



EAST AFR PROT.
GEN
2761

C/O
2761
Recd
JAN 10

Foreign

1910

27 Jan

Last previous Paper

Shooting Regs. German & Africa

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT
Cd 5136 June 1910

Sent to dep. F. Kerler enclosing copy.

20
32

*Print for June Paper -
sent by*

*Put to
Cap
Wagon
Wagon*

copy in

28/1

*20
100/12*

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 25744/10

and address
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London

27812
26-28 JAN 10



PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT
[Ed 5136]. June 1910

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 1910

Referred to previous letter

Description of Inclosure

Name and Date

Subject

Mrs. E. Forchen
(Berlin), No. 414.
Jan. 20, 1910

Shooting Regulations for
German East Africa of
November 5, 1908

(Similar letter sent to

3241-15

C O
2761

36

4
No. 4

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1910
January 20, 1910.

2544
JAN 24 1910

ir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation
of the Shooting Regulation for Ammunition issued on
November 5th 1908 together with the historical Regulat-
ions thereto of the same date.

I have the honor to be, with the kindest regards,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. G. ...

214 ... N.P.

etc. etc. etc.

2544

Shooting Regulations for German East Africa.

JAN 24 1910

2751

§1.

"Shooting" within the meaning of this Order is understood to be the shooting of all animals generally, except the custom of the country within the districts declared to be game reserves (§15), and outside the game reserves the shooting of the animals named below in §§2,3, in so far as these animals are to be considered in accordance with the legal provisions as not being the private property of an person.

§2.

It is forbidden to shoot chimpanzees, also catfishes, caracal-ties, secretary birds (Scolopacidae; Sc. v. tate) and small owls, and also to take away and damage the eggs of these birds.

For scientific or breeding purposes, the Governor 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 away and damaged.

§3.

A shooting license (Jagdchein) is necessary in order to shoot the following animals:

Class I. All kinds of antelopes, including the gnu, with the exception of theeland; all kinds of gazelles, buffaloes, colobin, marabon.

Class II. The elephant, eland, giraffe, rhinoceros (Asiatic), zebra.

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

The fee for the shooting license amounts to:

1. 3 Rp. if the shooting is to be carried out with an ordinary muzzle-loader as sold at the official offices, or with a shot-gun in a certain district (muzzle-loader or shot-gun license - Verläder oder Schrotflinten-Jagd-schein).

2. 25 Rp. if the shooting is to be carried out with a breech-loader on animals belonging to Class II (§3) in a certain administration district (District shooting license - Bezirks-Jagdschein)

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

4. 750 Rp. if the shooting is to be carried out by means of breech loaders on animals belonging to Classes I and II (§3) (large shooting license - großer Jagdschein)

5. 5 Rp. if the shooting is to be carried out by means of breech loaders on animals belonging to Class I (§3) on a certain day within a day after the license is made out (Day's shooting license - Tagesjagdschein).

Persons not domiciled in the Protectorate must pay an increased fee of 200 Rp. for the small shooting license.

Shooting with perfect muzzle-loaders or with a shot-gun which also takes bullets is accounted equivalent to shooting with a breech loader.

§5.

The shooting licenses are made out by the local administrative authorities.

The shooting licenses 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 license

licenses and of the district licenses, they give the right to shoot in the entire protectorate.

The district shooting license is only granted to residents of the district, the private shooting license which is only made out exceptionally in virtue of special conditions in accordance with the judgment of the local administrative authority, is granted only for the 3 days following the day on which it is made out.

Shooting licenses giving the right to shoot with breach loading rifles, also give the right to use any rifle.

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

The control is in the hands of the local administrative authority and their representatives.

Persons who have lost their shooting license, pay a quarter of the fee for a duplicate license.

A shooting license may be refused if the person requiring it has within the previous 5 years been punished for an offence against paragraph 1 of the shooting regulations or the Order of March 7, 1906 respecting public traffic in the German East African Protectorate (L.G. Supplement IV, No. 25, Kol. Bl. 1906, p. 217 seq), or if public security appears thereby to be threatened.

Large shooting licenses may be refused if so many large shooting licenses have already been issued that the stocks of game would be threatened by an increase of the licenses. For the same reason muzzle-loader or shotgun licenses may be refused in an unpopulated district, and the small shooting licenses may be refused to persons not domiciled

residing in the Protectorate.

The shooting license may be withdrawn by order of the competent authority, if the person possessing it
a) is a minor & if,

b) he is condemned for an offence against the shooting regulations or the law of March 2, 1906 respecting public traffic in the German East Africa Protectorate.

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

98.

For each elephant killed or caught a fee of 150 Rp. is to be paid to the competent authority, within 3 months after the elephant was caught or killed.

When this fee is paid it must be stated in what district the elephant was killed or caught.

No person who has killed the elephant may, if he chooses, instead of the fee, give up a part of the elephant killed, provided that the trunk weighs at least 10 kg.

All elephant tusks are considered as being taken in shooting unless the owner proves that they have come from elephants which have died from natural causes and not as a consequence of having been shot or hunted, or that they have been cast by living elephants.

99.

Unless the elephant tusk is at least 5 kg. in weight it is not subject to confiscation. Parts of tusks are excepted when such tusk will weigh more than 5 kg.

Tusks weighing less than 5 kg. are not subject to confiscation if it is proved by July 1, 1909 at the latest that they came from animals which were killed before Janu-

any 1, 1909. The proof can be brought forward to any local administrative authority.

Tasks below weight, which are not subject to confiscation may only be placed on the market after being stamped by the competent authority.

§11.

The texture of animals is equivalent to shooting them with breech-loading rifles.

§12.

Any person desirous of catching /live animals belonging to Class II for the purpose of taking them, breeding or exportation, requires special permission in addition to the shooting license.

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

In the areas thus assigned operations may be carried on against the will of the person concerned. The permission to catch animals.

§13.

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

All shooting is prohibited in the game reserves.

§14.

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

§15.

No hunting license is required for killing down game that

that has crossed over on to land that is under cultivation or otherwise in use, 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 authority is immediately to be informed of the killing of animals in this manner, and it may demand that the spoils (tusks, horns, skins, feathers etc.) be given up.

This regulation also applies if the land under cultivation or otherwise in use is within a game reserve or a district reserve for the professional capture of animals in accordance with Art. 11, paragraph 2.

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 having the permission to use it.

A piece of land is regarded as being completely enclosed if a change of game is thereby prevented.

The consent of the local administrative authority is required for the capture of game by means of nets and snares (Schlingen).

In case of famine (Hungersnot) or for the prevention of considerable damage to crops the local administrative authority is authorized to permit the person concerned to shoot animals of Classes I and II (S3) for a certain time without a license.

§10.

The Governor reserves the right to issue regulations respecting close seasons which have become necessary for individual kinds of game.

It is prohibited to shoot in the close seasons.

§20.

Records may be paid in accordance with detailed regulations of the Governor for killing harmful animals and also for collecting the eggs of harmful reptiles.

§21.

Infractions of the provisions contained in this order are punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 months or with a fine up to 450 Rupees in accordance with the following regulations.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 months or

100 Rupees shall be imposed separately or jointly on any person who without authorization

a) shoots in the close seasons named in §20 in Class II

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

A person who does not carry his license with him when hunting shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 Rupees.

In the case of natives and persons not with the same legal standing as natives, the punishment admissible in accordance with the Special Chancellor's decree of April 23, 1906 may be applied.

In addition to the Government, the hunting regulations, the illegal spoils and the equipment, cartridges and other appliances used may be confiscated whether they belong to the accused person or not.

922.

The above regulations come into force on January 1, 1906. The Order for the protection of game, the circular decree respecting the introduction of that Order and the decree attached to it, all of June 1, 1903, the circular decree respecting the protection of property against wild animals of November 17, 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 Hippopotamuses 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 November 23, 1900, the Circular Decree of July 24, 1902 and the Notice of September 24, 1904, respecting the export of tusks of superior weight, lapse on the same day.

Warsaw, November 5, 1905.

Freiherr von Rechenberg,
Imperial Governor.

Explanatory Regulations to the Shooting Regulations for
German East Africa.

November 4, 1903.

Article 1, to § 4.

The reduction of 100 fr. for issuing licenses
concerns also a new license.

If the holder of a district shooting license
takes out a higher license after the former is still
valid, the lower fee paid for the first license is, on his
application, to be deducted from the higher fee paid for
the second. This deduction must be made if the latter
license is not required for a longer period than the
first one, i. e. to say, if it bears the same date. The
fee paid for a district license (54, 50, 5) is never deducted.

Article 2, to § 10.

The means of distinguishing elephant tusks
of inferior weight.

With regard to the means of distinguishing elephant
tusks of inferior weight which have been acquired before
these regulations come into force, it is determined that
besides the official stamp a written certificate from the
authorities may serve as a proof, if the certificate is
fixed to the tusk with wax or in some other suitable
manner. On the sale of the tusk the certificate is to
be taken by the purchaser as a proof.

Article 3, to § 13.

The notice of June 1, 1903 respecting Game Reserves
is cancelled (Zol. Blatt 1903, p. 355 seq; L.G. II. c. 98,
Act. And. 1903, No. 14), and its terms of § 15 of the
African Regulations of November 3, 1903, the following

areas are hereby declared to be game reserves until further notice.

1. District of Kilwa (v. St. P. S. No. 1, 100,000):

Northern boundary: Matandu River

Eastern " Singu River

Southern " Kilwa-Kiwale Road

Western " Likale Stream.

2. District of Mchoro (v. Map Nyassa Expedition II):

Southern boundary: Rufiji River from the Mankani Rapids to Mroka

Eastern boundary: Thomsen Road from Mroka to Behobeko

Northern boundary: Ulaboboch and the District Boundary

Western boundary: Subasi River.

3. District of Makao-Nyabere (v. St. P. S. No. 1, 300,000):

Southern boundary: Tano and Muni River

Eastern " Makinani River

Northern " On Laco Stream - Kumbani to the south

Western " from Kumbani to the south, Pastora Ridge, the Nguru Mountains and Mroka River, the village (to-Jambach), the village (to-Jambach), Hermann-Schnee-Stuhlmann Road to Mweru-Kwa-Maitira.

Within this reserve however a path is free in the district bounded as follows:

In the East and North by the road leading from the village of Komassanga (Wani) via Mafleta to Dionge as far as the place where it meets the Mjonga River.

In the South and West by the road leading from the village of Komassanga (Wani) via Migobe, Kiaseta, Mante to Turiani until the place where it meets the Mjonga River, and from there from

the... River to the north of the...
River, from there along the... River to
the place where it meets the...
Vafieta-Biogoja.

4. District of Wilhelmstal (v. Baumann Map, N.W. sheet):

Eastern Boundary: Pangani River from the Eastern
point of the Pare Mountains
to the... ..

Northern " District Road on opposite Mochi

Line... ..

Eastern " A line running parallel with the
Kombo-Sama Road at a dis-
tance of 5 km. to the west.

5. District of Mahenge (v. Kispert Map 1 : 2,000,000).

Northern " Ruaha

Eastern " Rufiji River

Southern " Kilimo River

Western " Ruaha and Msolwa Rivers

6. District of Tanga-Nyanga (v. Kispert Map 1 : 2,000,000) (Special Agreement of 1911 for Iringa);
Euphrate and Kasarati.

Southern and Western Boundary: Ruhudju River

Northern Boundary: Ruaha-River River

Eastern " Ukwana Stream and a line from
the... .. to
the Ruhudju.

7. District of Iringa (v. Al. of the Map 1 : 2,000,000).

Southern Boundary: Little Ruaha River up Iringa
to the... ..
Thore...

Eastern " Highest crest of the...
of the... ..
of the Iringa Mountains.

North-Eastern Boundary: from Iringa, crest of the
Kisingi-Mt. Kilimanjaro and
Malinasenge Mountains.

8. District of Mpapua (v. Kispert Map 1 : 2,000,000):

Western Boundary: Kizumbo Stream from the village
towards the South following
the Kizumbo River

Northern " Line Mvuni-Nota-Rudege

Eastern

Eastern boundary: ... from ... towards the South into the ...

... of the ... towards the ... as far as the ...

... of the Game Protection Order of June 1903 ... called, viz:

in the district of ... (Notice of ... 1903, Amtl. Anz. 1903, No. 14, in connection with the Government Ordinance of June 15, 1902, 1.No. ...)

in the district of ... (Notice of ... 1907, Amtl. Anz. 1907, No. 4)

in the district of ... (Notice of ... 1908, Amtl. Anz. 1908, No. 1)

Article 4, ...

Rewards for harmful animals.

Rewards may be paid ...

below ... the following ... animals ... for ... the ... of harmful ...

Licence ...

- Leopard or leopard
- Jaguar (Panther)
- Civet (Zibetkatze)
- ...

The Director

... (Muskat) ...

~~Buff adder~~
~~substantia~~

1 Rupee

"Speischlange"

1 "

Crocodile

1 "

For an egg of the three last

named reptiles

10 Heller

~~in addition~~

Yearly

The ~~award~~ award is fixed to each separate

district by the competent local administrative authority

with the authorization of the government.

Bureschlag, November 9, 1903.

The Imperial Governor,

Freiherr von Hohenberg.