, or is guilty of such conduct as may bring discredit upon the State or the Royal Government of the South African

Protectorate.

Should the abiding place of the holder of a shooting licence be removed by force of law from within South Africa, he may apply for the Order in Council.

For each year the holder of a shooting licence shall pay to the competent authority within 3 months of the commencement of the financial year, a sum of

R500,000, or so much as may be required for each year, to cover the cost of the services of the Royal South African Police.

The amount of the sum to be paid by the holder of a shooting licence shall be determined by the Royal South African Police.

If a holder of a shooting licence fails to pay the amount required by law, or if he has been guilty of any offence against the Royal South African Police, or if he has committed any other offence which may render him liable to punishment, he may be liable to a fine of R500,000, or such sum as the Royal South African Police may determine.

Any holder of a shooting licence who has been guilty of any offence against the Royal South African Police, or if he has committed any other offence which may render him liable to punishment, he may be liable to a fine of R500,000, or such sum as the Royal South African Police may determine.

Any holder of a shooting licence who has been guilty of any offence against the Royal South African Police, or if he has committed any other offence which may render him liable to punishment, he may be liable to a fine of R500,000, or such sum as the Royal South African Police may determine.

ary 1, 1909. The proof can be easily forwarded to any local administrative authorities.

Trade labels which, which are not subject to confis-
cation may only be listed on the market after being stamped
with competent authority.

The picture of the man in the hat with the
eyes closed, sitting with his hands clasped.

any problem or situation not involving ~~any other~~ b
eing in conflict for the purpose of terminating, terminating
or expatriation, requires special permission is a
to be signed in advance.

The Governor is authorized to sign a permit allowing individuals persons to certain signs with the sole permission to catch animals under conditions to be agreed upon by the Governor and the person or persons.

In the present state of things it is difficult to catch animals.

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

All rights reserved by the author or his heirs.

Some kinds of animals seem too plentiful in
the long run, the corner lot should be given
to sunlight, good conditions will be fixed for each
lot, and a small number of these little
colonies will increase the stock.

No hunting license is required for killing down game
that

that has crossed over to land that is under cultivation
or manifested in any other way if the object is to prevent damage.

Not only the person possessing the right to use land but
also the persons employed by him to do so, are authorized
to shoot animals in this manner.

The competent local administrative authorities are
immediately to be informed of the killing of animals in
this manner, and at any demand that the medals (tusks,
horn, skin, feathers etc.) be given up.

It is prohibited to hunt in land that is
cultivated or otherwise in use without a game warden or
a gamekeeper being present in the open air.

It is forbidden to shoot at animals under cultivation or
on private property or in places clearly marked as private
property, except at the will of the person possessing the

land, or in cases where the animal has crossed into completely enclosed land
without his permission, or the person having the possession
of it so desires.

It is prohibited to hunt in any season specifically on
any day chosen by the person so hunting, prevented.

No person shall have the authority
to hunt for the capture of any number of acts and
skins (hunting).

In case of failure to observe any of the above
regulations, the person hunting is liable to a fine
and/or imprisonment. In case of hunting
of wild animals of class I and II (fish) of a certain time
without a license.

The Government reserves the right to issue regulations respecting close seasons which have been made available for individual kinds.

Under the law, it is illegal to possess or transport any controlled substance in the possession of a non-resident alien, and also illegal to bring the same into the United States.

Drugs and other controlled substances found in this country are subject to seizure and forfeiture by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

For more information concerning controlled substances, you may contact your local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In the event that you are arrested for possession of controlled substances, you should consult with an attorney.

It is illegal to possess controlled substances without a valid prescription or without a valid medical certificate.

In addition, it is illegal to possess controlled substances without a valid prescription or without a valid medical certificate.

If you are arrested for possession of controlled substances, you should consult with an attorney.

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The above regulations come into force on January 1, 1905. The Order for the protection of deer, the circular decree respecting the introduction of that Order and the decree attached thereto, all of June 17, 1903, a circular decree for the protection of elephants, certain wild animals or November 11, 1903, the decree respecting the allowing of shooting money on the export duty on skins of June 1, 1904, the Order respecting skins of living hippopotamuses of September 23, 1904, making alike respecting changes in § 1 of the Order of June 1, 1903, the protection of lions, of July 18, 1903, the Circular Decree of November 23, 1900, the Circular Decree of July 24, 1902 and the Circular of September 21, 1904 respecting the export of skins of antelopes of light, lapse on the same day.

Parliament, November 1904.

Freiherr von Pechtersberg,

Empress's Envoy.

Explanatory Regulations to the Statute: Regulations for

German East Africa.

November 6, 1903.

Article 1, to § 1.

The application of the for conventional license

for the sale of firearms and ammunition

and the number of the application

is to be made in duplicate copies,

one copy being signed with the name of the

soldier, the other for his superior officer.

In addition, it is required that the application

be accompanied by a sum of five francs for

the stamp. This payment may be made in the latter

in the usual manner or by means of a bill of exchange.

The stamp is to be obtained from the

police station ('Pol. Dist.'), or from the

Ministry of War.

The stamp is to be affixed to the application

for the conventional license.

When the stamp has been affixed, the application

is to be submitted to the superior officer before

it is forwarded to the authorities.

It is determined that

besides the official stamp a written certificate from the

authorities may serve as a proof, if the certificate is now

fixed to the application form in a space provided therefor.

Under no circumstances is the certificate to be

taken up by the purchaser as a proof.

Article 2, to § 13.

The decree of June 1, 1903 respecting game reserves

is cancelled (Pol. Dist. 1903, p. 369 seqq; L.G. II. o. 63,

Act 4, And. Tax., No. 14), and instead of § 13 of the

game regulations of November 5, 1902, the following

crosses the northern part of the Nijome River, crosses them again, the Nijome River to the village of Kipuk, and then follows the river.

1. District of Wilhelma (v. Ki-Port Map, N.W. Sheet):

Western boundary: Pufini River, from point of the Pufini Mountains to the sea.

Northern boundary: District boundary of Asile Mechi.

Eastern boundary: The road to the village of Bala, Nipperust.

2. District of Teng (v. Ki-Port Map, S.E. Sheet):

Western boundary: Pufini River.

Northern boundary: Pufini River.

Eastern boundary: Pufini River.

3. District of Teng (v. Ki-Port Map, S.E. Sheet);
200,000 people (see beginning);

Bupene and Musagatik

Southern and Western boundary: The road near

the northern limit of the Pufini River.

Eastern boundary: Ujina Stream and a line from the mouth of the stream to the Pufini River.

4. District of Teng (v. Ki-Port Map, S.E. Sheet):

Southern boundary: Large Kuhak River, the Bringe River, and the Pufini River.

Eastern boundary: The crest of the mountains on the northern side and of the Pufini Mountains.

Western boundary: A line from the village of the Pufini River to the northern limit and the mountains.

5. District of Kipuk (v. Ki-Port Map 1 : 2,000,000):

Western boundary: Kipuk Stream from the village towards the South following the Nijome River.

Northern boundary: Line Mundi-Mata-Budege.

Eastern boundary:

7.18 - 91 University of Illinois Housing Foundation Inc.
1000 Lincoln Dr., Urbana IL 61801-3100

...the Revolt
came from the junction of
the Tigris, between Uz and
Nisibis, 150,000 men
and 1000 camels, such
as the Ribat.

the 100 foot elevation June 13, 1908 -
philed, Vt.

卷之三

Am. Mus. 190, No. 14, 1905.

1944 Aug. 2
The Director of Veterinary Services, Germany
1944 Aug. 2

*...and the like. I have
...and the like. I have
...and the like. I have
...and the like. I have*

Lycosa
longitarsis *parva*
Tengmalm (1827) *longitarsis*
and *longitarsis*

10. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company.

marked

Ruff adder

1 finger

"Speichlange"

Crocodile

For an egg of the tree 1900
now 1936

in addition

the ground is fixed to the water

district of the country of the animal

Burma, August 1900.

The Imperial University,

Brother von Neurberg.

Cape adder

~~Specklinian~~

~~Ornithodoros~~

For an egg of the latter 1881
now described.

In addition

is now given to find the species

of which it is legal to hunt.

It is also legal to hunt

the Imperial cockroach

Brinley von Ledebur.