



## Zimbabwean Chaos Tyranny after state disarmament

The humanitarian disaster in Zimbabwe has been described as a "man made tsunami." Many of the people in this long suffering country who have watched their homes and churches being bulldozed and burned by Mugabe's army and police are calling it: "the Mugabe tsunami."

The systematic human rights abuses and persecution of Christians by Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF regime are well documented. The destruction of the homes and informal businesses of over 1.5 million people in Zimbabwe was only the most recent example of the destructive policies of a callous government.

### HOMES DESTROYED

The initial optimism and enthusiasm at Independence has vanished and been replaced by

disillusionment, despair and desperation. Just in June, 2005, over 1.5 million people in Zimbabwe had their homes and informal businesses destroyed by Mugabe's army and police.



### A CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE

Collen Makumbirofa of the Foundation of Reason and Justice, reports: "The Zimbabwean government is a criminal enterprise that is guilty

of corruption, mismanagement, misguided policies, oppressive laws, murder, lies and institutionalised theft...the Zimbabwean economy has collapsed completely due to state terrorism, diabolical expropriation of White owned farms and massive corruption.

"Human rights abuses in Zimbabwe are considerably worse than ever occurred in Apartheid South Africa...freedom of movement and assembly has been curtailed... people are beaten and arrested for being seen in company of three. To those who work, more than half of their pay goes to the government through taxes... Thousands are rotting in prison...thousands who are being

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robbed of their possessions by the police, soldiers and militia, have nowhere to appeal to. Thousands are dying every week...because hospitals and clinics have no medicine. Millions are starving because their homes and means of livelihood have been destroyed completely...

"Mr. Mbeki doesn't care about the oppressed people of Zimbabwe. He has been denying

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## Why Do Criminals Break The Law?

Criminals are as much a victim as those they have victimized, right? After all, they do what they do because of poverty, or bad parenting, or lousy peers, mental illness or the availability of a gun, right?

Well, no, says clinical psychologist Stanton Samenow. Criminals are the way they are because that is what they choose to do. From his experience, Samenow argues that even if a criminal has a mental illness, they commit crimes because they

want to do so. Lots of people have mental illness, but very few of them commit crimes.

Samenow warns that criminals are not stupid. If they score low on IQ tests, that is usually because they could not care less about learning the kinds of things in school that are measured by such tests. They are quite adept at picking up on what will help them -- the law being a favorite course of study behind bars.

Also, criminals are quick to

pick up on psychological jargon and get good at feeding it back to the practitioners. In other words, crooks are good at scamming mental health workers. If someone thinks they are nuts, not a crook, and that will get them out of jail, then, they quickly learn to sound as if they are mentally ill.

Samenow warns therapists against listening to just one side - especially when the one side is a criminal (of any age) who lies not out of necessity but as a way

of getting a thrill from manipulating other people. Lying gives power. A child or a student can often con a mental health practitioner into thinking that a parent or a teacher is an abuser and should be brought under control in the criminal justice system. Samenow has found that without a third party who can provide a "truth check" of what the child or student accuser is saying, devastating injustices can result.

Continued on page 3

"To preserve liberty, it is essential that the whole body of people always possess arms..."

- Richard Henry Lee, 1787

# Editorial



**Charl van Wyk**

This year has been somewhat peculiar as far as firearms related issues are concerned. The last few years have probably been the worst years in South African history as far as issues of freedom are concerned.

The result of the Firearms Control Act so far has been the closure of 250 Arms and Ammunition Dealer's and the resultant loss of jobs for their staff. But then we were told by Minister Charles Nqakula where the government stood on this issue: "Government did not consider the economic effect of the Firearms Control Act, and will not consider changing the law if it is found to be adversely affecting certain businesses in the country."

International film makers have moved to greener pastures i.e. countries with more friendly firearm legislation. Tourist hunting has dropped formidably with one professional hunter admitting to only a third of his usual clients arriving this year.

The outright rejection of 71% (56,000) of new licence applications in a few weeks of 2004 and the claimed inability of the same officials to process 14,000 relicence applications in more than 1 year has caused its fair share of chaos.

The Appeal Board which did not exist until January this year, made it impossible to question the CFR on its stupid decisions of rejection.

The illegal Parliamentary

rejection of compensation as mandated by both the Bill of Rights and the Firearms Control Act was cause for much concern.

The most disconcerting has been the jack-boot tactics of the SAPS in harassing those displaying legal firearms e.g. museums, collectors and anybody else they can use in the media to make an example of.

We keep hearing about the freedom of the New South Africa. You now have the freedom to:

- have your car licence revoked, if it is not made of plastic.
  - give all your personal details to the bank - if not, your account will be closed.
  - no longer enjoy privacy as your personal information may be distributed to the highest bidder.
  - not own an optometrist's shop, if you are not an optometrist.
  - close down your pharmacy, because supply and demand are in no way related.
  - sell your farm for redistribution - if you do not, well, it will just be expropriated.
  - close down your MBA degree programme, if government thinks it wise.
  - not own property in SA, if you are a foreigner.
  - hand in your firearm, without compensation.
  - be guilty until proven innocent, in court.
  - have your home searched, without a warrant.
  - welcome doctors back to South Africa at a cost of R150 000 to have their qualifications recognised in their homeland.
- Please support GOSA as we host Larry Pratt at various meetings around S.A. in January 2006.
- Well, in spite of all this excitement, we hope you have a wonderful Christmas and please drive and use your firearm safely during this season as we celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ the ruler of the nations. □

Charl van Wyk



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## Why do criminals...

➤ Continued from page 1

Indeed, many people come from poverty, broken homes, lousy neighborhoods filled with budding criminals -- and lead good, productive lives. And criminals can come from wealthy homes just as easily as not.

One of the implications of Samenow's decades of experience is that the War on Poverty was doomed to failure as a crime-fighting measure.

Another implication of Samenow's research is that prisons do not make criminals into criminals, although they may increase their networking behind bars for when they get out.

Criminals like the excitement of doing what is prohibited. It is a characteristic they demonstrate often very early in life. Normal living is boring. Breaking the law is fun. One predator told Samenow: "If rape were made legal, I would find some other law to break." They lie not out of uncontrollable compulsion, but for the excitement of

manipulating and controlling other people.

Criminals can change; they can stop being criminals, Samenow has found. To do so, they have to choose to do so. They have to learn how to think about the future, and especially about how their actions will affect other people.

(To learn more about Samenow's findings and his book, **Inside the Criminal Mind**, you can listen to my interview of him at <http://www.gunowners.org/radio.htm> in the archives of my Live Fire radio program.)

Until criminals choose to change, they will be criminals and the rest of us make a huge mistake to ignore that simple fact.

And, sorry gun control advocates -- criminals don't care about your gun control laws. They know that gun control is only for suckers (their word), not for them. What does that make those who support gun control laws? Aiding and abetting

criminals is a term that comes to mind.

One of the legislative ramifications of Samenow's research bears on the so-called Our Lady of Peace Act. Anti-Second Amendment Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY) wants to add mental health records to the National Criminal Information database. The assumption is that mental illness is a predictor of violent behavior. Based on his extensive clinical experience, Samenow puts it very succinctly: "**All criminals are rational and -- crime is never caused by mental illness.**"

Of course, Schumer wants to disarm Americans and has shown that, for him, any excuse is a good excuse. But the rest of us now know the truth: all medical records, including mental health records, should be off limits to police investigators.

Larry Pratt

[www.gunowners.org](http://www.gunowners.org) □

## FIREARM NEWS

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# Larry Pratt to visit SA

Larry Pratt will be visiting South Africa in January 2006 to:

- promote/create public awareness of our newly established 'Gun Owners of South Africa' and

- research the effects of the Firearms Control Act and report back to his constituents and members.

Larry Pratt has been Executive Director of Gun Owners of America for 29 years. GOA is a national membership organization of 300,000 Americans dedicated to promoting their Second Amendment freedom to keep and bear arms.

GOA lobbies for the pro-gun position in Washington and is involved in firearm issues across the United States. GOA's work includes providing legal assistance to those involved in lawsuits with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the federal firearms law enforcement agency.

Pratt has appeared on numerous national radio and TV programs such as NBC's Today

Show, CBS' Good Morning America, CNN's Crossfire and Larry King Live, Fox's Hannity & Colmes, MSNBC's Phil Donahue and Dan Abrams show and many others. He has debated Congressmen James Traficant, Jr.



Larry and Charl at GOA headquarters - Washington DC

(D-OH), Charles Rangel (D-NY), Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY), Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), and Vice President Al Gore, among others. His columns have appeared in newspapers across the country.

He published a book, **Armed People Victorious**, in 1990 and was editor of the book, **Safeguarding Liberty: The Constitution & Militias**, 1995. His latest

book, **On the Firing Line: Essays in the Defense of Liberty** was published in 2001.

Pratt has held elective office in the state legislature of Virginia, serving in the House of Delegates. Pratt directs a number of other public interest organizations and serves as the Vice-Chairman of the American Institute for Cancer Research.

Pratt is an elder in the Presbyterian Church in America, the father of four and the grandfather of 15.

Larry will be hosted in the cities mentioned below. Please contact his hosts if you are able to organise any public meetings, meetings with politicians, radio/television programmes, debates etc.

Monday 23 January 2006

Johannesburg - Martin Hedington 082 392 9744

Tuesday 24 January 2006 Bloemfontein - Martha Dean 083 978 7279

Wednesday 25 January 2006 Durban - Frederic Alleaume 084 466 7697

Thursday 26 January 2006 Cape Town - Charl van Wyk 021-6894481

# Meer mesmoorde wys veldtog teen vuurwapens werk

**D**ie uitlatings van mnr. Bheki Cele, KwaZulu-Natal se LUR vir gemeenskapskaking en veiligheid toe 7260 vuurwapens by 'n skrootwerf vernietig is, wys hoe min erg die ANC het aan die idee van opperheerskappy van die Reg en ons grondwetlike bestel.

Volgens Mnr. Cele is bykans twee derdes van die vuurwapens tydens die amnestietydperk in die eerste helfte van die jaar ingehandig. Die Departement van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit het deurgans die publiek mislei tydens die sogenaamde amnestie,

en het die wat hulle vuurwapens ingehandig het nooit ingelig dat hulle in terme van Artikels 134 tot 137 van die WET OP BEHEER VAN VUURWAPENS, 2000 geregtig is om aansoek te doen om vergoeding vir hulle vuurwapens nie. Inteendeel, Minister Charles Nqakula en Kommissaris Jackboot Selebi het dit onomwonde laat bleik dat hulle daardie bepalings in die Wet met minagting gaan ignoreer. Dus is dit meer juis om van 'diefstal met valse voorwendsels' te praat as 'amnestie'.

Ek weet dit uit persoonlike

ondervinding: Die Vuurwapenregister sloer al meeste van die jaar met my aansoek om vergoeding en die SAPS 520(d)s met waardasie sertifikate wat ek ingehandig het, is 'verloor' totdat ek gedreig het om summier na die Onafhanklike Klagte Onderzoek Eenheid te gaan oor die politieke klugspel toe 'afskrifte' 'gekry' is en na amper 'n jaar na SAPS 'Regs'dienste is waar hulle nou oorwinter.

In terme van Artikel 136 van die Wet behoort die Registrateur van die Vuurwapenregister 'n Staatskoerant uit te reik het met

al die detail van die vuurwapens wat onder Cele se toesig vernietig is, sodat geldige eise ingestel kan word of aansoek vir lisensies in terme van Artikel 139(4)(a).

Ek daag Cele uit om te bewys dat die voorskrifte van die Wet gevolg is.

Niemand in die Regering kan 'n vinger na wapeneienaars wys as dit kom by minagting van die gereg nie. □

B Nortje

## GOSA Works for Your Freedom

**W**e are on the brink of global change. The United Nations has a disarmament programme to remove private firearms from all nations.

Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world suffer hideously through political systems, which have imposed a disarmament programme based on oppression and lies.

Nationally, the communist inspired African National Congress, is imposing a politically motivated disarmament programme that will leave law-abiding citizens defenceless. The Firearms Control Act 60 of 2000 legally imposes this programme. There is a war of worldviews on gun control being fought right now in South Africa.

The results of gun control can indeed be catastrophic e.g. Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

This period of our history is decisive. Are our children going to live as slaves in South Africa or as a free people?

You need to act NOW!

Everyone's efforts are crucial. Do you want to leave South Africa better off? Do you want to provide for and protect your family? Do you want freedom to pursue your ideals in a climate of justice and fairness?

Your efforts matter if you want to leave a legacy! Every one of us plays a decisive role.

At this critical moment in history GOSA will make a difference. There was never a better time. This is a cause that gives meaning to every life on planet Earth - fighting for the Right to Life.

This challenge is almost unsolvable, except that there are people like you, who are dedicated to fight this battle. So lets act right away.

You have the worldview that will ensure ultimate victory. The course of history proves that ordinary people acting purposefully have an extraordinary influence.

Never underestimate the power of determined people working in small groups toward a well-defined goal.

You have in your hands the ultimate means of victory.

Gun Owners of South Africa has been extremely blessed with all the ground covered and media secured in the start-up phase of GOSA.

GOSA has produced: a promotional leaflet, an operational manual, membership forms, a document of roles and responsibilities, a website, minutes of all meetings, a national strategy document,

media statements and a bank account.

We have had the following meetings (formal and informal):

- Women of Destiny  
Cape Town and Bloemfontein
- Deputy DG - Prosecuting Authority - Adv Welch
- Freedom Front Plus - Pieter Groenewald
- Gun Owners of America - Larry Pratt
- Firearm Dealers and Trainers - Bloemfontein
- Free State Agri official
- Democratic Alliance - Roy Jankielsohn
- Provincial Commanders Firearm and Liquor Control Western Cape - Supt's Van Lill and Visser

We have had the following media opportunities:

- Die Burger - over many months including front page article
- The Argus - Saunderson-Meyer
- Witness
- Live Fire Radio programme with Larry Pratt (Gun Owners of America)
- 702 with Tim Modise
- Firearm News

Two Paintball days in the



Boland have been enjoyed by those visiting and taking part.

Thank you to each and every one of you for your effort in making GOSA so successful. Our performance is nothing short of a blessing from God.

There is lots more to be done, we are very excited about our future. In GOSA we all take responsibility. We assume that dealing with issues are our personal responsibility until we find out otherwise.

GOSA will be hosting Larry Pratt of Gun Owners of America in January 2006.

He will be visiting South Africa to:

- promote/create awareness of our newly established 'Gun Owners of South Africa' and
- research the effects of the Firearms Control Act and report back to his constituents and members.

Do support the events.

Yours in the Firing Line  
Charl van Wyk

www.gownerssa.org □

# The Firearms Control Act - some facts.

## Introduction

The Democratic Alliance believes that the control and responsible management of firearms is important in any society and is especially important in a society as violent as South Africa's. Legislation is necessary in order to control the use and possession of firearms. A gun-free society would be ideal, but as long as we experience high rates of violent crime and huge resource constraints within the SAPS to deal effectively with crime, our citizens must have an alternative method of securing themselves, their families, and their property. Furthermore our country has a thriving hunting industry that is important for both conservation and tourism.

The purpose of firearm legislation should however be to control and manage legal firearms and not to disarm law-abiding citizens. In this context the **Firearms Control Act (FCA) fails miserably as it targets legal firearm owners and does not adequately address the millions of illegal firearms that remain in the hands of criminals who stalk our streets.** Furthermore the current problems surrounding the implementation of this legislation have left firearm owners confused and unaware of what is expected of them. The heavy handed manner in which collectors and museums have been treated confirmed the view that **government does not want to regulate but remove legal firearms from society.**

Together with the disbanding of the commando system, this legislation will leave rural areas particularly vulnerable to criminals, especially to forms of cross border crime such as arson, stock theft, poaching and other forms of violent crime against individuals.

Individuals who do not wish to renew their licences may carry out the following other options:

- Sell the firearm to another person who may lawfully possess the firearm.
- De-activate the firearm by a licenced gunsmith.
- Sell the firearm to a licenced dealer or hand the firearm in

to such a dealer to be sold on his/her behalf.

- Voluntarily hand in the firearm to the SAPS for destruction.

People who are abroad may renew firearm licences within 60 days of returning to South Africa. The SAPS should be informed of this so that individuals storing such firearms are given permits to do so in the absence of the owner.

## The economic implications

The Act has negative implications for various businesses such as firearm dealers and gunsmiths as well as the film, professional hunting and private security industries. **The implementation of the Act has already resulted in business closures and the loss of jobs, with the prospect of many more people losing their jobs as more of these businesses are forced to close as result of the FCA.**

Therefore the Act will have a potentially devastating economic impact which appears not to have been properly assessed by the government before it was implemented. The Minister for Safety and Security, Mr Charles Nqakula, replied to parliamentary questions (8 November 2004) on the economic implications of the Act by stating that **“no economic impact study was done”** prior to the implementation of the Act.

The legislation has already impacted negatively on the 554 firearm dealers and 160 gunsmiths in South Africa. Some of whom have already closed their doors. Certain rural provinces have already begun to experience a decline in foreign hunters due to bureaucratic problems and long delays at ports of entry into South Africa.

A further parliamentary reply from the Minister (7 October 2005) indicates that since 1 July 2004 a total of 11 038 foreign visitors applied to import firearms into South Africa. Of these 399 were refused because the concerned firearms were either prohibited in terms of section 4 of the FCA, or the applications did not have the necessary supporting documentation as required in terms

of Regulation 62(7)(g) of the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004.

The CFR reported to the portfolio committee last year (8 September 2004) that 2,5 million firearm owners owned 3,6 million firearms in South Africa. This implies that an average of 625 000 individuals would have to renew 900 000 firearm licences every year for the next four years.

Both the Minister and the CFR have now denied these statistics saying that it is much less. They are not however able to say how many licenced firearms are owned by individuals in South Africa. **The fact remains that the FCA has failed to meet even a fraction of the targeted renewals for 2005.** The Minister launched this Act before the SAPS or civil society was able to implement it.

## The right to appeal

In terms of the FCA everyone whose licence is refused has a right to appeal the decision. Although the process is time consuming, the DA urges individuals to use this right if their licences are refused.

There are still many outstanding appeals as a result of the fact that the Minister only instituted an Appeal Board on 3 January 2005, seven months after the Act was launched. The Appeal Board consists of Justice J.A.M. Khumalo, Ms Z.N. Nhlaysi, Mr S.D. Majokweni and Mr P.A. Mongwe. By July 2005 the backlog of appeals were standing at 14 365. It is clear that the Appeal Board will take years to carry out an effective appeal process on all these outstanding appeals. Meanwhile firearms are piling up in safes of firearms dealers.

## Mass refusal of licences

Many applications for licences have been dismissed with the words “lack of motivation” over the past two years, with no other explanation being offered. In reply to a parliamentary question (7 October 2005) the Minister stated that since July 2004 a total of



Roy Jankielsohn MP, DA

**33 890 licenses had been refused (76%), 9590 granted (21%) and 1209 (3%) still outstanding under the Arms and Ammunition Act (no. 75 of 1969).** This alarming amount of refusals has strengthened allegations of mass refusals by the CFR.

## The costs of implementing the FCA

The initial cost budgeted for the implementation of the FCA was R63 million. The Canadian government has however budgeted an equivalent of about R2 billion for the implementation of similar legislation in that country.

The costs of implementing the FCA to both firearm owners and the state has not been calculated and is expected to run into billions of rands.

## Police training

Local police stations are meant to have a Designated Firearms Officer (DFO) with a vehicle to implement the FCA. However these police officials also have other responsibilities such as implementing the liquor legislation as well. In many instances they are unable to assist individuals effectively regarding the various aspects relating to the Act. In Paul Roux which I visited, the DFO was taking current licences away from individuals as they submitted their applications for renewals. This left them without licences and liable for arrest. Regular police officers have also asked me how they must go about renewing licences for

private firearms.

An alarming aspect is that even though police officers handle firearms on a daily basis, they are incompetent to handle private firearms in terms of the FCA and have to complete additional training in this regard.

### Compensation

Individuals may apply for compensation in terms of section 137 of the FCA. The Minister stated in a reply to a parliamentary question (11 October 2005) that an individual may apply for compensation for a firearm that is surrendered or forfeited to the SAPS but not for costs incurred during the application process. No clarity has however been given on criteria used to determine such compensation. Individuals who voluntarily surrendered weapons during the amnesty period were not informed of, or given this opportunity.

### Conclusion

A credible alternative to the current chaos could be an extensive audit of all current firearms, firearm licences, and owners. This would be the most logical step in the first five years, instead of a costly mass renewal process. If this is however not acceptable and government is adamant about renewals, **then all existing licences should be accepted for renewal with the exception of those whose owners have proved to be incompetent to own firearms.** The premise being that the individual has been issued with a legitimate licence to own a firearm by the state and that as long as he or she is a responsible firearm owner, the state should protect this property. **Furthermore steps should be taken to make the renewal process more affordable and user friendly for individuals such as pensioners. Safe inspections by strangers**

### should be replaced by an affidavit from the owner and if necessary another credible individual.

The manner in which the FCA has been implemented and the confusion among the public over this issue has caused many firearm owners to question the motives of government in this regard. Government is seen to want to disarm law-abiding citizens through a costly process. Many people are angry since some firearms have been in families for generations and are seen to be cultural artefacts. Inheritance is not recognised as a reason to own a firearm. The cultural significance of firearms is ignored by the FCA. Through this legislation government has only increased the potential for civil unrest in South Africa.

We would however encourage all individuals who can afford to do so, to apply for renewal of licences and for new licences in

terms of the Act. Should applications be refused then individuals must make use of the appeal process. Lodge appeals to: The Chairperson of the Appeal Board, Private Bag X 811, Pretoria, 0001, Facsimile: 012-353 6036.

Any public enquiries regarding renewals or applications for new licences can be made to the firearms registry call centre at 012-353 6111.

Roy Jankielsohn MP, DA  
Spokesperson for Safety and Security

Web address: [www.da.org.za](http://www.da.org.za)  
Email: [info@da.org.za](mailto:info@da.org.za)  
Tel.: (021) 403-3084

**Firearms Forum**  
To take part in the discussion surrounding firearms in South Africa, send an email to:  
**SAFirearmForum**  
[subscribe@yahoo.com](mailto:subscribe@yahoo.com)

# The Adventures of Fred: Part 2

**F**red has a garage and spares sales business in Blackheath, Cape Town. Due to Blackheath not being the best of areas, and due to Fred's previous experiences, he now carries a .357 Magnum Astra Police. The revolver he bought on the advice of a police officer, and never had problems with its reliability. He wore the revolver tucked in his belt with his shirt hanging over it.

In this time of the second attack on Fred, his right arm was broken, and in a cast from his shoulder down. This state of affairs is however not conducive to good defensive handgun use, especially as Fred is right-handed. He has luckily worked with his hands for many years, and has the ability to fire the revolver double-action left-handed.

At this stage Fred only had the garage, so there was the front plain with an office, with money deposited through a drop safe, and the office had bulletproof glass. Due to his previous attack Fred was more security conscious, and money

from the weekend was not collected on Sunday nights, but on Monday mornings. Fred waited Monday mornings for his office lady to arrive, they would then wait for the front plain to be totally clear, would enter, Fred would lock the office door, and the office lady would draw all the curtains. Only then would the cash be removed from the safe, and the day would begin.

This day, however, Fred's arm was broken, and he had only the one operational arm. After he made sure there was no one on the front plain, he unlocked the door with his left arm, opened it and motioned his office lady to enter. While he still had the keys in his hand, and the office door was open, he heard a car screeching to a halt behind him. When he turned around to look behind him, three of its occupants were already on top of him.

The three men hustled Fred into the office, threw him and the office lady on the ground, put a revolver to Fred's head, cocked it, and asked him to open the safe. Apart from the man with the

revolver the other was armed with a long hunting knife and a wheel spanner. Fred considered his options: Comply and hope they would not kill them both or knock the revolver away with his good arm, hoping that it could be fast enough not to be shot, pull his revolver out of his pants with the same arm, hoping that he could get it out fumble free, then start firing double-action left-handed at point-blank range, at three men. Obviously having not much of a choice and having another life at stake, he complied.

The robbers took the keys from him, emptied his safe, waved their weapons around, and drove away at high speed. Fred immediately called the police, who were on the scene within minutes, and the car was found not far from his garage, with all the cheques and other papers that were in the safe. The robbers did not find Fred's revolver, probably due to it not being in the normal strong side-holster.

What were the rights and wrongs of Fred's actions, and

what can we learn from it?

- Fred carried a good and reliable firearm.
- Fred was more security conscious than in his previous attack.
- Fred didn't have a clear view of his surroundings, which is vital because people and vehicles can move metres in seconds.
- Fred didn't have a good holster, so did not know if he could get his revolver out fast enough.
- Fred had to make a choice to fight or give up, and due to every factor being against him, decided to give up and hope for the best.
- Fred worked with large amounts of cash, but had a fixed pattern making him a predictable target.

Not long after this Fred sold his garage, started a transport business, and hoped that this would make him less of a target to poor financially challenged, socially-disadvantaged, predators. □

Jaco Terblanche

# ACDP opposes FGA

The African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) fully supports the right to defend oneself and one's family against criminal threats, particularly in view of the high crime rate in South Africa. Responsible firearm ownership is therefore an important aspect of our safety and security policy. The ACDP was the only political party to include this issue in its election manifesto in the last general elections.

We have consistently voiced our opposition to the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (the Act), in Parliament, as **it did not address the main problem, being the proliferation of illegal firearms in South Africa.** The Act has, instead, **threatened to disarm law-abiding South Africans, denying them the right to defend the lives and property of their loved ones.**

The State has failed to deliver because **it does not have the capacity to deal with the implementation of the Act.** It did not take cognizance of the fact that streamlined and effective administrative procedures had to be instituted before roll-out could take place. This was repeatedly pointed out during hearings in the Safety and Security Portfolio Committee when the Act and its regulations were being discussed.

The **deployment of SAPS personnel to firearm licensing centres will seriously hamper normal policing activities.** With the escalating crime levels and existing shortage of personnel and resources, this is a situation we can ill afford. **The Firearms Control Act is running up costs of tens of millions of rands,** money that could have been spent on combating crime.

The Act has resulted in **further unnecessary expenses for the legal firearm owner.** The costs involved in licensing have made **legal firearm ownership inaccessible to law-abiding citizens.** It is clear that the provisions of the Act have resulted in it being almost

impossible to legally obtain a firearm licence. Ridiculous reasons are given for refusing firearm licences, resulting in a **huge backlog of appeals,** which



Steve Swart MP, ACDP

is aggravating the situation. This has also resulted in the **total demise of the firearm industry in South Africa.**

The ACDP highlighted the lack of resources for the tasks required by the Act. We have been proved correct. There are currently about 2, 5 million firearm owners who together own approximately 3, 6 million firearms. To date, the Act has failed to meet even a fraction of the targeted renewals for 2005. It is apparent that it will be an impossible task to renew all licences within the statutory framework, thus rendering those individuals who have until now been legal firearm owners, criminals in the eyes of the law.

This again highlights the impracticality of the Department of Safety and Security's approach, which should have targeted the holders of illegal firearms, and not make criminals of present legal firearm owners.

The Firearms Control Act represents **a blatantly unconstitutional encroachment upon our rights to privacy, property, life, presumption of innocence and self-defence.**

The ACDP will continue to hold the Minister of Safety and Security and his Department accountable, as we are determined to restore to our citizens the **right to bear arms in self-defence.**

Steve Swart

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# Paintball

## Geskik vir kinders van 13 tot 75!

Jy lê plat op jou maag, of wat vroeër jare 'n plat maag sou gewees het, in die veld, met bossies aan twee kante van jou. Jy is gekamoefleer van kop tot tone, met jou geweer in jou sweterige hande. Jy hoor die ander man beweeg iewers voor jou, waar jy sou gedink het hy moet wees, want jy bekruip sy geritsel nou al vir 5 minute. Jy kyk die bossies voor jou aan, sodat dit later vir jou smaak asof die bossies en klippe al self beweeg. Jy maak seker dat die veiligheidsknip van jou geweer af is, en jy maak seker dat die kamoefleerlappe om die loop nie die visier versper nie. Jy sien hoe beweeg die man voor jou, maar jy het nie 'n oop skoot op hom nie. Jy lig jou effens op om 'n oop skoot te kry, en dan voel jy hoe die skote vir JOU tref, oor jou rug, jou nek, en op jou kop. Dan hou jy jou geweer in die lug, skree "TAG!", en stap van die veld af.

**W**elkom by die sport van "paintball", waar kinders, mans en vroue mekaar skiet met verfballetjies en semi-outomatiese gewere, of die meer polities korrekte naam - met merkers of "markers". Paintball is 'n spel waarin opponerende spanne mekaar elimineer deur mekaar te merk met .68 kaliber CO2 merkers.

### Die Spel

Daar is hoofsaaklik twee tipes paintball genaamd "Bushball" en "Speedball". Bushball word gespeel in die veld en bosse, met bane wat bunkers en loopgrawe kan bevat. Speedball word gespeel op 'n toegekampte speelveld, met opblaas obstruksies waaragter spelers kan speel.

Met bushball word daar die meeste variasies aangetref, met "Capture the flag" wat seker die oudste en mees gewildste spel is -

Daar is twee spanne, elk met 'n vlag by sy basis, en die wenspan is die span wat sy opposisie se vlag in die hande kan kry, en na sy eie basis kan bring. Dit alles geskied binne 'n beperkte tyd, wat net die adrenalien beter laat vloei. In die spel word natuurlik so veel as moontlik van jou opposisie gemerk met die merkers, waarna die gemerkte spelers van die veld af moet stap. Intussen moet jou basis met sy vlag ook beskerm word, want vele spanne het al teruggekeer na 'n leë basis toe, en dan weer moes omdraai om eers weer hulle vlag te soek!

### Die toerusting

Eerstens is daar natuurlik die merker, waar met net soos vuurwapens legio keuses is. Jy sal jouself moet afvra of jy in die bos gaan speel, waar die spel relatief stadig is, taktieke van kardinale belang is, en waar jy

letterlik jou fantasieë van GI Joe, John Wayne of Bruce Willis kan uitleef. Die ander opsie is speedball, waar die spelers helder beskermende kleure dra, 'n spel wat baie vinnig is, en waar minder taktiek betrokke is.

Vir Speedball is daar egter die meeste opsies van merkers, en hier voer die elektroniese merkers hoogty. Name soos Mongoose en Diablo is populêr, met battery aangedrewe voerders vir die ammunisie, battery aangedrewe snellers, ens. Die merkers is helder gekleur, maklik beheerbaar, en vuur baie vinnig.

Vir Bushball is betroubaarheid in veldtoestande die belangrikste, die merker moet water, modder, takke, en talle ander tipes stampe en stote kan hanteer. Spoed van die semi-outomatiese aksie is nie so belangrik soos met die Speedball merkers nie, en hier word die Tippmann merkers sterk aanbeveel.

Die verfballe wat die merkers skiet is .68 kaliber balle, waar die magasyn van die merker gewoonlik 200 balle neem. Die balle bestaan uit 'n dun gelatiendop met verf binne, waarvan die verf uitwas en biodegradeerbaar is. Daar is talle soorte balle, wat internasionaal en plaaslik vervaardig word, en as so 'n bal jou tref is daar selde meer as 'n rooi kol.

Alle spelers dra maskers vir die beskerming van die gesig - die masker bedek die voorkop, oë, neus, mond, 'n gedeelte van die nek, en ore. Die masker besit 'n vervangbare lens, wat in 'n variasie van kleure beskikbaar is.

Bostaande is die basiese toerusting wat elke speler benodig. Per spel word daar dan balle en gas benodig, waarvan die

laasgenoemde by die veld of meeste handelaars volgemaak kan word. Silinders kom in 9, 12 en 20 ons groottes, en gee 'n paar honderd skote voordat dit hervul moet word.

Kleredrag is in die geval van speedball enigiets solank jy net vinnig daarin kan beweeg, met bushball is dit kamoefleerdrag, of enige klere wat moeilik in die veld gesien sal word.

### Hoe om te begin

Soos met enige sport is dit die maklikste om by 'n klub aan te sluit om te begin, of om saam met vriende te gaan speel op die bane wat orals in die land te vinde is, doen net 'n websoektog. In ander gevalle, soos ons hier in die Boland in die Wes-Kaap, moes ons met gebrek aan klubs self begin - kry ten minste ses persone bymekaar wat sal investeer in die toerusting, koop dit aan, huur 'n gasbottel om self te hervul, en daar gaan jy.

Op die onderwerp van kostes, is ongeveer R1300 genoeg om 'n intreevlak merker vir Speedball en Bushball aan te skaf, met 'n aanvullende R400 wat jou die res, soos 'n basiese masker, sal gee. Die verfballe kos ongeveer R380 per 2000, en jou gas kos R1 per ons.

Die volgende stap is om veld toe te gaan en jouself net te geniet. Die belangrikste aspek van Paintball is juis dat enige persoon dieselfde kans staan as om enige ander persoon te kan skiet, ek is al te veel deur jong meisies met hulle eerste keer raakgeskiet om te sê dat die persoon met die duurste hardware die beste gaan speel. Paintball is in wese 'n spansport, die span wat die beste saamspeel,





en die beste strategie het, wen. Ek het nog nie een keer iemand sonder 'n oor-tot-oor glimlag van die veld af sien stap nie, die adrenalien, die oefening, en die triomf van jou vriend/kollega/ouer/meisie raakskiet, is iets wat jy oor en oor in jou gedagtes afspeel.

Hoe vergelyk Paintball met normale vuurwapens? Eerstens, is die trefafstand van die merker nie veel meer as 30m nie, die balletjie moet nog genoeg energie hê om te bars, en die snelheid (normaal is 300vps) neem vinnig af. Tweedens, is die merkers semi-outomaties, met 'n kapasiteit van 200 balletjies. Hier leer jy vinnig dat kapasiteit nie alles is nie, maar om dekkingsvuur neer te lê is maklik. Derdens kan die standaard fynbos dekking bied, wat nie moontlik is met vuurwapens nie, 'n balletjie gaan selde deur 'n bossie.

Die spel leer jou naas spanwerk ook sekere aspekte van selfverdediging met 'n wapen. Die man wat nie getref word as daar van twee rigtings op hom geskiet word nie, is die man wat vinnig dekking slaan en akkurate dekkingsvuur kan neerlê om homself uit die moeilikheid te kry, en dan kalm kan mik en sy opponent kan uithaal. 'n Ander aspek is om 'n vinnig bewegende teiken wat op jou skiet te tref, dit

is beslis nie so maklik soos wat dit lyk nie. Ek het telkemale al gesien hoe spelers deur dosyne vlieënde balletjies deurhardloop sonder om eens skrams getref te word, dit is sekerlik anders as jou teikens op die skietbaan. Jy leer ook in Paintball ander aspekte soos om lokvalle te stel, manewrering as 'n groep, en dooenoudig ook hoe om weg te kruip!

Paintball is geskik vir enige ouderdom persoon bo dertien, en enige geslag, en is veral geskik as 'n ouer-en-kind aktiwiteit. Ja, en dit sluit die ma's in. Daar is 'n rol vir elkeen in die sport - van die vinnige kinders wat kan nael om 'n vlag te gaan haal en terug te bring, vir die semi-beweeglikes soos ek wat al uitgesit het en 'n groter teiken is om in die middelveld dekkingsvuur neer te lê, tot die onbeweeglikes wat kan skerpskutter- en basis verdedigingsrolle kan vul. Jy moet net die moed bymekaarskraap om weer kind te word, die "cowboy-en-crook" passie weer op te dop, en jouself te gaan gate uit geniet...

Verdere inligting en skakels na handelaars kan van die volgende Webtuistes verkry word:

<http://www.paintballshop.co.za>  
<http://paintball.co.za>  
<http://sapaintball.co.za>

Jaco Terblanche



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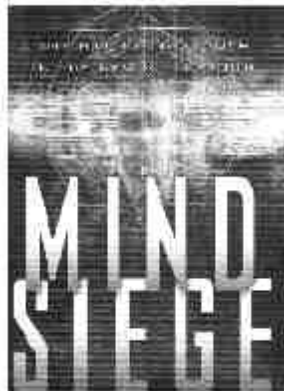
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Romans 12:2



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# Wapenvrye biblioteke 'glad nie so veilig'

Die Burger 26 / 11 / 2005

**W**apeneienaars wat voortaan Kaapstad se biblioteke besoek, sal hul wapens tuis moet laat. Die stad se biblioteke is nou tot wapenvrye gebiede verklaar. Mev. Charmaine Peterson, hoofbibliotekaris van die Durbanville-biblioteek, het aan Die Burger gesê kennisgewings is reeds buite dié biblioteek aangebring om mense te waarsku dat geen wapens in die gebou toegelaat word nie. Mnr. Gert Bam, direkteur van maatskaplike ontwikkeling van die Stad Kaapstad, het bevestig dat alle biblioteke in die stad tot wapenvrye gebiede verklaar is. Mnr. Charl van Wyk, 'n wapenkenner en navorser, het

gesê wapenvrye gebiede is nie altyd so veilig as wat 'n mens sou verwag of wou hê nie. "Geen wet, en dit sluit die nuwe Wet op die Beheer van Vuurwapens in, kan tragedies soos massamoorde keer waarin wapens gebruik word nie." Volgens Van Wyk vind massamoorde veral in plekke soos kantore, hospitale, kettingwinkels en restaurante plaas nadat dit tot wapenvrye gebiede verklaar is. "In 1999 het twee Amerikaners, mnr. John Lott and William Landes, 'n artikel gepubliseer oor die voorkoms van skietvoorvalle

in wapenvrye gebiede. Volgens dié twee vind skietvoorvalle minder plaas in gebiede waar verantwoordelike wapeneienaars hul wapens byderhand het.

Aanvallers kies sagte teikens.

"Altesame 16 Duitsers is in 2002 in 'n skool doodgeskiet. In dieselfde jaar het 14 regsliu in Zug, Switserland, gesterf en in Parys is 8 raadslede van een van die stad se voorstede doodgeskiet. Al drie aanvalle het in wapenvrye gebiede plaasgevind," het Van Wyk gesê. Volgens hom is wapenvrye

gebiede 'n teelaarde vir sulke aanvalle, aangesien mense in dié gebiede hulself nie kan verdedig nie.

In Amerika is daar tussen 1997 en 2002 32 leerders in die land se skole doodgeskiet. Dit sluit voorvalle in soos rooftogte, gevegte tussen bendeledes en ongelukke.

"In Israel lyk die prentjie egter anders. Onderwysers en ouers word in dié land se skole toegelaat om wapens te dra. Sedert die inwerkingstelling van dié beleid in die sewentigerjare het aanvalle in skole verminder," het hy gesê. Volgens hom is wapenvrye biblioteke in Kaapstad 'n risiko en gevaarlik vir almal wat dit besoek.

Michélé O'Connor



## Chaos met Wapenwet

**E**k het my jaggewere laasjaar April gekoop en gehoop ek kan my aansoek indien voor die nuwe wet wat op 1 Junie 2005 in werking getree het maar tevergeefs, die polisiebeamptes het my weggevoer en gesê ek moet 'n paar weke wag voor ek my aansoek ingee.

Toe begin die nagmerrie!

Dit het omtrent twee maande gevat voordat ek 'n plek kon kry waar ek die vereiste opleiding kon doen. Toe is daar probleme met POSLEC SETA wat nie gereed was om die sertifikate uit te reik nie, dit is nou dieselfde mense wat op televisie gesê het hulle is reg vir die nuwe wet! Ek het my sertifikaat ongeveer drie maande later ontvang. Die onderhoude met my vrou en verwysings het redelik vinnig verloop en my aansoek is 7 maande later deur Pretoria op die 4de Desember 2004 in Pretoria ontvang. Maar, dit was maar net die begin.

Ek het maandeliks navraag gedoen oor die vordering van my aansoek. Volgens die kliëntedienssentrum het dit deur die regte kanale gegaan en goeie vordering gemaak. Tydens die laaste oproep het hulle my ingelid dat my "competancy" op pad is.

Drie weke later het ek nog steeds niks ontvang nie en ek het toe weereens navraag gedoen. Die dame by die kliëntedienssentrum het toe gesê daar is probleme, nog niks is aan my aansoek gedoen vandat hulle dit ontvang het nie.

Ek kry toe die persone in die hande wat met my aansoek gewerk het en hulle sê my dit is na die argiewe toe gestuur. Hulle weet nie hoekom nie maar sal my aansoek aanvra by argiewe en my laat weet wat aangaan. Na drie maande se gewag is ek toe al redelik vies, toe praat ek met die kaptein en hy sê vir my ek moet maar gaan bid en hoop ek is gelukkig. Dit was die beste van alles en ek stuur toe die volgende dag my storie wêreldwyd per e-pos. Snaaks genoeg kry hulle toe my aansoek.

Toe kom die storie uit dat die polisiebeampte nie op een blad van die aansoek geteken het nie. Die polisieman gaan teken toe die blad en twee weke later kry ek weer 'n oproep om te sê die vingerafdruk op dieselfde blad is verkeerd, hulle soek nie my duim se afdruk nie maar my wysvinger se afdruk. Ek moes toe weer na die polisie-stasie teruggaan en die regte afdruk laat neem wat ek

sommer dieselfde dag gaan doen het. Drie weke later kry ek weer 'n oproep van Pretoria af, hulle sê toe hulle stuur my aansoek terug want hulle het nooit die vingerafdruk ontvang nie. Ek was toe na vier weke weer terug by die polisie stasie en het die regte vingerafdruk op die oorspronklike aansoek geplaas. Ek het gister navraag gedoen en Pretoria het nog nie die aansoek ontvang nie, hulle sê dit neem so ses weke, ek moet oor twee weke weer bel.

Wel dit is nou amper 10 maande wat Pretoria met my aansoek sloer en absoluut geen vordering daarmee gemaak het nie! Die leuenaar wat gesê het hulle is reg vir die nuwe wet is die grootste leuenaar wat ek nog teegekrom het, daar is verskeie mense wat die stelling in die koerante en op televisie gemaak het. Die hele lot moet sommer afgedank word! Was dit in enige land oorsake was hulle lankal afgedank!

Dat die nuwe wet nooit geïmplimiteer kan word nie is al ou nuus, almal weet dit. Wat my die meeste bekommer is dat die mense wat die wet in plek gestel het nie aksie neem nie. Dit bewys weereens die wet is in plek gestel

om die wetsgehoorsame bevolking te ontwapen, niks meer of minder nie!

Al wat die wet gaan doen is om my te dwing om 'n onwettige vuurwapen te bekom, wat glad nie moeilik is nie en veel goedkoper, en jy kry hom onmiddellik, hoe "cool" is dit! Dan hoef ek my nie eers te bekommer oor balistiese toetse nie, nog "cooler"! Een ding wat die regering moet onthou is dat dit onmoontlik is om in die land sonder 'n vuurwapen klaar te kom, die kriminaliteit is net veels te groot. Solank daardie element hier is, is daar nie 'n manier wat hulle my wapen kry nie. Maar nou ja, as ek so begin redeneer wat van die duisende ander mense wat nie eers die nuwe wet se vereistes kan bekostig nie, hulle het soveel meer motivering om 'n onwettige wapen aan te skaf.

My persoonlike opinie, is dat die regering hierdie saak vir hulself moeilik maak, maar nou redeneer hulle dat diegene wat nie wil hoor nie moet maar voel!

Groete,

Frederic



## Zimbabwean Chaos

► Continued from page 1

that there is even a crisis in Zimbabwe. In March 2005 his puppet observer mission declared the rigged parliamentary elections free and fair before they were even conducted.”

(Foundation of Reason and Justice).

As Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin observed: “It is not who votes that counts, but he who counts the votes!”

### PARADISE LOST

“Since Mugabe came to power, Zimbabwe has been transformed from an African paradise with a 4.5% growth rate to the fastest shrinking economy in the world.

Three quarters of the population live below the poverty line. Life expectancy has dropped from 59 to 34, more than 400 MDC (opposition) members have been murdered by government militias since 1999...the largest independent newspaper, Daily News, has been bludgeoned, beaten and bombed into silence. Foreign press is absent or rigidly monitored. Any real reporting is done with hidden cameras. Mugabe's anti-Western and anti-White rhetoric has increased...the US has labelled Zimbabwe, with Iran and North Korea, as an 'outpost of tyranny'.

### THE JAILS ARE FULL

The Zimbabwean government is intensifying its brutal campaign against its own people, arresting literally thousands of men and women who are struggling to put food into the mouths of their destitute families. It's filthy jails are filled to overflowing...a tortured, starving and **unarmed** people without friendly neighbours struggles to survive...prayer is strength for those who otherwise have no hope.”

**“Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man.”**

Psalm 71:4

### TORTURE

Amnesty International has documented over 1000 cases of torture by the Zimbabwean government. Nearly half of the Members of Parliament belonging to the opposition Movement for Democratic Change have been assaulted, mostly by the police. Many of the



opposition Members of Parliament have been arrested, some imprisoned and several have been murdered. A quarter of the opposition Members of Parliament have survived assassination attempts. Not only have opposition Members of Parliament been assaulted, but even their lawyers. Human Rights groups have documented literally hundreds of thousands of human rights abuses, including severe beatings, abductions, torture and murder, in the last 5 years.

**“If you faint in the day of adversity, your strength is small. Deliver those who are drawn toward death and hold back those stumbling to the slaughter.”**

Proverbs 24:10-11

### RACISM AND LAWLESSNESS

Zimbabwe Transport Minister, Chris Mushohwe, told a business conference that the government could seize companies owned, or run by Whites. Robert Mugabe has recently signed into law an amendment to the Constitution that will make it impossible for the thousands of White farmers who have lost their homes and land to contest

the take-overs in court (News24). The state-run media are continually broadcasting racist hate speech against Whites. The White population in Zimbabwe has been reduced from 300,000 in 1980 to less than 30,000 today. Many of those left are pensioners, economic prisoners whose pensions and savings have

been wiped out by Mugabe's hyperinflation. It is to such destitute people that our missions of mercy smuggle in food and medicines.

**“One ordinance shall be for you of the assembly and for the stranger who dwells with you...One law and one custom shall be for you and for the stranger...”**

Numbers 15:15-16

### POLICE TURN TO CRIME

Things in Zimbabwe have deteriorated so badly that even Police Commissioner Augustine Chihuri, complained before a Parliamentary committee that police officers were so poorly paid that they had to survive on bribes “to buy cabbages for their families.” The Commissioner also complained that state security agencies are paralysed by crippling fuel shortages. The Zimbabwe Republic Police announced the dismissal of 24 officers, including senior officers, for involvement in corruption and unspecified criminal activities.



### SOLDIERS TURN TO CRIME

An army officer interviewed by the Independent Foreign

Service, reported that increasing numbers of soldiers and police were resorting to violent crime to make a living. Soldiers recently appeared in court in Masvingo for going on a robbery spree using military weapons. Many soldiers had been sent home because the government had no money to feed them in the barracks. Many soldiers have gone for long periods without any uniforms or training equipment. Insiders in Zimbabwe security forces say that the situation is “wholly unsustainable.”

(www.africancrisis.org)

University of Zimbabwe lecturer and social analyst, Eldred Masunungure, has commented that these spate of security force personnel committing armed robberies poses “a serious threat to national security...Who will guard the guardian when the people who are supposed to be protecting the citizens are the ones who are inflicting pain on them?” (The Zimbabwe Standard)

**“Destructive forces are at work in the city; threats and lies never leave its streets.”**

Psalm 55:11

### DESTRUCTION OF THE FARMS

In May 2005, the governor of the Reserve Bank in Zimbabwe, Gideon Gono, gave a two-and-a-half-hour presentation on the economy.

In his Monetary Policy statement, Gono described the farm invaders as “criminal

economic saboteurs... Unruly agents keen on reaping where they did not sow.”

### ANOTHER RWANDA

“It's one hundred times worse than reported...many of you have seen the film **Hotel Rwanda** and what happened there by the world turning its back on the horror. Please do something about it now...!” The Whites in Zimbabwe are being vilified and targeted just as the Tutsi were in Rwanda.

## LUST FOR POWER

"The major problem of Africa is Socialism, an insane lust for power, unprecedented corruption and gross mismanagement in Black governments. The Western World is developed because of the legacy of Christian principles of government and economics. In most African nations there is no room for such free trade, free media and free elections. We are a very rich continent, but our governments are our problem and the philosophy of Socialism, which most of our people support in ignorance.

## DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE

Mr. Makumbirofa also challenges the South African President, Thabo Mbeki for criticising the United States of America for listing Zimbabwe as one of the world's "outposts of tyranny." In its article "America Right! Thabo Mbeki Wrong!" the Foundation of Reason and Justice states: "Thabo Mbeki is prepared to stand with his Marxist brother, President Robert Mugabe, no matter what. It's clear before the world that Mugabe is one of the worst dictators in the world. Zimbabweans are living in slavery...the land invasions was a government-planned thing...the majority of Black Zimbabweans did not benefit from the expropriation of farms. The so-called war veterans and youth militias who were clambering for land distribution are tools that are being used for attaining the goals of greedy and self-seeking politicians...hundreds of thousands of Zimbabweans have been abused, threatened and silenced. Thousands have been tortured by their government.

"The God of justice will prove Mr. Mbeki wrong before the world. In fact God is angry concerning the moral support being given to a murderous government. Mr. Mbeki must repent, recant his statement and stop supporting tyranny. The

mainstream media (superficial journalism) that has ignored the suffering of Zimbabweans is also ignoring the worst human suffering..."



**"You who love the Lord, hate evil!"** Psalm 97:10  
**A SMOKESCREEN FOR OPPRESSION**

Tapera Kapuya, a former Zimbabwean student leader, who now lives in South Africa, has testified of how he was detained and tortured in Zimbabwe, in 2001. "It's not Blair who razed down people's houses. It's not Bush who tortured people in Zimbabwe." Kapuya is studying law in Durban and is the African Secretary of the International Union of Students.

## JAILING JOURNALISTS

Cathy Buckle's weekly internet newsletters have described police attacking women in Bulawayo who publicly carried flowers with the message: "Choose the power of love rather than the love of power." Two South African trade union groups and another fact-finding delegation were expelled on arrival at Harare Airport. Three Zimbabwean newspapers have been closed down, including the popular Daily News, which was bombed, and more than 70 Zimbabwean journalists have been arrested, many tortured.

## MISSIONS BANNED

Cathy Buckle reports empty shelves in Marondera, yet large stacks of grain visible at the local Grain Marketing Board depot. Voluntary organisations and Christian missions which have done so much to support ordinary

Zimbabweans in the past are now banned. Only government registered organisations are tolerated. Food aid is being used as a political weapon, denied to opposition supporters and only provided to ZANU-PF members.

## THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM

Guest in the Shackled Continent concludes that Africa has: "Two big problems.

First, the tendency of African elites to spend other people's money on themselves...Second, the tendency to believe that Africa's problems are someone else's fault."

**"They promise them freedom, while they themselves are slaves of depravity."**

2 Peter 2:19

## STATE TERRORISM

Yet, President Robert Mugabe, needing a scapegoat for his failed socialism, and military adventurism using the ZNA army to prop up fellow Marxist dictators in Mozambique and the Congo, played the race card and



declared: "Farmers are enemies of the state! ... The revolution is yet to be concluded ... We have set the rules! ... Those farmers who resist will die!" In all this Mugabe was following the example of Soviet dictator, Joseph Stalin, who in 1930-32 launched the "dekulakization" campaign to "exterminate the Kulaks as a class." The Kulaks were the reactionary farmers of the Ukraine. Whole farms were razed to the ground, villages

destroyed, peasants massacred. Over 6 million died in the man-made famine under Stalin - but Communist control was entrenched. As Lenin taught: "Never underestimate the value of constructive chaos!"

Mugabe declared: "We have degrees in violence!" and "I will be a Black Hitler - ten-fold!"

While the country has spiralled downwards into lawlessness and savagery, Marxist President, Robert Mugabe, was being applauded as a keynote speaker at the UN's World Summit on Sustainable Development. At the same time his supporters were slaughtering endangered wildlife and destroying huge forests and game reserves in Zimbabwe. The brazen hypocrisy, of those who claim to oppose racism, enthusiastically applauding one of the most vicious racists on the continent of Africa defies belief.

**"Who will rise up for Me against the wicked? Who will make a stand for Me against the workers of iniquity?"**

Psalm 94:16

## PEACE IS HELL

Even under war conditions with total international economic sanctions, Rhodesia had the lowest unemployment and the lowest crime rate in the world. And nobody starved. Today, in peacetime, even with foreign aid, Zimbabwe has one of the highest crime rates, inflation rates and skyrocketing unemployment rates in the world. And its prisons and cemeteries are overflowing.

"Freedom" under Robert Mugabe in peace has proved to be infinitely worse than the "oppression under Ian Smith" during the war.

Dr Peter Hammond

Peter is the author of **Holocaust in Rwanda, Biblical Principles for Africa and In the Killing Fields of Mozambique.**

www.frontline.org.za

# ADVANCED BULLET CASTING By DICK BOOTHROYD

**B**ullet casting is a subject where obtaining information and expertise can take many years. Now in just a few hours you can learn what has taken the author decades of learning the hard way through his tried and tested methods. In *Advanced Bullet Casting* Boothroyd draws on his twenty-five years of experience, showing that contrary to perception, bullet casting is in fact a simple low-tech operation. This book is great for anyone whose knowledge falls short of Dick Boothroyd's invaluable experience in the subject as he clearly and logically takes the keen bullet caster step-by-step through the necessary methods and detailing of required equipment, unlike the academic publications, which are devoted mainly to bullet technology.

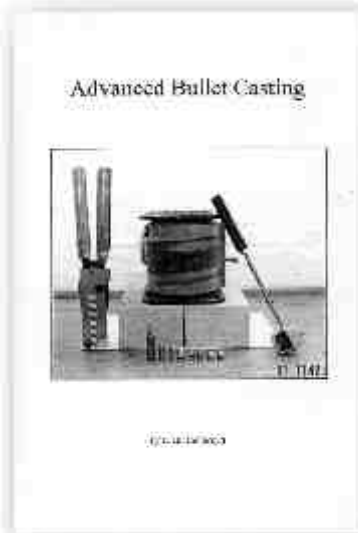
## Secrecy, Safety and the reasons for bullet casting

The book kicks off with a secrecy warning and looks at objection to work from home business permits, which are looked upon disdainfully, particularly because of the fact that advanced bullet casting is a firearm related activity in a society where gun phobia is prevalent. Valuable advice on bullet casting in light of the current abhorrence to guns includes a warning that there exists no guarantee that an honest citizen simply carrying out his hobby will not be attacked, as is the case with anything firearm related.

The first few chapters look at reasons for bullet casting, their subsequent cost, quality and availability. The all-important issue of safety is summarized well in the third chapter's practical tips that although obvious to many, may not be overlooked by some. Chapter 5, titled, *Bullet Alloy*, contains general descriptions and specifications. Information on alloy temperatures and sources of materials are precise, well researched and to the point,

leaving the reader with almost any questions he or she has, answered.

Included in the book you'll find out how to make new sprue cutters and the material you'll need, the various casting methods, including the effect of temperature on quality and output,



bulk alloy production, sizing and lubricating, as well as the exact reasons why you are doing the aforementioned, just so that you are left in no doubt.

## Bullet Casting Pots, Moulds and Restoring Bullet Mould Alignment

Chapter 6 details bullet casting pots, complete with "general principles", a focus on commercial electric pots, pots for rifle bullets, specially made pots, gas heated pots and Dick Boothroyd's very own recommendations on the practice.

The seventh chapter is comprised of a variety of excellent, precise and easy to understand information on bullet moulds, including availability, preparation, modification and details on a variety of moulds, while Chapter 8 takes the reader into the factors behind restoring bullet mould alignment and is complete with valuable and convenient visual aids so the reader can practically see in the photographs and diagrams that which he or she is reading about. Here, too, he lists the three

methods of alignment that are universally employed and what you need to know about wear and tear misalignment, factory misalignment, the designs of pins and bushings and much more.

## Making new sprue cutters, modifying mould handles, casting methods and bulk alloy production

Making new sprue cutters, the subject of Chapter 9 is introduced with an outline of the four possible reasons for making them and informs the reader with what he or she needs to know about the materials required and the methods for making them. Covered in chapters 10 and 11 are the modifying of mould handles and the various methods for casting.

Chapter 13 look at sizing and lubricating, answering the questions of 'why size bullets?' and 'why lubricating bullets?'

## Caste rifle bullets, gas checks, polywads, paper patching, heat treated bullets, copper plating and performance

Despite the books aim, which is to deal with bullet casting, Boothroyd also includes a chapter on cast rifle bullets, since the selection and purchase of moulds for rifle bullets is less than straightforward and requires a bit of knowledge if good results are to be obtained.

Chapter 15 to 20 assesses gas checks, polywads, paper patching, heat-treated bullets, copper plating and cast bullet performance.

## Casting vs. Swaging

The debate of casting vs. swaging is analyzed with a clear conclusion drawn regarding the best option. Before ruling in favour of one over the other Boothroyd presents the reasons for the method he is in disagreement with and provides the reader with a clear rebuttal, supporting the opinion for the method that he is in favour of.

## Barrel Leading, Cost Calculations and Misconceptions and Misinformation

In Chapter 22 leading Boothroyd starts off with general comments, factors in leading, The Glock Controversy and comments, further remarks and a conclusion.

Cost calculations are reviewed and prices are listed for bulk alloy production equipment, bullet casting equipment, lubricizing equipment and the alloy and lube cost.

As the book comes to a close Chapter 24 details Misconceptions and Misinformation on some of the subjects already dealt with in the book.

Concluding with sources and recommended reading, Boothroyd gives the reader sources of equipment and information known to him which may be of use to those who wish to further pursue bullet casting technology.

*Advanced Bullet Casting* is complete with dozens of diagrams, photographs and tables which illustrate and summarises the text, leaving the reader in no doubt as to what is at hand.

Although Dick Boothroyd says his book is not aimed at beginners who possess no knowledge of the subject, I as someone with next to no knowledge on bullet casting found a few internet searches - for definitional purposes - on some of what was mentioned, very helpful, leaving the book to fill me in on the rest.

The comprehensive and structured information the reader finds in *Advanced Bullet Casting* will take many endless days of searching on the Internet. And while there are many websites available as well as internet blogs where one can discuss and post messages related to the topic, this book packs into a couple of hours reading, what would otherwise have taken years to find out on one's own.

Garreth Bloor



# RENEWAL OF LICENCES

## WHAT DOES THE RENEWAL OF EXISTING FIREARM LICENCES INVOLVE?

1. You must successfully complete the prescribed test on the knowledge of the Act at an accredited training provider. On receipt of the training certificate from an accredited training provider, you must apply for a competency certificate.
2. You may simultaneously apply for the renewal of your existing firearm licence(s). The following renewal periods, according to birth dates, are applicable to a person who wishes to renew his or her licence:

Birth day	Renewal period
1 Jan to 31 Mar	1 Jan 2005 to 31 Dec 2005
1 Apr to 30 Jun	1 Jan 2006 to 31 Dec 2006
1 Jul to 30 Sep	1 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007
1 Oct to 31 Dec	1 Jan 2008 to 31 Dec 2008
Businesses	1 Jan 2006 to 31 Dec 2006

3. You must take with you the following documentation to the Designated Firearms Officer at the police station nearest to your usual place of residence:
  - ! Your original official identity document
  - ! The original firearm licence(s), permit or authorization, permit or authorization for firearm(s) you wish to renew
  - ! The original training certificate obtained from an accredited training provider
  - ! The original competency certificate (if already issued)
  - ! Two unobscured passport size colour photographs, not older than three months (only two photographs are required for all the firearm licences you wish to renew)
4. You will be requested to complete the relevant sections of the SAPS 517 (Application for a competency certificate) and SAPS 517 (e) (Application for the renewal of a licence in terms of the previous Act) forms. A prescribed annexure to the SAPS 517(e) form which is available at the Police Station must be completed for each firearm licence you wish to renew. The Designated Firearms Officer will take a full set of fingerprints for the competency certificate application.
5. The Designated Firearms Officer will issue you with a remittance advice (SAPS 523(a)) and direct you to the financial office at the police station to pay the applicable fees of R70.00 for the competency certificate and R70.00 for each firearm licence you wish to renew. The payment must be made by means of cash or a bank-guaranteed cheque. You will be issued with an expenditure receipt (Z263) as proof of the payment that you must submit to the Designated Firearms Officer for further processing of your application.
6. You will receive a signed acknowledgment of receipt (SAPS 523) as proof that you submitted the respective applications for the renewal of your firearm licence(s).
7. The Designated Firearms Officer will conduct a physical inspection of your premises to determine the security measures in and around your premises as well as your firearm safe to confirm compliance with the SABS Standards. If you have obtained a firearm licence before 1 July 2004 and you must renew such licence accordingly, it is not required of you to purchase a new safe - the existing safe acquired in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Regulations, is considered acceptable. If any safe do not comply with the requirements of the Arms and Ammunition Act, then a new safe conforming to the requirements of the SABS standards must be acquired.
8. On the successful consideration of your application(s), the Designated Firearms Officer will contact you personally to collect your competency certificate (if not already issued) and your firearm licence(s).

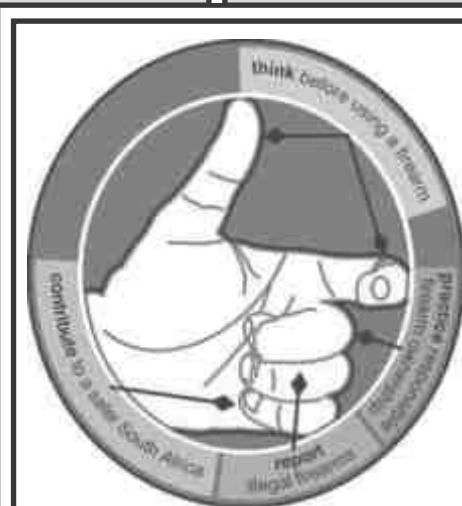
Firearm licences are valid for the following periods from the date of issue:

Type of licence	Period of validity
Licence for a self-defense firearm	Five (5) years
Licence for a restricted firearm for self-defense	Two (2) years
Licence for occasional hunting or sports-shooting	Ten (10) years
Licence for dedicated hunting or sports-shooting	Ten (10) years
Licence for a firearm in a private collection	Ten (10) years
Licence for a firearm in a public collection	Ten (10) years
Licence for business purposes	Two (2) years

## NEW LICENCES: REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A NEW FIREARM LICENCE

1. After you have obtained a competency certificate, you must fully complete the relevant section(s) of the SAPS 271 (Application for a licence to possess a firearm) form that you must submit to the Designated Firearms Officer at the police station nearest to your usual place of residence.
2. You must take the following documentation with you to the Designated Firearms Officer:
  - ! Your original official identity document
  - ! The original training certificate obtained from Poslec SETA
  - ! The original competency certificate
  - ! Letter of appointment as executor, if firearm is inherited
  - ! Two unobscured passport size colour photographs, not older than three months
3. You must thoroughly motivate your application and submit supporting documentation in support of your motivation.
4. The Designated Firearms Officer will take a full set of your fingerprints on the SAPS 91(a) form.
5. The Designated Firearms Officer will issue you with a remittance advice (SAPS 523(a)) and direct you to the financial office at the police station to pay the prescribed fee of R140.00. The payment must be made by means of cash or a bank-guaranteed cheque. You will be issued with an expenditure receipt (Z263) as proof of the payment that you must submit to the Designated Firearms Officer for further processing of your application.
6. You will receive a signed acknowledgment of receipt (SAPS 523) as proof that you submitted an application for a licence to possess a firearm.
7. The application form as well as the supporting documentation will be forwarded to the Central Firearms Register (CFR) for consideration.

After the successful consideration of your application the Designated Firearms Officer will request you to obtain and install a firearm safe that complies with the SABS standards within 14 days. The Designated Firearms Officer will conduct a physical inspection of your premises to ascertain that you have in fact complied with the requirements for a safe. Upon receipt of the successful safe inspection report, your licence will be forwarded to you.



## UNWANTED FIREARMS

### What should a person do if he or she is no longer interested in possessing one or more licenced firearm(s)?

1. You must take the firearm(s) and/or ammunition as well as the following documentation with you to the Designated Firearms Officer:
  - ! Your official identity document
  - ! Your legal authority to possess the firearm, eg firearm licence, permit, etc.
  - ! Letter of appointment as executor, if the firearm is handed in on behalf of the person who inherited the firearm
2. Any person who no longer desire to possess any licenced firearm(s) may dispose of such a firearm(s) in the following manner:
  - ! Hand the firearm(s) to a licenced firearm dealer
  - ! Sell the firearm(s) to another person who has successfully obtained a licence(s) to possess such firearm(s)
  - ! Deactivate the firearm(s)
  - ! Hand the firearm(s) to the South African Police Service for destruction
3. The process to voluntarily hand the firearm(s) to the South African Police Service is as follows:
  - ! You will be requested to complete the relevant section(s) of the SAPS 522 (a) (Surrendering of firearm item(s)) form.
  - ! The Designated Firearms Officer or Designated Member at the police station will take possession of the firearm(s) and/or ammunition.
4. If your firearm licence(s) is still contained in your identity document, it will be cancelled.
5. You will receive a signed acknowledgment of receipt (SAPS 523) as proof that you handed in the firearm(s) and/or ammunition.
6. The firearm(s) and/or ammunition WILL be destroyed. After the firearm(s) has been surrendered to the South African Police Service, you cannot lay claim to such firearm(s). This service is free of charge.

## TRAINING CERTIFICATES

### Requirements to obtain a training certificate

1. Prospective firearm owners as well as existing firearm owners, who wish to apply for firearm licence(s) or renew their existing firearm licence(s) must first obtain a training certificate from an **accredited training provider** and the practical testing must be done on an **accredited shooting range**.
2. In order to obtain a training certificate for the purpose of **renewing your existing firearm licence(s)**, you must successfully complete the prescribed test on the knowledge of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000). On the successful completion of the test on the knowledge of the Act, the training provider will issue you with a training certificate.
3. If you are **applying for a new firearm licence** it is required that you successfully complete the prescribed test on the knowledge of the Act as well as the practical test on the safe and efficient handling of a firearm. On the successful completion of the test on the knowledge of the Act as well as the practical test on the safe and efficient handling of a firearm, the training provider will forward your information to Poslec SETA who will issue you with a training certificate.
4. After obtaining the training certificate from an accredited training provider in respect of the renewal of an existing firearm licence(s) or the training certificate from Poslec SETA in respect of a new application(s) to possess a firearm, you can approach the Designated Firearms Officer (DFO) at the police station nearest to your usual place of residence and apply for a **competency certificate**.
5. The details of the training providers and shooting ranges may be obtained from your local police station, the SAPS website ([www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za)), or can be obtained from the National Firearms Call Centre on **(012) 353 6111**.

## COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES

### Requirements to obtain a Competency Certificate

1. You must submit the following documentation to the Designated Firearms Officer at the police station nearest to your usual place of residence:
  - ! Your official original identity document
  - ! The original training certificate obtained from an accredited training provider
  - ! Two unobscured passport size colour photographs not older than three months
2. You will be requested to complete the relevant sections of the SAPS 517 (Application for a competency certificate) form. The Designated Firearms Officer will take a full set of your fingerprints on a SAPS 91(a) form.
3. The Designated Firearms Officer will issue you with a remittance advice (SAPS 523(a)) and direct you to the financial office at the police station to pay the fee of R70.00. The payment must be made in cash or by bank-guaranteed cheque. After the payment of the prescribed fee you will be issued with an expenditure receipt (Z263) as proof of payment and you must submit the expenditure receipt to the Designated Firearms Officer for the further processing of your application.
4. You will receive a signed acknowledgment of receipt (SAPS 523) as proof that your application for a competency certificate was submitted to the South African Police Service.
5. The Designated Firearms Officer will conduct a background evaluation on you before forwarding the application for a competency certificate together with the supporting documentation to the Central Firearms Register (CFR) for consideration.
6. Should your application be successful, the DFO will contact you personally to collect the competency certificate. The competency certificate expires after a period of five (5) years from the date it was issued.
7. If your application for a competency certificate is refused, a refusal letter with reasons will be posted to your postal address.
8. You may appeal against the refusal to the Chairperson of the Appeals Board, Private Bag X811, Pretoria, 0001.

## NUMBERS TO KNOW

SAPS website: [www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za)  
SAPS Emergency number: 10111  
SAPS Crime Stop: 08600 10111

## SAPS National Firearms Call Centre:

Tel (012) 353 6111  
Fax (012) 353 6036





# Christian Liberty Books

*Resources for Reformation and Revival*

P O Box 358, Howard Place, 7450, Pinelands, South Africa, Tel/Fax: 021 689 7478  
Email: admin@christianlibertybooks.co.za  
Web: www.christianlibertybooks.co.za

## Shooting Back

Charl van Wyk was an ordinary Christian man until the day he was called upon to be extraordinary. The date was 25 July 1993 and the event was what was to become known as the St James Massacre. Charl was catapulted into the media's attention by shooting back at the terrorists who attacked the innocent congregation. Shooting Back is his story.



152 Pages  
R65

Dr. Peter Hammond, the

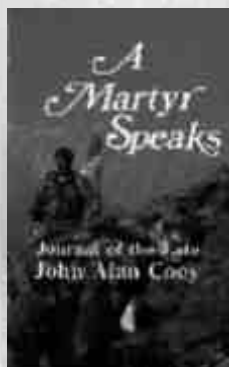
Director of Frontline Fellowship has written:

"As Charl's story so clearly shows: armed citizens save lives, but unarmed citizens too often become helpless victims. This book is most important because it not only presents a seldom heard first-hand perspective on a very key event, but it looks at the practical implications and what we can do to help save lives and prevent such atrocities recurring."

Shooting Back deals with the burning questions that plague all God-fearing people: Should we carry arms? When is it appropriate to defend ourselves and our families? What can we do when our freedom to carry arms is legislated away from us?

## A Martyr Speaks

John Alan Coey was a United States volunteer who served in the Rhodesian Special Air Service (SAS). His journal gives a unique insight to the Rhodesian Bush War and the issues surrounding it. John Alan Coey was killed in action in Rhodesia on 19 July 1975. This compelling story is told from his journal in his own words.

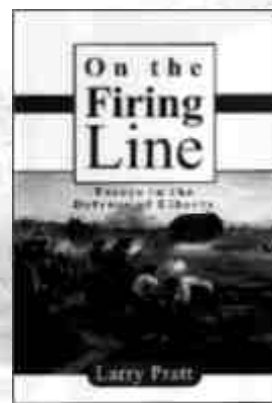


246 Pages  
R50

## On the Firing Line

Does Gun Control Work? Can It Work?  
How do we keep guns out of the wrong hands?  
What has happened where gun control has been tried?

These probing questions along with hundreds of others are addressed honestly and forthrightly in Larry Pratt's "On the Firing Line". This new book is a collection of columns and articles written over the past several years, essays addressing relevant issues that are still being debated today.



327 Pages  
R105

## Confrontational Politics

The erosion of rights that gun owners have experienced in this century should alert us to a problem. The politics of access has produced only access for lobbyists, not results for gun owners. After so many years of failure, we should not be saying, "Confrontation will not work in my state." Instead, we should assert, "Getting access has only gotten us shafted. Let's see what might work better." This book will tell you what can work to save and regain our rights.

The debate is really about control; who (or what) will control the lives of private citizens? Will it be the individuals themselves? Or will it be the government?

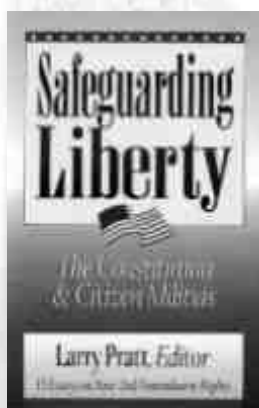


135 Pages  
R41

## Safeguarding Liberty

**Liberals want you to believe that the government is the sole protector and defender of its citizens, and that the right to bear arms is the right to arm gangs.**

Unfortunately, these fallacies - and others like them - are standard fare from the liberal media and left-leaning politicians alike. This collection of essays by advocates of Second Amendment rights focuses on the real issues: the Constitutional right of individual citizens to join together to protect life and property apart from the government, and the fact that it is people - not guns - who kill people. Safeguarding Liberty is a wake-up call for all Americans concerned with the erosion of their basic civil liberties, and it provides clear-cut solutions on how these most fundamental Constitutional rights can be protected.



362 Pages  
R120



All prices exclude postage and packaging