

## AFRICAN



## INDABA

Volume 1, Issue No 3

SCI African Chapter Newsletter

May 2003

Dedicated to the People and Wildlife of Africa

## 1 Reflections about “Fair Chase”

**Gerhard R Damm**

Today fewer and fewer people have the chance to experience nature in a participatory way. Hunting is one of these rare activities. As hunters, we see and feel the environment around us. Hunting is a participatory interaction with the habitat and all its denizens – and if the hunt is concluded, we experience the eternal life-death cycle of nature. There are of course other groups of society and individuals, who enter into participatory relationships with nature and the environment. The general public usually does not enjoy this privilege. A visit to a game reserve or national park does not constitute participatory interaction, neither does the occasional reading in coffee table books or the watching of TV documentaries make a conservationist. Hunters, however, do not only acquire a broad knowledge of nature’s ways, they usually also are practicing conservationists – at least if they were worth their salt!

Hunting, especially trophy hunting, as it is commonly practiced today is coming under increasing public scrutiny. The public perception of the hunter and hunting is however very often rather unfavorable for the hunter. The conservationist side of the hunter is intentionally overlooked whilst unacceptable behavior of some so-called hunters is depicted as the norm.

The acceptance of hunters in society and the recognition of our conservation efforts are closely interlinked with what is often called “hunting ethics” and “fair chase”. This implies that the future of hunting depends on how society views and evaluates our actions! Society’s evaluations are always based on an accumulation of individual acts by individual persons. It is therefore of substantial importance that the hunters as a group - and every single individual belonging to that group – act within acceptable rules and guidelines. These rules and guidelines have evolved during hundreds and thousands of years and will require further evolution.

The most important principle of hunting must be the unquestionable sustainability of natural resource use, the second one that the hunters’ actions contribute significantly to the vibrancy of habitat and species. A third and undeniably important one – the economics of hunting and its financial contribution to conservation – is irrelevant in the context of this article. Commonsense dictates the applicability of the first

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## 2 News from Africa

### South Africa

SA National Parks (SANPARKS) will introduce a new daily conservation fee at its parks in a bid to raise funds for conservation projects. The fee structure, which comes into effect in June, means the current once-off payment and vehicle levies for entry into the 20 national parks will fall away. Visitors from outside the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will bear the brunt of the increases and pay between R25 and R120 a day on top of accommodation, etc. To encourage SA citizens to visit the parks more frequently, a loyalty card has been introduced to allow citizens and permanent residents unlimited access to a single park or all parks for a year, for between R95 and R245 a year.

CEO Mavuso Msimang said the new structure would raise R60m a year. "This additional funding will be ploughed back into conservation programs that are currently grossly underfunded. We do not believe this underfunding should necessarily be financed by taxpayers ..." Msimang said a study commissioned by the parks body revealed SA's low entry fees as compared to other countries. Daily entrance in Tanzania cost \$35, between \$15-27 in Kenya, \$26 in Zambia, and P120 in Botswana.

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## 1 Reflections about Fair Chase

two axioms for all hunters. The principles of fair chase and hunting ethics are the visible outflow of such commonsense approach!

Shooting a leopard or a lion over bait, killing a deer from a tree-stand, using a predator call to lure a jackal or a fox, shooting from a motor vehicle or with the aid of an artificial light source, bowhunting an antelope or deer with restricted access to a waterhole or feeding station from a high stand – are these actions fair chase?

One might argue that bait will lure a large carnivore into a feeding pattern which will affect the instinctual behavior and defences, giving the hunter an “unfair” advantage. The tree stand or high stand gives the hunter also a significant advantage, but it does not affect the animal’s behavior. Restricted access to a waterhole does just that! A predator call affects the animal’s behavior, but considerable savvy and knowledge to use the instrument are critical requirements for the hunter. Chasing an animal from a motor vehicle does not require much hunting skills and additionally influences animal behavior, making observation more difficult for the non-hunting tourist. Shooting under artificial light certainly translates into “unfair advantage”.

What then is Fair Chase? What are the so-called hunting ethics? A definition in absolute terms and fine details is certainly difficult. Nevertheless fair chase is a critically important concept and for the individual hunter it must form a binding personal contract when in the field.

Some non-hunters suggest that Fair Chase should entail the same elements of chance and/or risk for the hunter and the hunted, others claim that Fair Chase is a contest in which each participant has the rightful claim to be treated fairly – but whatever one may argue – the fact remains that hunting past and present would be inherently unfair towards the animal in this context, due to the superior intelligence, methods and equipment of the human hunter.

Fair Chase cannot, therefore, be an equality of risk and chance. Neither is it an informed and consensual contest of the participants. We cannot escape the fact that human intelligence has made humanity dominant on this planet, that our desires and needs have changed the face of the earth and that we all use the resources of our environment for our communal and individual well-being. It stands to reason, therefore, that the use of natural resources through hunting is neither unfair nor immoral. However, all resource use must be sustainable – this is valid for all human activities and not only for hunting!

Although the objective of hunting today is very often selective trophy hunting, the meat of a hunted animal should never be wasted, since the origin of hunting comes from a life-death relationship as essence of food procurement. This causal thesis, that all food for the living comes from the death of something living, is all too often forgotten by urbanized citizens. The human hunter consciously enters into a predator-prey relationship with the hunted animal, because the experience of the hunt and this predator-prey relationship is important and valuable to the hunter. He accepts and cherishes this complex, interactive nature experience. It follows

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## 3 Conservation Force - An ally for African hunters!

Conservation Force is a non-profit public foundation. As an international organization Conservation Force works with partners worldwide. Its tax exempt purposes are wildlife conservation education, research and serving the greater public good. It serves the public through support and development of the conservation infrastructure locally, nationally and internationally. As a comprehensive organization that functions as a worldwide communications center and information source, monitor, advisory think tank and pro-active advocate for conservation purposes, Conservation Force plays an important role in fighting for the objectives of conservation and sustainable use of wild natural resources. The aim is to aid, support and complement other organizations rather than compete with them, thus to be a positive addition to the overall capacity of the conservation community. It supports and is supported by a federation of partnering organizations from the *International Foundation for the Conservation of Wildlife (IGF)* in Paris to the *Dallas Ecological Foundation* in Texas. The Board of Conservation Force is composed of some of the foremost leaders in the conservation and hunting world; John Jackson III, the founder and Chairman of CF serves also as president of the CIC Commission on Sustainable Use, the Steering Committee of American Wildlife Conservation Partners and is a longstanding member of SCI African Chapter.

Conservation Force and the SCI African Chapter are working closely together on African conservation projects and safari hunting issues..

### Objectives of Conservation Force

- *Conservation of wildlife and wild places.*
- *To expand sustainable use for its indispensable value to mankind and the natural world.*
- *To insure the continued contribution and positive perception of the sportsmen's conservation community.*
- *To facilitate greater collaboration, cooperation and coordination within the sportsmen's conservation community.*
- *To add exponentially to the bio-political and conservation capacity of the sportsman's conservation community.*

### Mission and Purpose of Conservation Force

*The conservation of wildlife and the natural world and to establish and further conservation of wildlife and wild places.*

Contact CF at 3900 North Causeway Boulevard, S1045, Metairie, LA, 70002-1746 USA email: [cf@conservationforce.org](mailto:cf@conservationforce.org)  
Web: <http://www.conservationforce.org> **SCI-AC**

### SCI African Chapter – African Indaba Newsletter

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**Opinions expressed in African Indaba are not necessarily those of the publishers and editor. Whilst every care is taken in the preparation of this newsletter, we cannot accept any responsibility for errors.**

### SCI African Chapter Executive Committee

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# Measuring large African predators

HO de Waal, University of the Free State

Conversations among wildlife enthusiasts, especially hunters, usually include references to the size of animals. Although specific dimensions may be referred to, interpretation by the audience is open to differing perceptions. Accepting variation as a basic principle of biology means that body dimensions of animals must vary. Although some body measurements can be taken with great accuracy, differences in measuring techniques contribute to variation. Applying standard procedures when collecting data for morphometric analysis can reduce this variation.

Dr. G.L. Smuts took body measurements from 158 male and 186 female African lions in the Central District of the Kruger National Park between 1974 and 1978. Smuts *et al.* (1980) stated: "Despite many wild lions (*Panthera leo*) having been handled both dead and immobilized in the past, surprisingly little has been published on aspects of their growth or even the average weights or body dimensions of adult specimens." In this regard, Dr. B. Bertram described already in 1975 how he weighed large male lions single-handedly. *"Weighing large animals does not necessarily require huge tripods, trees, spring balances and teams of assistants. I am grateful to Dr J.M. King for suggesting the use of bathroom scales for weighing immobilized lions. I carried six lengths of angle iron and four wooden planks 30 cm wide; all were 120 cm long, and so fitted conveniently into a small vehicle. These components could be bolted together in 4 min to produce a platform roughly 120 cm by 200 cm. This was placed close to the back of the immobilized lion, which was then rolled over onto it and pushed to the centre of the platform. A set of low flat bathroom scales was placed underneath each end. With the platform with the lion then balanced on the two sets of scales, the reading of each scale was taken; their sum, minus the weight of the platform, gave the weight of the lion. With this system, it was possible to weigh a lion of 200 kg alone and without assistance, and with a minimum of disturbance. A slightly larger platform with four sets of scales would enable one to weigh considerably heavier animals."*

Why then are animals and specifically the larger African predators not measured when the opportunity arises? Measuring the bodies of immobilized large animals is time consuming and has to compete with activities such as collecting biological samples (e.g. blood), fitting radio collars or just the inevitable time constraints of a tourist hunter on a two or three week safari. Furthermore, animals are often subjected by operators to a range of different measuring techniques.

The African trophy hunter may register trophy size of animals in three major record books (SCI, Rowland Ward, CIC). RW and SCI measure the greatest length and width of the skull and add the two figures (RW method 17, SCI method 15), CIC uses the Boone & Crockett method which also scores the total of greatest length and width, however measurements are taken on the cranium without the lower jaw attached. The scores are measured to the nearest 1/16 of an inch. Only SCI lists the body measurements of darted carnivores. The score is the sum of the length of body including tail between pegs; circumference of chest and circumference of head, measured to the nearest 1/8 of an inch (SCI Method 16-D). It is optional to provide the weight of the animal in this category.

However, the procedure of registering trophies in record books is not satisfactory because of an important bias. Only data of the some animals are registered since many hunters do not register their trophies at all and the SCI record book is restricted to SCI members only. Rowland Ward's 26<sup>th</sup> edition lists only about 500 lion skulls over a period of about 100 years. Important data is therefore lost to science and conservation efforts.

In February 2002, ALPRU (African Large Predator Research Unit, University of the Free State) started a database on the body mass and dimensions of large African predators. We developed standardized procedures to measure specimens and record data collected from dead or immobilized large African predators. For example, for an adult male African lion, with its mane extending down to the abdomen, 45 variables are taken. The objective is to develop non-invasive techniques to determine whether wild animals might have been subjected to subnormal growth and development; primarily as result of their habitat and food variation. Are the animals large enough and well developed for their age?

There is a concern that trophy quality of African lions is declining. Recently Karyl Whitman [*African Indaba* (2), 14-15] suggested that measurements of lion skull size and body size should be recorded for all legally hunted African lion and a qualitative mane assessment should be introduced.

The procedures proposed by ALPRU can assist here. We suggest that professional hunters should measure all variables on all hunted large predators. Measuring instructions are available on request. African Indaba and the African Chapter strongly recommend that members should cooperate with ALPRU in data collection. Please contact them at **African Large Predator Research Unit (ALPRU), Dept Animal, Wildlife and Grassland Sciences (70), Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, University of the Free State, PO Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, RSA. Email: ALPRU@sci.uovs.ac.za**

References: Bertram, B.C.R., 1975. Weights and measures of lions. *East African Wildlife Journal* 13, 141-143.

Smuts, G.L., Robinson, G.A. & Whyte, I.J., 1980. Comparative growth of wild male and female lions (*Panthera leo*). *Journal of Zoology, London* 190, 365-373. **SCI-AC**

## 5 South African Firearms Control Act

The Firearms Control Act 60-2000 and the draft of the relevant regulations were published in Government Gazette No 24599 dated 27 March 2003. Downloaded the text from:

<http://www.saga.org.za>

<http://www.saps.org.za/legis/index.htm#Access>

<http://www.gov.za/notices/24599/index.html>

Please get acquainted with the new legislation. You are required to know the act, although many of us may not agree with large sections of the drafts. Please also note that:

- The published draft regulations, are not yet complete;
- SAPS has already presented Cabinet with changes to the Act but these are not yet available for public scrutiny.

There is pressure to get the Act into operation speedily. SAGA believes that there are still a number of problems with the regulations. The necessary infrastructure is far from being in place. If pushed through prematurely, the most likely result will be further chaos. **SCI-AC**

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2 News from Africa

### Tanzania

The Serengeti Lions staged a remarkable comeback after the disastrous effects of a distemper epidemic 5 years ago. The lion population dropped to a low of 2000 animals. Today more than double that number roam the area. Scientists working in the Serengeti fear that the prey population will now suffer – especially the Topi antelope, with a relatively scattered occurrence, could be affected.

### Kenya

Kenya's Bongo population has dropped to less than 100 individuals. Only 3 small populations of that enigmatic antelope survive in the Aberdares, Mau forest and Mount Kenya National Park. Subsistence poaching seems to be the main reason for the drastic reduction. A further reason is the predation of problem lions caught in other regions of the country and released in the Aberdares.

### South Africa – Eastern Cape

Tom, the famous 40 year-old white rhino bull of the Eastern Cape's Thomas Baines Nature Reserve reputedly has the longest horn of a living white rhino. Tom will not be sold at the 7<sup>th</sup> June 2003 wildlife auction of the Eastern Cape Tourism Board stated senior conservation manager and SCI African chapter member Wandile Mzazi on March 17<sup>th</sup>. The 2003 auction will see the sale of 839 animals of more than 25 different species ranging from white rhino to buffalo, zebra and a variety of antelope. Last year's auction raked in R6,9 million, with the highest price of R320,000 being paid for a 15 year white rhino bull from Tsolwana Game Reserve with a 26 inch horn (contact 082-553-8192).

### Namibia

African Wildlife Services (AWS) April auction offered 3 white rhinos, 6 roan and 3 tsessebe on condition that they are not exported. Other game offered are a breeding pair of Damara dik-dik, 58 ostriches, 137 blesbuck, 250 springbok, 73 kudu, 125 oryx, 116 hartebeest, 63 black wildebeest, 103 eland, 26 giraffes, 51 Burchell's zebras and 22 sable. The rhinos are expected to fetch between N\$180,000 to N\$300,000, roan will carry a price tag of at least N\$135,000. H O Reuter from AWS, said hundreds of game animals will be sold by catalogue "to reduce the amount of handling and the resultant stress to the animals".

### Congo

Ebola has killed 100 people in the remote forests regions of Cuvette-Ouest 700km north of Brazzaville and wiped out nearly two thirds of the gorillas in the Lossi reserve in January. It is passed on by body fluids and kills upto 90% of its victims. Starting with fever and headache, it can lead to massive internal bleeding. Scientists believe this outbreak was triggered by the consumption of infected monkey meat. Monkeys, chimpanzees and gorillas started dying in large numbers towards end of 2002 and primatologists say the impact has been devastating in Lossi. There the gorilla population fell from 1 200 to 450. The outbreak could spread to the nearby Odzala Park with a population of 20 000 gorillas.

### Kenya

Kenya Wildlife Service has received an anti-poaching aircraft from the International Fund for Animal Welfare

## 6 Kenya Elephant Dilemma

Source: IWMC Newsletter

The seizure of 350 kilograms of ivory from poachers in Kenya should prompt a fundamental policy review by the country's new government about how it manages its elephant populations. Kenya has followed an isolationist policy for many years, acting in unison with wealthy western animal rights groups and against the stance adopted by other African nations. When Namibia, Botswana and South Africa successfully persuaded the CITES parties last November to allow the sale of stockpiled ivory to gain income for elephant conservation, Kenya stood against them.

IWMC believes that the prohibition of carefully managed ivory sales by Kenya undermines conservation efforts by starving programs of much needed funding. As a result Kenya was forced to half its budget for enforcement against poaching, from \$600,000 in 1997 to \$300,000 in 1999.

IWMC expects a detailed assessment by CITES to conclude that there is no evidence of a link between lawful ivory sales and illegal trafficking, as alleged by campaigners and the previous Kenyan government. Eugene Lapointe, a former Secretary-General of CITES, said: "The inevitable result of Kenya's rigid policy on elephants is an increase in poaching. On the one hand, they deny their citizens the right to utilize local resources and, on the other, they have no money to enforce the prohibition. It is time Kenya rejoined the African consensus." Lapointe added: "The biggest threat to wildlife in Africa is poverty and the lack of social order. It is time that Kenya woke up to the truth that it needs to manage its wildlife resources in a balanced way and that policies of over-exploitation and zero-exploitation are equally bad. **SCI-AC**

*"Embracing the Earth's Wild Resources – A Global Conservation Vision" by Eugene Lapointe is available now at US\$27 postage included. To order this hard fitting and factual book please access [www.iwmc.org/bookstore](http://www.iwmc.org/bookstore) or email [iwmc@iwmc.org](mailto:iwmc@iwmc.org)*

### SCI African Chapter Fair Chase Definition

Every sport hunter shall pursue an animal only by engaging in fair chase of the quarry. Fair Chase is defined as pursuit of a free or enclosed ranging animal possessed of the natural behavioural inclination to escape from the hunter and be fully free to do so.

A sport hunted animal should exist as a naturally interacting individual of a wild sustainable population, located in an area that meets both the spatial (territory and home range) and temporal (food, breeding, and basic needs) requirements of the population, of which that individual is a member. Sport hunted animals should, wherever possible, be sustained within an ecologically functional system.

The animal is to be hunted without artificial light source, not from any motorized mode of transport and in an area that does not by human design concentrate animals for a specific purpose or at a specific time, such as water-holes, salt licks or feeding stations. No ethical hunter shall take female animals with dependant young.

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(IFAW). The Super Decathlon was presented to the KWS Director by S Njumbi, IFAW's Program Officer for East Africa in February. The plane is capable of flying very low, performing inverted flights and maneuvers unlike conventional planes. The plane's maneuverability in the event of a poacher's attack was demonstrated in an air show. A KWS pilot instructor commented that KWS pilots, in pursuit of dangerous poachers, require the use of an aerobatics plane capable of dodging the poachers' fire! The KWS Director noted that Kenya is about to see an escalation of poaching, particularly now after the 2002 CITES agreements.

*Editor's Comment: IFAW likes publicity prone actions! The incredible comments of KWS staff about this one beat any previous nonsense! Incidentally the new director of KWS, Michael Wamithi, is the ex-CEO of IFAW – read also "Controversy in Kenya" on page 15.!*

#### South Africa – Cape Province

The 17 year old project to "bring back" the Quagga, a type of zebra which lived in the Karoo and became extinct in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is progressing and foals which fairly closely resemble the Quagga are now being born. The Quagga is striped on the front half of its body only and creamy, light brown on its upper parts and whitish on its belly and legs. The German taxidermist Reinhold Rau from the SA Museum in Cape Town holds the view that the Quagga was a sub-species of the plains zebra. DNA testing on a sample of dried Quagga flesh showed no real difference between the DNA from the plains zebra and the Quagga. In March 1986 the Quagga Breeding Project was launched. Rau set up a committee of experts in zoology, livestock breeding, veterinary medicine, genetics and conservation. Until now more than 60 animals have been bred.

#### Kenya

Cabinet minister J. Michuki stated that a poaching syndicate involving the police, forest guards and the provincial administration has led to the killing of many elephants in the Aberdares. He claimed that 3 suspects were released from the Kirogo police post on the orders of a senior CID officer after they bought their way out with KSh50,000.

#### Namibia

The late Prince George Mutwa from the Salambala Conservancy in East Caprivi received the 2002 Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) Environmental Award. The floodplains of the East Caprivi, once devoid of wildlife, have again become home to populations of zebra, buffalo and elephant. The recovery has been so good that Salambala generated over N\$300,000 in hunting revenues during 2002, making this conservancy financially independent of outside support. Prince Mutwa died on September 3, 2002.

#### Namibia

Dr. Chris Brown, executive director of NNF, had this to say at the 2002 year-end function of the Namibian Nature Foundation:

*"A once off sale of ivory was approved at CITES CoP 12, but an annual sale was denied. The annual sale would represent the ivory from natural mortality and limited problem animal management within the context of a healthy, well managed and growing elephant population of*

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## 7 Shooting Sports in South African Schools

### Press Release – South African Gunowners Association

SAGA commends Minister Asmal on his decision to continue and expand target shooting as school sport. The Minister has made a balanced decision on this issue. It is regrettable that many of the critics are not as well informed. Particularly the disarmament lobby with their attempts to mislead the public and further their political agenda.

Target shooting is a major international sport South Africa has always proudly excelled in. Apart from the purely sporting aspects of this project it will have many side benefits for our youth. Target shooting requires immense amounts of concentration and self discipline, characteristics that are valuable core life skills. Experience worldwide has shown these skills to be transferred to participants.

The false impression has been created that in some way this might aggravate the South African crime situation. Reality is quite the opposite as is substantiated by considerable research around the world. An extensive study into juvenile delinquency conducted by the US Dept. of Justice has shown that the group least likely to commit any form of crime or delinquency are those youths who have been introduced to firearms through legitimate channels. During the several years of this study not a single crime was committed by such a youth, in stark contrast with those who accessed firearms on the street or those having no contact with firearms at all.

Confusion has been deliberately created by referring to rifles belonging to the SANDF. The rifles used in these sports have nothing to do with those used by the military and are in no way related to military firearms. These target rifles are low powered, small caliber, single shot rifles, specialized for this purpose. Indeed much of this project will be conducted using airguns that are not even firearms and which do not require licensing. Another false concern that has been raised is that of safety and possible accidents. Even the briefest examination of the facts shows this to be totally unjustified. Several hundred schools are already active in target shooting. We estimate that they fire in excess of a million shots every month. This has been going on for years without a single documented incident. An absolutely impeccable safety record. By comparison, sports such as soccer or rugby result in far more injuries. Simply riding to school on a bicycle is several thousand times more likely to result in an injury to children.

Despite the absolutely perfect safety record of the shooting sports there may be some uninformed concern around firearms in society in general. The latest figures available show six accidental firearm deaths for the whole of South Africa per year. Although this is a low figure it is an issue that can and should be addressed.

The question is then how this can best be accomplished. Do we simply pretend it doesn't exist and leave our precious children ignorant? Or do we take the route used in addressing other safety issues such as HIV/AIDS, and inform and educate our children?

SAGA strongly supports the latter course of action and the SCI African Chapter aligns itself with SAGA and all responsible and law-abiding firearm owners in South Africa.

**SCI-AC**

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*some 10,000 animals and an expanding range. In Namibia, poaching is not a major problem to elephant populations, but habitat loss is the major long-term threat. No one can force rural people to have elephants on their land. Elephants will only survive, if people are prepared to have them on their land. And people will only be prepared to have elephants if they are of economic value. Indeed, the best conservation tool is for elephants, plus other components of indigenous wildlife, to have more value than any other form of land use. Thus for conservation to really succeed, we need to extract as much value as possible from our indigenous biodiversity – by means of sustainable management practices. Namibia's approach to conservation is working – and is working extremely well!"*

**South Africa**

Kruger National Park is encouraging South Africa's poorest children to experience the magic of the wilderness by allowing free access and accommodation for disadvantaged schools. Schools that cannot afford to pay will either receive a partial discount or will not be charged at all. Apart from viewing the park's fauna and flora, pupils visit the resource centre. Some 28,000 pupils were in Kruger in 2002.

**Kenya**

"The Nation" reported about a new sustainable management plan, worth KSh4 million, for the world famous Maasai Mara game reserve. The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and Trans Mara county council are preparing the plan, which will include a complete wildlife population census report. According to joint assessment report, the plan will entail defining and developing viewing tracks for tourists. In an astonishing statement – contradicting other news from KWS – the management plan entails also carrying out a regular wildlife census which would lead to cropping of game.

*Editor's comments: This seems to be an astonishing development, contradicting other news received from KWS and its new director (compare the Kenya snippets in this section as well as Dr. Imre Loeffler's article on page 10 and "Controversy in Kenya" on page 15). The planners surely would have to look into generating substantial financial revenues for the local rural inhabitants through sport hunting instead of wasting the taxpayers' money on culling teams and ineffective anti-poaching. Neighboring Tanzania could serve as example.*

*African Indaba will keep you informed of the developments. Who knows – maybe commonsense and logic will indeed prevail and we will be able to experience Kenya's famous hunting grounds again!*

**South Africa**

The Northern Cape's MEC for Environment and Conservation Dawid Rooi announced that the Schmidtsdrift and Platfontein communities would be granted ownership of wildlife ranches that have been constructed as a means of eradicating poverty through sustainable projects. MEC Rooi said "This is indeed a heartening step against all odds. It is unfortunate for the game industry not to be reflective of South Africa's demographics. The voyage into a landscape of wildlife for our communities has taken-off .... Our first step in broadening access to the wildlife industry was the introduction of previously disadvantaged individuals as professional hunters. ... The Batlhaping and San communities will be able to mark the homecoming of a lost element of their heritage". The Department will be transferring game from its reserves to boost the numbers at Schmidtsdrift and Platfontein to make these ranches self-sustainable. The executive director and the president of PHASA attended the ceremony.

## 8 The Cullman & Hurt Community Wildlife Project

The Cullman and Hurt Project is named after Joseph F. Cullman 3rd whose initial contribution was the basis for anti-poaching efforts in certain areas of Tanzania. Mr. Cullman became involved with wildlife conservation in cooperation with well known safari outfitter, professional hunter and African Chapter member Robin Hurt. Both felt that the future of wildlife in Africa rested in the hands of the indigenous people. Hurt's thesis is that wildlife needs to be an attractive, lucrative and beneficial form of land use for local communities, and he wanted to ensure that wildlife conservation would provide benefits toward the communities in terms of money, employment, food, and worthwhile community projects. Villagers are encouraged to cooperate with the Tanzania Wildlife Department in all its conservation efforts and to discourage improper, unselective, wasteful use of wildlife.

Clients on safari with Robin Hurt Safaris (Tz) Ltd. contribute voluntarily to fund village projects in and around the allocated hunting blocks. The contributions (Community Conservation Fee) are based on a 20% surcharge on the Tanzanian Government Trophy Fees. Through the years 34 villages have received over \$715,000 in the form of materials to support projects of their choosing. The Project stresses that these funds are direct benefits from the wildlife and environment in their area and if conserved will provide them benefits for many years to come. The funds donated by the hunters are held by the Project on behalf of the village. At the end of the year money is totalled and the village and district authorities are advised of the amounts available for villager-elected development projects. A village meeting is organized, a village project is identified through discussions and voting procedures and a project committee is formed, usually comprised of 3 women and 3 men. A budget is then drawn up for materials and labor, local builders are contracted and villagers donate the labor of carrying sand, rocks and water. Two village committee members accompany the Project staff to the nearest District or Regional center where Government officials are advised of the village project to avoid possible project duplication. The money is never given to District Authorities unless for a project identified by the village. Materials are purchased in the presence of the village committee members and transported to the village. There is strong emphasis on accountability and openness regarding the utilization of CHCWP village benefit funds. Although vehicles and machinery are extremely important to remote villages, the costs of repairs, running and maintenance cost can be prohibitive to restricted village budgets. Therefore, villages are now being encouraged to think more of using the funds for some form of building that will be a permanent asset.

Primary Schools are in disrepair or nonexistent in many villages. Students are without desks, sit under leaking roofs and study in decaying classrooms. Villagers have elected to rehabilitate or build Primary Schools to create an environment that is conducive to learning. Dispensaries, clinics, water projects, schools and staff housing are projects that Cullman & Hurt Community Wildlife encourages.

A very important aspect of the help given to the villages is

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## 1 Reflections about Fair Chase

that fair chase reaches beyond the pursuit and killing of game. Fair chase comprises an ethic that expresses the respect that the hunter accords to the hunted – before, during and after the pursuit and/or kill. “Before” entails assurance of the welfare of the game populations as well as the development of skills and attitudes. “During” involves all the circumstances of the actual hunt, and sometimes the taking (killing) of the quarry. “After” encompasses how game is treated after death – including handling of the carcass, transport and consumption – and finally a discreet appreciation of the hunting experience in the telling of tales.

The hunters’ interactions with game animals and biodiversity gradually lead to an ever greater understanding of the community of life. This understanding and the respect of the human hunter for his prey is our main distinguishing factor from the non-human predator, and last not least from the majority of fellow humans, who never had a participatory nature experience.

Therefore hunters and non-hunters alike should understand “Fair Chase” as a method of acting and as a normative set of formal and informal rules, which impose upon a hunter certain restraints. These restraints safeguard on one hand the conservation of biodiversity as common good for all, and on the other hand guarantee an enhancement of the individual hunting experience.

Formal rules (laws) are set by the authorities of the state; but formal rules tend to be made on the lowest common denominators. Usually they are not sufficient to guarantee neither the desired objectives of biodiversity conservation nor do they sufficiently contribute towards an acceptance or justification of hunting. Informal rules – i.e. promises or commitments each hunter or groups of hunters make towards game animals are therefore essential. Commonly these informal rules are described as hunting ethics, and fair chase is an integral part thereof. Whilst informal rules are always subordinate to formal rules, it is an undisputable fact that only the informal rules ultimately contribute to the enhancement of the hunting experience, to the achievement of personal excellence in the hunting fields and finally towards finding common ground with non-hunters.

Most “Codes” go far beyond formal rules. The individual hunter should even go beyond these informal codes. A reflective and disciplined hunter applies self-imposed limitations and more often than not, circumstantial handicaps. The more experienced a hunter becomes, the more he should exercise constraint. The shooting and killing of an animal – although integral part of hunting - will eventually come secondary to the experience. This is particularly important for the trophy hunter! A trophy must not degenerate into horns or skulls and entries into record books. A trophy is rather a token of remembrance of an individual experience in a particular situation with a unique animal. The “score” of the trophy should be the least important factor! Trophies must also never be seen as a competition with fellow hunters! An experienced trophy hunter is highly selective and continuously strives for personal excellence in the hunting fields with the paramount consideration for conservation necessities and a deep love for nature.

The framework of formal, informal and individual rules

and attitude patterns are the distinct mark of hunting in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Through them, hunting becomes an intense human/animal relationship. It achieves something good and valuable for the hunter and through its connection with conservation and economics also something good for society .

It should have become clear to the reader by now that Fair Chase and Hunting Ethics are individualistic behaviour patterns; they are usually not written into law, nor can contravention be always prosecuted. When the hunter is alone in the field only he will be the judge of his actions. Therefore self control and self discipline should be noteworthy attributes of a hunter, just as essential as peer pressure from hunting associations and those individuals who are well advanced on their way to hunting excellence!

So would you take a shot at a leopard under artificial light conditions over bait? Would you release an arrow at an impala which had to pick its way along guiding walls of thorn bush to get that evening drink of water? Would you pull the trigger on that 44 inch gemsbuck, which had been bought on an auction and was just released on a game farm?

Ethics and Fair Chase cannot be prescribed – you have to judge yourself, whether you are able to look at the trophy on the wall and relive the experience of an exciting hunt or just see it as an addition to a collection. Despite of the difficulty of describing the concepts, fair chase and hunting ethics retain a deep meaning for the hunters in what they imply.

Hunting is not only the oldest legacy of humanity, it is actually the oldest legacy of all life on earth! The SCI African Chapter publishes a Code of Ethics and Rules of Fair Chase elsewhere in this issue – are you hunter enough to go beyond these rules?

**SCI-AC**

### SCI African Chapter Policy on Canned Lion

1. SCI African Chapter states categorically and unequivocally that we do not consider the practice of “canned lion shooting” to be a form of hunting.
2. The legislation in some countries in Southern Africa does not adequately address the issue of canned lion shooting thus making the practice of lion breeding for shooting purposes and the actual shooting of such lion under a variety of conditions perfectly legal.
3. We are in agreement with civil society that the relevant authorities should introduce adequate legislation in order to put an end to canned lion shooting.
4. The SCI African Chapter deems an animal to be canned when that animal cannot eat, drink and breed freely and be hunted under the principles of fair chase.
5. SCI African Chapter has a code of ethics and definition of “Fair Chase” and these rules apply not only to lion, but to any animal which can be legally hunted.

### SCI AFRICAN CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP DATA BASE

**If you have not yet done so, please take a minute and complete the data base form on page 16 of African Indaba.**

## 9 News from IWA & Outdoor Classics in Nuremberg

African Indaba informs about some new products from IWA (Internationale Waffenausstellung) 2003. More information can be taken from the websites of the manufacturers.

**Sauer** put the Sauer 202 Take Down bolt action rifle on show. This is a rifle of innovative design with a variety of barrels and calibers. Barrels can be interchanged without tools. [www.sauer-waffen.de](http://www.sauer-waffen.de)

**Blaser** announced that 100 000 bolt action rifles of its model R93 have been produced. The one hundred thousandth R93 (with two barrels in .300WM and .300H&H) is the most valuable Blaser production R93 ever and features engraving from Jürgen Göser in detailed Bulino technique. The "S2 Safari" double rifle was also shown in calibers .375H&H, .470NE, .500/.416NE and .500NE with 62cm barrels and caliber dependant weight of approx. 4.4 kilograms. [www.blaser.de](http://www.blaser.de)

**Krieghoff** introduced the prototype of the Africa version of the *Drilling* "Optima 20" in the interesting combination .500/.416NE for the two rifle barrels and 20/76 for the shotgun barrel. [www.krieghoff.de](http://www.krieghoff.de)

The French manufacturer **Chapuis** showed a genuine take down with the ultra modern bolt action model "Challenger" incorporating many innovative ideas.

**Mauser** revived the classic 98 Magnum bolt action rifle in 1999 and produces according to old drawings and patents, but with ultra-modern production technology. Double Square Bridges, Rigby style magazines and a host of calibers are now again within the reach of every hunter. New special calibers are .505 Gibbs, .404 Rimless, .460 Weatherby, .338 Lapua Mag, and others. The M98 for standard calibers also features the double square bridge. [www.mauser.com](http://www.mauser.com)

**Reimer Johannsen** showed his magnum family of bolt actions in short (.243Win to .300WSM), medium (6.5x57 to 9.3x64) and magnum (.375H&H to .505Gibbs). [www.johannsen-jagd.de](http://www.johannsen-jagd.de)

**Zeiss** introduced the Zeiss Z-Point, a reflex aiming aid for quick shooting under spatially restricted circumstances. The device weighs a mere 100 grams (without batteries) and works on a dual system of battery and solar power including ultra modern optics and electronics. A number of new scopes were also shown. [www.zeiss.de](http://www.zeiss.de)

**Leica** presented the second high performance binoculars with two magnifications. The Leica Duovid 10 + 15 x 50 weighs 1270 grams and is especially useful for long range observation in mountain hunting situations. Leica also showed the sophisticated rangefinders Rangemaster 900 scan and Rangemaster 1200 scan. [www.leica-camera.com](http://www.leica-camera.com)

**Swarovski Optik** introduced the new spotting scope CTS 85 with interchangeable lenses of 20, 30 and 20-60 power. The scope weighs 1400 grams and measures only 24.6 centimeters in length when retracted. A useful scale to estimate the distances is built in. [www.swarovskioptik.at](http://www.swarovskioptik.at)

**Norma & Blaser** are offering ammunition in calibers .270WSM and .300WSM with Nosler Accubond projectiles. Boattail construction and a polycarbonate tip offer highest precision in long range situations. [www.blaser.de](http://www.blaser.de) and [www.norma.cc](http://www.norma.cc)

**Spyderco** knives were represented with South African Ed Scott's design of the Impala Clipit knife featuring the one hand linerlock and black C-10 handle weighing a mere 109 grams. [www.spyderco.com](http://www.spyderco.com) **SCI-AC**

*Continued from Page 6*

### 8 The Cullman & Hurt Community Wildlife Project

an awareness campaign that the funds are no product of some aid scheme, but rather that they are a direct result of their stewardship of wildlife

CHCWP also carries out anti-poaching activities in all RHS hunting blocks. Funds for anti-poaching need to be raised each year and the project has had the support of many generous donors. There are presently three teams operating in Tanzania, each consisting of a Field Officer, his driver, a Government Game Scout and four villagers. Each team is fully equipped with a Toyota Landcruiser, tents, HF and VHF radios, GPS and uniforms. They are provided with food and salaries and are able to operate out in the bush for long periods of time. Additionally, the villagers are encouraged to carry out anti-poaching operations by a reward scheme. These rewards, listed below (in US\$), are paid by CHCWP.

\$6.00	per poachers' camp destroyed (large camps with shelters)
\$0.30-.090	per wire and steel cable snare (grade acc. to wire size)
\$75.00	per rifle/shotgun recovered and handed over to Wildlife Dept.
\$40.00	per muzzle loader recovered and handed over to Wildlife Dept.
\$25.00	per poacher arrested and convicted
\$300.00	per elephant/rhino poacher arrested and convicted

CHCWP has been operating for over 12 years in Maswa/Makao and 10 years in Burko, Niensi-Luganzo, Rungwa and Mlele blocks. Since the Project started in 1990, over 770 poachers have been convicted, over 150 firearms have been confiscated, and over 20,000 wire snares have been confiscated. The number of wire snares found is being reduced each year, which shows clearly the success of involving and rewarding local communities in the protection of their natural resources. Most of the poachers caught by the Project Anti-Poaching teams are from villages and towns outside the Project area. This is a clear sign that the Project needs to expand its focus area and get other companies and organizations involved to cover adjacent areas.

Aside from the anti-poaching units and the community benefits, CHCWP uses video as a medium for environmental education, showing videos on environmental issues and wildlife, in Kiswahili to village communities and to primary school children using a small mobile video unit. They also sponsor research into studies on wildlife populations and collect data on wildlife in RHS hunting blocks in order to monitor these areas.

More details can be taken from the website <http://www.cullmanandhurt.org/introduction.html>

or contact Cullman & Hurt Foundation, Project Director, P.O. Box 8352,, Arusha, Tanzania, email: [chcwp@habari.co.tz](mailto:chcwp@habari.co.tz) **SCI-AC**



## 10 African Chapter News

### Anthony Dyer joins African Chapter

Retired professional hunter Anthony Dyer joined the African Chapter as associate in April. Anthony, now 76 years of age, is well known to the hunting world as one of the deans of professional hunting in East Africa. He was the last president of the famous East African Professional Hunters' Association and is a life-time proponent of sustainable use and ethical hunting. In 1997 Anthony was instrumental in formulating the Code of Conduct and Fair Chase Regulations of the African Chapter. We are proud of having Anthony in our ranks and we are looking forward to his valued input and advice in all matters concerning African safari hunting and wildlife conservation.

### Death in the Long Grass

Peter Hathaway Capstick's well-known book "Death in the Long Grass" celebrates its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary in print in 2003. Sales of the book are booming as never before and now it has also been translated into Mandarin Chinese and is published and sold in China. If you have not read this book – it is a definite must! Peter's captivating narration style brings African safari adventures to life! Fiona Capstick – Peter's widow – is a member and staunch supporter of SCI African Chapter.

### 40 years with German Hunting Association

African Chapter president Gerhard Damm received a certificate and a golden label pin for his 40 years as member of the German Hunting Association (DJV) during the AGM of his native Schweinfurt/Germany DJV Chapter.

### African Chapter AGM - Minutes of Meeting

The meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> March was called to order by G. Damm at 15.05h. R. Henry confirmed that the meeting was called in accordance with the constitution and that a quorum was present. The minutes of the last AGM were read and confirmed.

The president reviewed the environmental education project. The cooperation of the Chapter with WWF-SA, EWT, PHASA and other NGOs, conservation projects, the new African Indaba Newsletter and the continuing difficulties in communicating with SCI headquarters were discussed. The existing problems with the SCI Africa Office – in particular its negative influence on Chapter member numbers – were mentioned too.

G Damm informed the members that SCI had revoked the voting rights of the Chapter due to non-payment of the minimum \$2000 annual chapter contribution. The reasons were explained and the meeting was informed that full information had been sent to SCI EC members prior to the 2003 Reno convention, but no answer had been received so far. The meeting unanimously resolved that the Chapter will pay \$2000 and request reinstatement of voting rights.

R. Henry, presented the audited accounts for the business year ending December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2002. The chapter has accumulated funds of R321,865.00 at year end. Most of the funds are held in interest earning deposits with BDO. During 2002, interest of R27,336 was earned. The main project – the design and printing of the textbook "The Conservation Game – Saving Africa's Biodiversity" cost R134,623. The meeting accepted the treasurer's report and authorized signing the accounts.

R. Henry proposed that the existing EC of the Chapter be re-elected by show of hands. The vote was unanimous in favour and the present committee was re-elected.

The president proposed to contribute R100 000 to the Southern African Conservation Education Trust (SACET) run by WWF-SA and supporting the activities of the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC). D Ochslein put forward a motion to accept G Damm's proposal. The motion was seconded by W Lombaard and it was resolved that G Damm be authorized to arrange the donation. D Ochslein and G Damm proposed to contact SCI, DSC, HSC, CHASA and PHASA with a proposal to match this donation with own donations to the same fund.

The meeting also instructed Gerhard Damm to enter into discussions with SAWC regarding hunting and environmental education courses at the college and Katharina Hecker to talk to SA Hunters and Game Conservation Association and CHASA regarding a closer cooperation in young hunters' education. There being no more additions to the agenda the meeting closed at 16.30h.

### Life Hunting and Conservation Radio Debate

The debate on SAFM under the moderation of Jon Pearlman explored whether hunting and conservation are compatible. On the morning of April 15<sup>th</sup>, Chris Mecer, an animal rights activist from Durban, Lesley King, environmental director of Conservation Corporation (an ecotourist corporation with luxury lodges in southern and eastern Africa), Hector Magome, director of conservation of SANParks, and Gerhard Damm of the SCI African Chapter discussed the issue on a life debate on South Africa's FM broadcasting program. The public could call in and participate in the debate.

At the end of the hour-long discussion the hunters could certainly claim not only having brought their message across, but also of having had the better arguments. Les King and Hector Magome brought some excellent arguments for sustainable use and hunting in Africa, albeit both are non-hunters. Gerhard Damm explained the African Chapter's clear position – and for that matter of all decent hunters in Africa – on the nefarious practice of canned lion and put & take shooting. Hunting ethics and proper hunting practices are certainly a trump card in our stack! One significant caller – Dr. Rob Little, conservation director of WWF-SA – fully supported the hunters' perspective.

This live broadcast again demonstrated that the conservationists and hunters in Africa must go ahead with engaging the animal rights faction in public discussions. Our arguments are good and plausible and it is important that the public gets to know the hard facts! Tony Frost – CEO of WWF-SA said in an email to the African Chapter "I heard the show. You came across very well. Congratulations! I think you put a very strong case and Jon Pearlman actually seemed to me to be strongly in favour of carefully managed hunting too. He gave some of the rightists a tough time."

### Our Environmental Edu Project featured on SABC 2 TV in 50/50

The 287 page textbook "The Conservation Game – Saving Africa's Biodiversity" and Poster "Sustainable Use in Africa" published by SCI African Chapter have been introduced to all South Africans on the popular TV conservation program 50/50 on April 27<sup>th</sup>. Response in orders for the material has been excellent. **Did you order your copy already?**

**SCI-AC**

# 11 Tanzania Update

## Wildlife Conservation Regulations

In January Tanzania has passed new legislation to enable local communities living in villages to participate in the protection and utilisation of wildlife resources on village land. These Regulations are part of the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974. The Regulations specify the procedure for establishing Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) and the process for villages and their organisations to acquire user rights of wildlife in the WMAs.

So far a number of projects have practiced what is called CBC (Community Based Conservation) in Tanzania, sometimes for more than 10 years like the Selous Conservation Programme, but only on the basis of special agreements. Now more than a hundred pilot villages countrywide will form Authorized Associations and create WMAs, which are village wildlife reserves, in order to manage and to benefit from Wildlife on their land. The income from wildlife can be very substantial especially in areas where Safari hunting is possible.

## The Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor Project

The Tanzanian Wildlife Division and the Selous Conservation Programme (SCP) plan a wildlife corridor between Tanzania and Mozambique. The Selous - Niassa Wildlife Corridor connects the Selous Game Reserve with the Niassa Game Reserve, covering approximately 8000 km<sup>2</sup> of currently sparsely settled area over a distance of 160 km. The proposed project area comprises of the southern part (3000-4000 km<sup>2</sup>) up to the Ruvuma River. It stretches around 100 km in North-South direction and lies in Namtumbo and to a lesser extend in Tunduru Districts. It lies entirely in Tanzania.

The Corridor provides a major link between the largest Miombo Forest Ecosystems. It aims at safeguarding the biodiversity in the area and securing gene flow and migration routes especially for elephants. Research carried out under SCP has proven that these migration routes are still open, but need to be secured for the future. The corridor is also the home for around 5000 Roosevelt Sable antelopes.

The project concept is based on the establishment of a network of village wildlife management areas (WMA), which are protected, managed and utilized sustainably by the local communities with the assistance of Local Governments and Wildlife Department. Benefits from wildlife management, in particular from sustainable hunting, will enhance the livelihood security of villages with WMA's and promote the long-term conservation of the corridor.

## Elephant Monitoring by Satellite

The German Development Agency GTZ cooperated with the Berlin Institute for Zoo- and Wild Game Research and scientists from Tanzania to observe ten elephants equipped with global positioning systems (GPS) through the European Argus satellite system. During two years the researchers investigated the movements of these elephant between southern Tanzania and northern Mozambique. Additionally, the researchers classified the observed animals in dominant bulls, bachelors and calf rearing cows in order to understand the differing use of habitat and movement.

The project also permitted to observe the genetic exchange between the Selous Game Reserve in Tanzania and the Niassa Game Reserve in Mozambique.

As ultimate objective of the research the scientists want to

establish the basis for better protection of the wild elephant in the corridor between both reserves. The Selous harbors the largest wild elephant population in Africa. The number of elephant in this reserve doubled during the course of a German development project to over 60,000 and poaching incidents were reduced from about 5,000 animals per year to almost zero. The project will be reaching its final stage in 2004.

**SCI-AC**

# 12 A New Game Plan for Wildlife Conservation

Dr. Imre Loeffler

Ever since the early days of the colony and throughout postcolonial times, Kenya has professed to have a conservation policy. The details may have changed from time to time but in general, there has always been a declared interest in conserving water, soil, forests and wildlife.

Nevertheless, a hundred years of conservation attempts have failed: the water resources are dwindling; the rivers and lakes are polluted -- as is, in many places, the air; soil erosion is ubiquitous and there are only remnants of forest extant, most of them poorly managed and badly damaged. Wildlife has been decimated, and some species have disappeared altogether. No doubt the principal reason for the environmental destruction is unchecked population growth, the very phenomenon that has impoverished Kenyans and rendered most public services a shadow of their former selves.

The other reason for the failure of conservation policies is the fact that the environment, air, water, soil, wetlands, forests and wildlife were exceptionalised: they were removed from the economy and hence the price signals were chronically distorted.

Because water was free, Lake Naivasha was pumped dry and in the north the perennial Turkwell, Kerio and Ewaso Nyiro rivers became seasonal because of water abstraction upstream. Nor is there a price tag on polluting the air or causing soil erosion. While it is true that the forests have suffered badly from chronic corruption (Governor Elliot "giving" Colonel Ewart Grogan a concession of more than 100,000 acres of forest 100 years ago began the process in a big way) the trend has been, everywhere since the agricultural revolution, to convert forests into agricultural land. Such a policy was executed by the government of the Kenya colony with such single-minded dispatch that by the time of independence, more than half of the indigenous forests that existed 100 years ago had been felled.

With regard to game, wildlife or, in more precise terms, mega fauna, a few imported principles applied: while wild animals could not be "owned" by anyone, their use or otherwise was controlled by the state, they were regarded as "belonging" to the state. Over the years, as their numbers declined, concepts of conservation changed and eventually any form of consumptive utilization was banned while law enforcement became the principal conservation tool.

In the meantime, neither the government nor the conservation community were prepared to recognize that charcoal

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## 12 A new game plan for wildlife conservation

burning and the bush meat trade had become the two most lucrative branches of the "informal sector," in spite of the hunting ban and presidential orders proscribing tree felling. To demonstrate the effect of exceptionalization from the economy, consider the following: suppose the country wanted to get rid of goats, then, under the prevailing laws, the simplest way to do so would be to declare that goats are wildlife: goats cannot be owned by anyone, they must not be killed nor consumed, even if found dead their skins must not be processed and traded, their horns must be burnt and that the only legalized form of goat utilization is photography. The bush meat trade, the illegal trade in skins and horns would immediately begin to target the national goat herd and within a span of 25 years the goat herd would be reduced by more than half. Eventually, goats would be found in fenced in sanctuaries only.

The point of this parable is that as long as the people have no direct benefit from wildlife, they have no incentive to conserve it; indeed, wildlife for them is a nuisance.

Although it is true that more than half of the tourism industry is "wildlife based" and that it is a most important sector of the national economy, tourism will not save wildlife from decline because it does not distribute enough benefits to the people. The question of how much wildlife there is outside national parks and reserves depends on how wildlife is defined, whether one concentrates on large mammals only or whether one considers every bird, insect and indigenous plant. The broader the definition of wildlife, the greater the percentage outside the parks, but even if one only considers mega fauna, some 50 per cent is on private and communal land. And this is where the game numbers are declining most precipitously - even though it is exactly here, given the right price signals, that game could quickly recuperate, domestic stock numbers be drawn down and hence the environment be allowed to recover.

Wildlife will survive and recover if it is husbanded, treated like part of the national herd. Husbanding means looking after the game so that it increases in value until it fetches a good price whether alive or dead. The equation is simple: if an antelope is worth more than a goat, there will be more antelopes than goats. The old time conservationist is appalled by all this, for he looks upon a wildebeest as something beautiful and admirable and "sentient," while scoffing at domestic stock. Beauty may be in the eye of the beholder but cows are as sentient as buffalo and donkeys as sentient as zebra.

There is nothing morally wrong with utilization, and if it is safeguarding the future of wildlife that is the goal, then it is definitely the way forward. There remains the justified concern that in a country as corrupt as Kenya the lifting of bans may lead to wholesale slaughter. There are of course good landowners, good farmers and bad landowners and bad farmers who will deplete their stock and thus damage themselves. The neighbors will laugh about them and eventually be happy to help to restock the depleted farm at a price.

Some species will have to remain protected for their numbers are so small that husbanding them is synonymous with absolute protection. But many can recover, as did the buffalo who, after the rinderpest epidemic at the end of the 19th century, became a rarity and were absolutely protected.

It seems that at last the post-colonial era is coming to an end. We shall have to greet the new era by preparing ourselves for paradigm leaps. One such leap is to think the unthinkable: that sacrificing individual game animals can lead to the thriving of the species.

**Dr. Imre Loeffler, FRCS, is chairman of the East African Wildlife Society. Article printed with kind permission of "The Nation", Nairobi/Kenya**

**SCI-AC**

## 13 Wildlife & Humans in Conflict

**Man-eating lions** caused fear in some villages along the Rufiji river, just less than 130 km from Dar Es Salaam. Since October 2002, the lion have killed 13 people and injured others. They pull their victims from the huts at night, or take them from the low machans, where the farmers are sitting watch at night to chase crop raiding elephants from their fields. Four lion have been killed so far by government game wardens.

**On February 2<sup>nd</sup>**, a crocodile bit a woman on the neck and hand and tore flesh from her buttocks, whilst the woman was fishing on the banks of the Letaba river in South Africa's Limpopo province. The woman died in the attack.

**An elephant** trampled a suspected poacher from Botswana to death in the Maitengwe CAMPFIRE area, Bulilima district, Zimbabwe in early February. Police found the decomposing body hid under a pile of branches.

**A man** identified as Joseph Othieno of Uganda's Tororo district was devoured by crocodiles when he reportedly went to Lubango landing site to bathe on February 11th. Chairman Mayanja said the body could not be recovered despite an intensive search mounted in Lake Victoria. Mayanja said this year alone, crocodiles have eaten eight people at the landing site. Last year the crocodiles killed 52 people.

**One person** was killed and three injured when their vehicle collided with an elephant along the Katima Mulilo-Kongola road in Namibia's Caprivi Strip on February 16<sup>th</sup>, the elephant also succumbed to its injuries.

**A young mother** and her baby are suspected to have been trampled to death by an elephant in KNP. Rangers found their badly bruised bodies near the Punda Maria camp on February 19<sup>th</sup>. The injuries and spoor on the ground next to them suggest an elephant might have trampled them.

**An enraged elephant** ripped off a young boy's leg and trampled him to death near Manyeleti game reserve in Limpopo/South Africa on February 23<sup>rd</sup>. The boy tried to chase the elephant from a stockpile of Marula fruit.

**In the Lower Guruve** area of Zimbabwe more than 10 villagers are already reported to have been trampled to death by elephants this year.

**A buffalo** that escaped from the Kruger National Park killed security guard Joseph Thobela (44) on February 23<sup>rd</sup>. The guards tracked the buffalo down in the afternoon and the bull charged the guards, fatally wounding Thobela.

**Kishanto ole Ntete** aged 70 was on trampled to death by

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## 14 Saving elephants results in exploding population

David L. Michelmore, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

A big old wrinkly male with huge floppy ears leads a half dozen females, recalcitrant teens and calves across the paved road running beside the river. One of the females flaps her ears and makes a step toward a car that has gotten too close. The car speeds away. Other than that, the elephants pay no attention to the humans who have stopped to watch them. And why should they? No one dares bother them in the bush, not even the leopards or the lions.

"They're a lot like us, really. They're very admirable. They have strong family bonds, and they don't give a damn about anybody else," said Ian Whyte, who's in charge of large herbivores at the 210-mile-long park. It's this type of elephant that killed a keeper at the Pittsburgh Zoo. But here, there's no attempt to train them or herd them. When the park opened 100 years ago, there were no elephants left. Now there are more than 10,000.

As the elephants come up from the river, they grab anything green and tasty they find -- branches, bushes, grasses. They break them off with their trunks and then stuff them into their mouths. This bunch of elephants stuck to leaves and branches and didn't grab any tree bark, but all around the park, tree trunks are stripped bare and half bare. Many are dead.

A little farther along, another herd, even bigger, makes its way along the rocky riverbed. There are 16 of them, of all ages. They're not wandering aimlessly, they're moving in the same direction in an organized way. They look after each other and stick together. In Kruger, elephants indeed do whatever they want and that's part of the problem. Kruger scientists, who count the herds regularly from the air, say the elephants appear impervious to the natural cycles of wet and dry and feast and famine that keep other creatures in the park in balance. While other animal populations rise and fall, the elephants just keep growing -- at a rate of 7 percent a year. There's nothing to stop them. "You have to decide if you want to run a protected area for the elephants or for biodiversity," Whyte said. "You can't do both."

In a change of long-standing policy, Kruger scientists now put great stock in biodiversity. They are convinced the animals in the park should manage themselves; even the water holes dug in previous eras to help animals in dry weather are being closed. It seems to have had an impact on every type of animal except the elephants, whose surging numbers are causing problems. One dramatic sign of trouble is the storied baobab tree, an extremely long-lived but increasingly rare species whose trunk is shaped like an upside down cone. The baobab, said to live for hundreds of years, is a favorite target of hungry elephants, which strip away the bark, eventually killing it. The baobab is now threatened with extinction in some areas.

A dozen years ago, the African elephant was in such a precarious position that in order to protect them, international trade in ivory was banned. Poachers had killed off entire elephant populations, including those in Mozambique, which lies just over the fence from Kruger.

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## 13 Wildlife and Humans in Conflict

an elephant near Narok/Kenya on March 30<sup>th</sup>.

**Mwanatumu Kibiriti** died after she was attacked by a rogue buffalo in the Tana River District/Kenya at the same weekend. Residents threatened to kill the animals if the Kenya Wildlife Service fails to control the animals and parents in the Kilifi district vowed to withdraw their children from the school following an elephant invasion. **SCI-AC**

## 15 WESSA on Hunting in the Klaserie, Timbavati, Umbabat and Balule

*Editor's Comments: We have reported in African Indaba Vol. 1/1 about the draft paper of International Conservation Services, White River, concerning hunting in the Associated Nature Reserves (APNR). This report has been circulated to all interested parties and a number of responses were received and also circulated -- together with the final report of ICS -- to all parties.*

*We feel that the two letters sent as response by the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA), Lowveld Branch to International Conservation Services (ICS) deserve to be brought to the attention of African Indaba readers.*

*WESSA is to be commended by their sensible approach in the second letter and by their courage to publicly address an error in judgment. The SCI African Chapter invites WESSA to a dialogue in order to address issues and problems in an unemotional and solution-oriented way. Copies of African Indaba will be sent to the leadership of WESSA for that purpose. We urge all readers to read the following two letters. These two letters are exact transcripts from the APNR Scoping Final -- App 1 as circulated by email by ICS.*

*In the next African Indaba we will report on the final scoping report about hunting in the APNR.*

### 1<sup>st</sup> Letter WESSA to ICS dated 20.12.2002

#### WESSA RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSAL THAT HUNTING BE CONTINUED IN THE ASSOCIATED PRIVATE NATURE RESERVES

The statements and views outlined below are in response to the Draft Scoping Report prepared by International Conservation Services, dated November 2002. The majority of the Lowveld Branch Committee of the Wildlife and Environment Society of SA objects to the continuation of hunting in the reserves on the following grounds:

1. Hunting is a legacy of the past. It went uncontrolled for many decades and has all but destroyed our wildlife populations. It is a sport of feudal and medieval times which should be eradicated as being barbaric and archaic.
2. The hunting industry, which purports to have "ethics", has none, since it fails to police itself and eradicate practices such as breeding, transporting and capturing game specifically for hunting, use of drugs on the target ani-

*Continued on Page 14*

## Safari Club International Membership Options

Membership Category	SCI US\$	SCIAC US\$	Total US\$	Total R
International Member (1 Year)	\$80	\$20	\$100	R900
International Member (3 Years)	\$225	\$50	\$275	R2475
Sportsman's Advocate Member (1 Year)	\$30	\$20	\$50	R450
Safari Cub (1 Year)	\$35	Nil	\$35	R315
Family Member (1 Year)	\$100	\$30	\$130	R1170

The dues indicated in column "US\$-SCI" are retained by SCI; the dues under "US\$-SCIAC" are retained by the SCI African Chapter. The total dues can either be paid directly via credit card to SCI USA (with application or upon receiving the renewal notice) or alternatively they can be paid through the African Chapter. International members who are not member of the African Chapter can apply for membership directly with the African Chapter.

**The SCI African Chapter has created the category "Chapter Associate" for companies and individuals who want to support the SCI African Chapter. Associates do NOT acquire SCI membership, but receive the African Chapter Newsletter. See page 16.**

Contact: email [gerhard@muskwa.co.za](mailto:gerhard@muskwa.co.za) at the SCI African Chapter, phone 011-883-2299 in case of questions. See also application/renewal form on the page 16 **African Indaba**.

## 16 PHASA puts pressure on canned lion shooters

The PHASA Executive Council published its position on "canned lion shooting" and its total opposition against this kind of "pseudo-hunting" long ago. The South African professional hunting organization actively pursues a policy of banning this nefarious activity, which the uninformed confound with hunting. In this context PHASA has contacted the responsible MECs of all 9 provinces requesting meetings to discuss the issues as well as a perceived lack of uniformity in the provincial nature conservation applicable to hunting. Meetings with the MECs from KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Western and Northern Cape have already taken place. The MECs respected and supported the PHASA views; of particular importance, they supported the PHASA initiative for a national policy in that issue! Meetings with the representatives of the other provinces are scheduled.

Since the initial meetings the formulation of a national policy for the keeping, hunting and trade of large predators has progressed considerably and was tabled at national government meetings for discussion.

*Editor's comment: PHASA has to be congratulated to their pro-active stance in pursuing the eradication of canned lion shooting in South Africa. Instead of waging a war of words in the media, PHASA has in true professionalism quietly analyzed the problem, talked to the key persons and put forward sensible proposals for solutions. The imminent departure of "canned lion shooting" will be an achievement, PHASA and its members have initiated and can be justifiably proud of.* **SCI-AC**

*Continued from Page 12*

## 14 Saving elephants results in exploding populations

CITES backed requests from South Africa, Botswana and Namibia, but not Zimbabwe and Zambia, to lift a 13-year-old ban on the sale of ivory, in effect approving plans to "cull" the herd. Conservationists in Kenya and India argue that allowing legal sales of ivory reopens the market to poachers. Ivory buyers, no matter how closely the UN group monitors sales, won't be able to distinguish between legal and poached ivory. That, in turn, may lead to another round of mass killings. South Africa says it can keep the poachers at bay.

Inside Kruger, a small, nondescript warehouse no bigger than a two-car garage holds more than 4,800 tusks, about 36 tons of ivory. The tusks, which used to be arranged on shelves according to their whiteness but are just stored anywhere now, include all those collected from animals that died of natural causes and those taken from captured poachers, plus the supply left over from the years when the herd was culled on a regular basis to keep the population at around 7,000. No one knows exactly how much the ivory is worth. Best guesses put it at \$3.5 million.

Before the end of apartheid in 1994, Kruger didn't worry much about its funding, said Danie Pienar, director of research. That was a time when the engine of government was designed to serve just 10 percent of the population -- the whites. Now it's trying to serve everyone and that makes money scarce. An extra \$3.5 million from ivory sales would help Kruger take care of itself. Its annual budget is about \$20 million, of which \$5 million comes from the government.

The plan developed by Whyte and others would divide the park into seven sections that would more or less conform to the areas where distinct groups of elephants operate. Starting at small areas in the extreme north and south -- the baobabs are prevalent in the northern section -- the elephant population would be reduced by killing or moving them. After some number of years, another area would be targeted. The idea is to protect the park's diversity and at the same time do a sensible job of managing the elephants, destroying some families in order to save others. The plan was approved by the government a couple of years ago, but has yet to be implemented.

South Africa is sensitive to how it looks to the world. And nobody really wants to do it, for reasons that are distinctly human. "The idea of going out and killing these wonderful animals is not something anyone wants to do," Whyte said.

He just doesn't think there's any other choice. **SCI-AC**

## The African Game

"The African Game" is a hard hitting 3 hour video that examines the confrontation between wildlife politics and wildlife conservation. It addresses the negative effects of emotional anti-use campaigns and the successes achieved by African game managers. "The African Game" was shown on SABC 3 in six parts during the run-up of last year's summit.

**THE COMPLETE SET IS AVAILABLE FROM THE  
AFRICAN CHAPTER FOR R200.00 (POSTAGE  
OUTSIDE RSA ADDITIONAL)**

"The African Game" complements the Chapter publication "The Conservation Game – Saving Africa's Biodiversity"

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### 15 WESSA on Hunting in the Klaserie, Timbavati, ...

mals and so on. These practices are abhorrent to most normal human beings. It is regrettable that the hunting industry in general does so little to stop them.

3. In the beginning of the twenty-first century, any human being who willfully seeks the opportunity to kill, or who provides the opportunity for others to kill, has to be at least out of touch with the modern world, or at worst of a perverse nature. Similarly any official authority which grants permission for the practice is out of touch with its true purpose, namely genuine conservation.
4. Trophy hunting is “killing for kicks”, which is totally anomalous with normal human behaviour.
5. The hunting industry creates an imbalance between predator and prey. Similarly over-population occurs in protected farms and reserves. These conditions are then used as an excuse to “hunt” to correct the imbalances. This is pseudo-conservation tinged with greed and is unacceptable. The proposal that one should kill for fun in order to redress a perceived over-population is unacceptable, even as a last resort.
6. In any case, hunting will make the game skittish, which will turn away eco-tourists. Even if a small number of game habitually crosses over into the Kruger National Park, this is enough to make the point that the reserves may be spoiling the pleasure of visitors to the KNP.
7. The numbers discussed in the Scoping Report are not large. However if permission is granted there is no guarantee that numbers will not be increased.

From a pragmatic viewpoint, today's game farms and reserves are said to need to rebalance their stock according to the load the farm or reserve can carry. As stated above, WESSA sees this as an artificial situation set up by the hunting industry, but accepts that culling may become necessary from time to time, given that other means of reducing the herds, such as relocation, have been exhausted. In such cases, professional rangers should do what has to be done, and the carcass realised, preferably for the benefit of the local community. This should not be used as an opportunity for a pair of horns or tusks to be mounted on a wall. Experts must select target animals carefully, excluding alpha pairs for instance. It is irrelevant that the income issue is addressed in the Draft Scoping Report. One becomes sceptical about the true reason that the impact assessment is being carried out. Is it in the interests of conservation? The numbers hunted thus far belie this. Is it not an attempt by the owners and shareholders of the reserves simply to protect their financial positions? If the owners or shareholders find the financial onus too high, then they should do something differently or sell. Currently the reserves have on their properties a few expensive lodges which command a rate completely beyond the average South African. As a suggestion, a more reasonable tariff at more lodges might address the income shortfall. Otherwise, accept that privilege comes with a price.

WESSA, Lowveld Branch, strongly urges the Limpopo authorities to deny hunting permits to these reserves, or to any other, and to work towards the eradication of hunting in the Limpopo Province.

Chairman, Lowveld Branch

## HUNTING ASSOCIATIONS IN AFRICA

**Confederation of Hunting Associations of SA (CHASA)**  
PO Box 184, Bethal 2310, RSA, P 017-647-5882, F 017-647-4057. Consult CHASA for all affiliated South African sport hunting associations and contact these associations directly for membership information.

**Professional Hunters' Association of South Africa (PHASA)**, PO Box 10264, Centurion 0046, RSA  
P 012-663-2417, F 012-663-7212, [phasa@pixie.co.za](mailto:phasa@pixie.co.za), [www.professionallhunters.co.za](http://www.professionallhunters.co.za)

**Eastern Cape Game Management Association (ECGMA)**, POB 1344, Uitenhage 6230, RSA, P & F: 041-922-7618, [ecgma@global.co.za](mailto:ecgma@global.co.za) [www.ecgma.co.za](http://www.ecgma.co.za)

**African Professional Hunters' Association (APHA)**, PO Box 24919, Nairobi, Kenya, P 254-2-891809, F 254-2-890818, [ravnp@swiftkenya.com](mailto:ravnp@swiftkenya.com)

**Botswana Wildlife Management Association (BWMA)**, Private Bag 095, Maun. Botswana, P 267-686-2673, F 267-66-2671, [trophy@info.bw](mailto:trophy@info.bw)

**Namibian Professional Hunter's Association (NAPHA)**, PO Box 11291 Windhoek, Namibia, P 264-61-234455, F 264-61-222567, [napha@natron.net](mailto:napha@natron.net) [www.natron.net/napha](http://www.natron.net/napha)

**Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association (ZPHGA)**, P.O. Box 7240, Harare, Zimbabwe, P 263-4-708878/9, F 263-4-794015, [pangeti@zct.co.zw](mailto:pangeti@zct.co.zw) (Exec. Dir.) [keiray@zol.co.zw](mailto:keiray@zol.co.zw) (Chairman)

**Tanzania Professional Hunters' Association (TZPHA)**  
PO Box 3483, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, P 255-22-2666-6174, F 255-22-2667-692, [tzpha@hotmail.com](mailto:tzpha@hotmail.com)

**Professional Hunters' Association of Zambia (PHAZ)**  
Postnet 184, Pte. Bag E835, Lusaka, Zambia, P 260-1-251-946, F 260-1-251-946, [suedale@zamnet.zm](mailto:suedale@zamnet.zm)

**SA Wingshooters Association**, PO Box 11022, Maroelana 0161, RSA, P 082-565-9654, F 012-346-2204, [straight@iafrica.com](mailto:straight@iafrica.com), [www.wingshooters.co.za](http://www.wingshooters.co.za)

If your association is not included, or if address details have changed, please contact African Indaba, [gerhard@muskwa.co.za](mailto:gerhard@muskwa.co.za)

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Letter WESSA to ICS dated 13.02.2003

#### FURTHER WESSA COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL THAT HUNTING BE CONTINUED IN THE ASSOCIATED PRIVATE NATURE RESERVES.

The Lowveld Branch of the Society wishes to repeat that the comments issued on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2002, were the views of those present at that date of discussion. They represent the purely idealistic views of those who find that all hunting is immoral.

**The views expressed brought about a number of responses, both from outside and inside WESSA, and both emotive and sensible. As a result of these interactions, a more pragmatic view has been taken and WESSA's official response to the draft Scoping Report, dated November 2002, is now as follows.** [editor's emphasis]

1. WESSA supports hunting so long as it is sustainable. This means that numbers killed must not reduce herd or population sizes below sustainable numbers and never to the point that recovery is impossible. Breeding adults,

Continued on Page 15

## 17 Controversies in Kenya

Beginning of April, "The East African" carried three related articles - "Have Licensed Killers Become Poachers?" by John Mbaria, "How Kenya's Cropping Experiment Aggravated the Threat to Wildlife" by Michael Wamithi and "Goodall: Trapped Gombe Chimps Face Extinction" by Paul Redfern. In the April 14<sup>th</sup> issue Richard Vigne, general manager, Ol Pejeta Ranching Ltd, gave another – in our opinion more balanced view of the issue. Vigne takes exception to sweeping generalizing statements and the subsequent oversimplification of a complex issue. Vigne bases his assessments on his experience with the cropping program and general game management in the Laikipia area. He states that "the wildlife cropping program in Laikipia is well administered, well controlled and carried out with excellent scientific guidance that provides fundamental information on wildlife numbers, age, sex, spatial and temporal distribution that Tasha Bioservices argued was lacking in Kenya's wildlife cropping program, in their report to the KWS in April 2001."

According to Richard Vigne, Laikipia boasts of increasing populations of most wildlife species despite of the cropping maligned by Michael Wamithi's in his article. Wildlife population densities in the Laikipia region rank second to the renowned Maasai Mara. The Ewaso ecosystem (that includes Laikipia and Samburu) is home to the second largest elephant population in Kenya. Laikipia also hosts the highest Kenya populations of rhino, Grevy's zebra and reticulated giraffe, as well as the only viable population of Jackson's hartebeest, as well as an expanding population of wild dog together with significant numbers of other large predators.

Vigne also points out that legal national cropping programs produce only 2% of all game meat that is killed and sold in Kenya every year. The balance is derived from the illegal bushmeat trade. "It is unlikely that a ban on cropping would have any significant impact on the illegal bushmeat trade. Similarly, a total ban on the production and sale of charcoal in Kenya has had almost zero effect on the continuing destruction of Kenya's forests", says Richard Vigne, and that "in semi-arid areas such as Laikipia, where traditional small-scale agriculture is hugely destructive of wildlife habitat, sustainable harvesting of wildlife resource may represent the best method of providing people with a legitimate source of income, while maintaining the integrity of the environment. It should also be possible to 'add value' to cropping through the development of sport hunting." Incentives to protect game populations could influence the local 'host population' mentioned by Wamithi. In areas unsuited to traditional agriculture revenue derived from hunting would make the difference!

African Indaba also fully concurs with Richard Vigne's concluding remarks:

*"In summary, there is little doubt that in some areas of Kenya the cropping program has been poorly administered. These areas need to be identified in an objective fashion and solutions sought. However, in some areas (for example, Laikipia) the cropping program has been well controlled in an environment where game populations are largely on the increase. Important lessons for the management of wildlife outside national parks can be learned from success stories such as this. The truth is that if game is to survive outside the national parks then it will have to "pay its way". It will have to be perceived as a resource worth preserving, just like sheep and goats and cattle. The chimps in Gombe are under threat because their habitat is disappearing. That habitat is probably*

*disappearing because the local populations derive little benefit from their continued presence. Rather than simply railing against all and sundry in a manner prejudicial to rational, objective argument, the anti consumptive-utilization bandwagon need to gain a better understanding of the real issues facing wildlife conservation in Kenya Successful conservation of Kenya's remaining wildlife asset will require that current prejudices are set aside. The debate must become more detailed, more carefully investigated and much better reported."*

**SCI-AC**

### African Conservation Organizations

**The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)**, PO Box 394, Howick 3290, RSA, [mjp@futurenet.co.za](mailto:mjp@futurenet.co.za), [www.wildlifesociety.org.za](http://www.wildlifesociety.org.za)  
**Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)**, Private Bag X11, Parkview 2122, RSA, [ewt@ewt.org.za](mailto:ewt@ewt.org.za), [www.ewt.org.za](http://www.ewt.org.za)  
**WWF-South Africa**, Private Bag X2, Die Boord 7613, RSA, [lrichardson@wwfsa.org.za](mailto:lrichardson@wwfsa.org.za), [www.panda.org.za](http://www.panda.org.za)  
**TRAFFIC East & Southern Africa**, Private Bag X11, Parkview 2122, RSA, [trafficza@uskonet.com](mailto:trafficza@uskonet.com)  
**Namibia Nature Foundation**, PO Box 245, Windhoek, Namibia, [nnf@nnf.org.na](mailto:nnf@nnf.org.na), [www.nnf.org.na](http://www.nnf.org.na)  
**Kalahari Conservation Society**, PO Box 859, Gaborone, Botswana, [www.delin.org/kalahari](http://www.delin.org/kalahari)  
**East African Wildlife Society**, PO Box 20110, 00200 Nairobi, Kenya, <http://www.eawildlife.org/index.php>

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### 15 WESSA on Hunting in the Klaserie, Timbavati, ...

- herd leaders, alpha pairs etc. should not be selected. In this regard WESSA urges that an annual report should be issued by the APNR, giving game populations and the numbers and status of those killed in the previous year, to be distributed to authorities and Interested and Affected Parties.
- WESSA supports hunting so long as it is carried out in an ethical manner. This means that there should be an element of "fair chase". The use of zoo-bred or semi-tame animals, released into small enclosures simply to be shot is thoroughly condemned. WESSA strongly urges the hunting industry to police itself effectively. One of the reasons there is such antipathy to hunting is that the rogue elements, the proponents of canned hunting, are allowed to carry on, even though they are known. The whole industry is brought into disrepute. WESSA also strongly urges the Provincial Authorities to license professional hunters and hunting reserves, to police them effectively, and to enforce the law. Canned hunting must be outlawed and stopped by all provincial conservation organizations, as well as the industry itself. It is unethical and immoral and does untold harm to the image of South Africa as a pro-conservation country.
  - WESSA commends the reserves for their conservation efforts. However, there are many who will not visit reserves where hunting takes place, and the reserves must be aware of this. Further the game becomes skittish, thus affecting the eco-tourist experience. If numbers are maintained at those given in the Background Information Document, this may not be a problem.

**Dr. Simon Evered, Chairman**

WESSA-Lowveld, PO Box 3298, White River 1240, P 013-7500808, F 013-7500055, [slowveld@soft.co.za](mailto:slowveld@soft.co.za) **SCI-AC**

**20 SCI AFRICAN CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP DATA BASE**

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**21 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION RESOURCE MATERIAL ORDER FORM**

I would like to order the SCI African Chapter Environmental Resource Package (Textbook “The Conservation Game – Saving Africa’s Biodiversity” and Colour Poster “Sustainable Use in Africa”). Consult bulk discounts for orders of more than 10 units and postage costs for overseas.

Sets at R85.00 each, including postage within South Africa (enquire postage/courier other countries)

**22 SCI & SCI AFRICAN CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL**

I am a SCI International member, but not yet a member of the SCI African Chapter and I am herewith applying for membership (you must indicate your current membership number and expiry date in the top section)

1 Year Full (US\$20/R180)  3 Years Full (US\$50/R450)

I/We would like to join the SCI African Chapter as an individual/company associate for the year 2003 (renewals per calendar year, SCI African Chapter Associates Program is a Donor Support Program for Hunting and Conservation in Africa)

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I like to join SCI and SCI African Chapter or  renew my membership (indicate membership no and exp date in the top section)

1 Year Full (US\$100/R900)  3 Years Full (US\$275/R2475).  1 Year Sportsman Advocate (US\$50/R450)

1 Year Family (US\$130/R1170)  1 Year Safari Cub (US\$35/R315)

Please charge my credit card with US\$/ZAR \_\_\_\_\_ only

Bank Transfer (Transfer to: SCI African Chapter, Nedbank, Parktown Branch, Acc. #1944 149619, enclose/fax remittance slip)

My Cheque for ZAR \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed (cheque to be made out to SCI African Chapter)

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