

## **THE HISTORY OF SHOOTING AND THE CLAY TARGET SHOOTING ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Written and compiled by Dr. Alec Kalell  
Updated by Sarah Kalell - 2015

### **INTRODUCTION**

One is reminded of the quote "An institution without a past has no future." The history of a sport is like the history of a family, a company or a country; it is important for the individuals to whom it is linked. It is important to know how an organisation was born, how it grew and to be proud to have been a part of it. It is important to know whom the pioneers were who showed initiative, perseverance and sacrifice in its development. In compiling the history of the CPSA I would like to honour all those individuals who were involved in this process, both alive and also those who have passed on.

It is also important to pay tribute to the ladies who were involved in our sport - the wives of our shooters. Although in the early days some did compete, most of them were very busy at club and major events preparing meals, serving teas and refreshments, running the bar, assisting with the squadding, scoreboard and generally running the administration. Without them our sport would have been the poorer and we would not have coped!

Challenging times lie ahead for shooting but we hope and trust that just as those in the past made their contribution so those in the future will rise to the occasion when the need arises. This document could not have been written without contributions from many individuals who assisted by supplying pertinent information. I have included a little of the history of the sport of shotgunning and how it evolved from live bird shooting to eventually the shooting of inanimate targets. It is both interesting and also defines the roots of our sport. South Africa was, up until 1960, part of the Commonwealth. It is crucial, therefore, to document the early days of the sport and its origins abroad, which were mainly in Britain.

All reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure accuracy of information and all information is supplied in good faith. The CTSASA cannot accept responsibility for loss or damage arising from the use or mis-use of this publication. Any opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the CTSASA.

### **HOW DID IT ALL BEGIN?**

Our ancestor initially used a club or rock to compete on a more favourable basis with his quarry or enemy. Later he developed more sophisticated methods by propelling missiles, and the development of the spear, sling, bow and arrow came into being. Firearms for both military and hunting purposes began to evolve in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The refinement of gunpowder combined with the development of a barrel that could adequately contain and direct the force of its explosion allowed a projectile to be hurled accurately over a distance. One of the earliest gun makers whose name still features prominently in our sport is Bartolomeo Beretta (1490-1567). It is possible that Beretta barrels were used in the hunting guns of Henry VIII and those of the Popes.

In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century Charles II returned to England and, using flintlock guns, introduced the French "Art of Shooting Flying." Shooting for prizes is recorded as early as 1474 in Europe. William Watts invented The Shot Tower, the first device to produce spherical shot, in 1769. Prior to this, it is possible that lead wire, chopped into small pieces, was used in the cartridge.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the percussion gun was developed. This in turn was followed in 1836 by the Lefauchaux gun designed to be opened and loaded at the breech with pin fire cartridges which were first produced by Houllier in France in that year. Lancaster's centre fire breechloader, using centre fire cartridges with percussion caps in their bases, was introduced in the early 1850's and the dangerous pin fire cartridge discarded. Although gunpowder was discovered by the Chinese as early as 800 AD, smokeless powder was only patented in 1864 in Germany by Schultz. The British gun trade evolved which designed and produced more efficient and beautiful shotguns. By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century gun design had reached the pinnacle of excellence in the manufacture of the side-by-side, sidelock and boxlock hammerless ejector shotguns. At the same time the over-and-under was redesigned and brought up to date. Due to the abundance of wild fowl and game available in North America, the pump and semi-automatic guns were developed. John Moses Browning (1855-1926) produced his famous long recoil semi-automatic and manufactured it in Belgium in the 1920's.

The sport of shooting live birds - mainly pigeons, starlings, and even sparrows - was very popular. These birds were released from collapsible boxes called Traps. The sport was known as Trapshooting. A description of a typical live bird shooting range was as follows: "There are five traps arranged at a certain equidistance from the peg at which the gun (or shooter) is stationed, and each trap is placed five yards from its neighbour, the whole five forming thus the arc of a circle of which the gun is the centre. The distance from the peg to the traps varies from twenty-two to thirty-one yards according to the qualifications of the competitors, and handicapping is arranged by diminishing or adding to this distance. A bird is placed in each trap, and to each trap is attached a wire communicating with an iron case (technically called "the puller") which stands twenty yards from the trap, in front of the gun. Inside the puller there is concealed a mechanical arrangement of springs, working on a cogwheel, to which in turn is attached a single string only. Beside the "gun" a man stands whose duty it is to pull this single string at a given word. Directly this string is pulled, it operates upon the springs in such a way as

to release at once one of the five traps, but which one of the five neither the man who pulls, nor the gun, nor indeed anybody else, can form the least idea before the actual fall of the trap itself. Prior to this system the selection of the bird to be released consisted in the casting of dice behind the gun, each dice bearing the number of one of the traps to be pulled. It was not impossible for the number of the traps to be thus communicated to the gun in a stage whisper at the moment of pulling the string. That contingency is by the present system also totally nullified. A boundary of sixty yards from the centre trap is allowed for the bird to drop in, after being hit, but the distance of this boundary need not be arbitrarily fixed, various clubs affecting various distances." Trapshooting was probably a British invention and was first reported in the "SPORTING MAGAZINE" in 1793. The article indicated that the sport was common in all parts of the kingdom but mainly in Bucks, Berks, Hunts, and Surrey. To quote from the report: "The most respectable meeting for the eminence and opulence of its members, as well as the superior excellence of their shots, is held at the "Old Hats" on the Uxbridge Road near Ealing at which many a gentleman of the first fortunes constantly attend, and some from so great a distance as Reading and Workingham, both which furnish a few of the most expert in the circle. Amidst the respectability of this meeting, we have observed even a condescending relaxation from the fatigue of official city dignity, and never enjoyed greater festivity, witnessed more exhilarating conviviality, or drank better claret and Madeira than upon this occasion."

In 1830 an English club called "The High Hats" was founded. The name derived from the method used to release the live pigeons, the rules required that the shottist place a pigeon under his hat and at a given signal he was to lift his hat to release the bird, replace his hat, and only then shoot the bird giving it a sporting chance to escape.

As live bird shooting was frowned upon in some countries, inventors looked to developing inanimate targets as a substitute. In England, shooting of inanimate targets was started in  $\pm$  1875 at the Ranelagh Club. In the late 1870's there had been many attempts to produce inanimate targets: - glass balls (plain or stuffed with feathers), brass balls and numerous other targets had all been tried and found wanting. In 1880, George Ligowski of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. invented the first clay target. He got the idea from watching boys skimming clamshells over the water. Later he got the youngsters to throw them into the air for him to shoot at. He experimented and went on to invent a clay target. The first public exhibition of clay pigeons was at the end of the New York State shoot of live pigeons on Coney Island in 1880. His first targets were made of clay and baked in ovens or kilns. They were extremely hard and difficult to break. Subsequently many different substances were tried including plaster of paris, sand, pottery clay, coal tar, etc. Names of clay makers included Fred Kimble - the "Peoria Blackbird"- made of river sand and plaster of paris. Al Blondel made the "Lark" which was mostly tar. Poor choice! Performed in cold weather but melted on a warm day. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century two brands of targets became the accepted leaders - White Flyer and Blue Rock - the latter produced by Remington Arms. The Blue Rock was named after a pigeon of the same name which was used in pigeon shooting. The bird was small, fast and elusive and thus difficult to shoot. A unique method of producing targets was developed in the early 70's. Targets were made of water which was injected into a mould and frozen - Ice target. Adding dye of any colour to the water would make coloured targets. Needless to say this system was not financially practical but from an environmental point of view most ideal. In Britain the first ruling body of this new sport was the Inanimate Bird Shooting Association (IBSA) formed in 1892. The first championship was in 1893 at Wimbledon Park. In 1896 at the fourth IBSA Championship there is a report that five ladies entered the competition!!

Unlike live birds, shooting machines now had to be developed to propel the new targets; these too were called Traps. Traps are basically a frame with a spring-loaded throwing arm. When the catch is released the spring causes rotation of the arm on which the target is placed. The target is then propelled into flight. Purdey is credited with one of the first throwing devices used. A rubber cord was used and it propelled a glass sphere  $\pm$  9 metres into the air. Later the rubber was substituted by a steel spring. Jones (1870), Bussey (1872), Bogardus and Carver also manufactured machines. In 1884 A.F. Martin of Davenport produced a machine - the Davenport Revolving Clay Target trap. It could throw single or double targets. Cogswell & Harrison developed the Swiftsure Trap in 1887, and the Jones Snipe Throwing Trap was also in production. Fred Kimble designed a trap machine to throw his Peoria Blackbird clay. At this time the Ligowski Clay Target Co. is credited with patenting and manufacturing the first successful trap machine. 1887 also saw the introduction of the Blue Rock trap. In the same year the Chamberlain Co. of Cleveland introduced the Magan Trap. It was complicated but an operator could control the speed and direction of the target. This individual also powered the machine by pedalling a bicycle on a frame. A chain to the operating mechanism connected the sprocket of the cycle. This machine was eventually supplanted in 1905 by the Dickey Bird Automatic trap. It was simple and able to throw singles or doubles at the will of the operator and at prescribed angles. It was electrically powered and remotely controlled. It ranked as one of the most successful machines of its time. M. McCrae developed the Winchester Western trap. He sold the rights to the Western Cartridge Co. in 1909. In the latter half of the twentieth century, traps were manufactured in most countries including France, Germany, Italy, Britain & America.

At the Middlesex and Surrey County clubs, clay target shooting was offered in the most sophisticated form as in the live bird layouts. The arrangement of the shooting layouts also varied. Fifteen traps were set out in five groups of three. The traps were entirely out of sight of the shooter and worked by trappers concealed in a trench  $\pm$ 25 yards in length. An individual sitting in a pit behind the shooter pulling a cord attached to each machine would release the trap. The competitor was not aware of which of the three traps would be released. A single shooter would shoot one target from each bank of traps until he had fired at five targets. Thus 'down-the-line' was invented. Later squads of shooters participated as the previous system was tedious. One wonders whether this layout was the forerunner of the modern Olympic Trap Range!

1904 saw the IBSA change its name to the Clay Bird Shooting Association - CBSA. Clay Pigeon shooting featured in the second Olympic Games in Paris in 1900 and also the 1906 Olympic Games in Athens. The winner at this latter event was

an Englishman - G.E. Merlin. In 1908 the Olympic Games were held at Uxendon. Four teams competed - two from the UK, and one each from Holland and Canada. During this period live pigeon shooting was still very popular not only in the UK but also Europe, Africa (Egypt, Angola, Mocambique and South Africa) and also in the Americas. Although there were now also dedicated clay pigeon shooting clubs, there were not many of these.

During World War I (1914-1918) there was little, if any, clay target shooting. 1916 saw the prohibition of live bird shooting in the UK. The reason given was that pigeon handlers might be using the birds to pass messages to the enemy **and couldn't differentiate between those catching them for this purpose and those catching them to shoot**. The ban was lifted at the end of the war in 1919 but re-imposed in 1921. One of the most remarkable results from the introduction of artificial target shooting was the establishment of shooting schools which naturally encouraged the further vigorous development of the sport. 1923 saw the introduction of the automatic trap imported from America. Soon these machines were manufactured under licence in the UK.

At the British Open Championship held at Waltham Abbey in 1924 the great American shooter Fred Etchen shot a two hundred straight! Nobel Industries Limited was actively supporting the new sport by offering gold medals at competitions.

Game shooters enjoyed the new sport and also found it to be of great assistance towards more accurate field shooting. King George V and his son, the Prince of Wales, used clay shooting to improve their game shooting skills. The Prince even installed a trap on the stern of the battleship the "RENOWN" which he used when travelling abroad. Some passenger liners including the *Belgenland* and *Laconia* had traps installed for the amusement of the passengers.

By 1927 there were at least five hundred gun clubs in the UK and it was decided to form a new governing body - The Clay Pigeon Shooting Association (CPSA) of Great Britain. An Englishman named Bill Ellicott originally started shooting at glass balls and killed 100 straight. They were thrown from a Bogardus Trap. He commenced shooting clays in 1892 and won the Clay Target Shooting Championship of Great Britain in 1900, 1903, 1906, 1907, 1912, 1926 and finally in 1928 when he was 71. He died in 1933 at the age of 76. One of his quotes was: "Absolute concentration of the work in hand is necessary. No diversion such as a loud conversation by spectators should affect a competitor, but a spirit of conquest and victory should be developed".

Unlike trap shooting, which was a British invention, the Americans developed Skeet. It is a relatively young discipline that was invented in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Little did a chicken farmer realise what an important role he would play in the development of this discipline. The sport of skeet shooting started about 1910 on the grounds of the Glen Rock Kennels at Andover, Massachusetts. The late Charles E. Davies, a retired Boston Businessman, owned the kennels. An avid upland game hunter and a crack shot, Charles Davies was also a perfectionist who went to lengths unheard-of in those days in trying to improve his accuracy with a shotgun. He had two handy assistants - his son Henry and Henry's friend, Bill Foster. Henry and Bill were boyhood companions in the years between 1910 and 1915, and spent a good deal of time grouse hunting. In exchange for this privilege, the elder Davies pressed the boys into service from time to time to help him improve his shooting. Frequently, on missing a shot in the field, he would have them set up the old "Expert" trap, which he kept bolted to a plank, then he would position himself as he had been for the bird he missed. While the boys threw targets for him, Mr. Davies would fire away until he was smoking them one after another. In time, all three of them had a habit of correcting shooting faults with clay targets. One winter evening around 1915, while sitting at the dinner table, the duo got into a discussion about how to systemise this idea of shooting at targets from different positions so that each shooter would have exactly the same chance at each target. The result was a design for a shooting field, which they showed to Bill Foster the next day. The design was laid out on the kennel grounds, and consisted of a circle with a twenty five-yard radius that had twelve positions marked on the circumference, like the numbers on the face of a clock. The trap was staked down at 12 o'clock and positioned so it would throw clay targets over 6 o'clock position. Starting at the 12 o'clock position, each shooter fired two shots from each of the twelve stations. Then he walked to the centre of the circle with the single shell left over from his original box of twenty-five, and shot this close-range, incoming target. For the next few years this sport was avidly practised by the threesome who had dubbed it "shooting around the clock", and they worked hard at it as practice for the hunting season. Gradually the three shooters became aware of a defect in their scheme. Occasionally a target would pass right through the shot charge without being hit, indicating that the shot had scattered too widely by the time it reached the target. The radius of their circle was a little too large, putting these targets out of range. So, in 1923, they reduced the radius to twenty yards to prevent such misses. For safety, the "clock" field required about 500 yards square of terrain to accommodate pellets fired in all directions. That was fine - until Mr. Davies' neighbour, John Hall, decided to go into the chicken business. As a result, a village of white hen houses cropped up in clear view of stations 7 to 11, and half the circle had to be abandoned. Bill Foster solved this problem by setting up a second trap at 6 o'clock. At the same time the stations were renumbered, so that 6 became 1; 12 became 7, and so on for the stations in between, the midfield station being numbered 8. With this arrangement, the same target angles were provided by the semicircle that the whole clock had previously afforded. Here were the basic elements of a modern skeet field, including the dimensions. Both the clock and later the half-clock were providing the threesome with excellent field practice, for they were getting shots from all the angles - straightaways, crossing shots and incomers, with targets thrown from both right to left and left to right. But slowly they grew aware that there was one field shot their design didn't provide for. This was a bird flying across fifteen feet or more above the ground. A shot that appears to be going slowly down hill as the shooter prepares to fire. Here the targets were *not* duplicating the field situation, because both traps were at ground level and the targets were shot while still on the rise. To compensate for this situation, Henry Davies and Bill Foster built an elevated structure for the trap at Station 1. The "structure" was an elm trunk about fifteen feet high with the trap fixed atop it. Bill Foster, by now an

editor and outdoor writer with *National Sportsman*, decided to share the field idea with the shooting public at large. The announcement appeared in 1926, both in the *Sportsman* and in *Hunting and Fishing*, along with a contest that featured a \$100 cash prize for the best name for the new game. Mrs. Gertrude Hurlbutt of Dayton, Montana, walked off with the prize for her suggestion - "skeet", an old Scandinavian relative of the English word "shoot". It didn't take long for people to catch on to the idea that there were records to be set and broken in this new game. The very year of the launching, H.J. Jackson Jnr., of Garner, North Carolina became the first man ever to break twenty-five targets straight. As evidence of faith in the new sport the Remington Arms Company established an experiment field the following year that became the forerunner of *Lordship*, its gun club.

The National Skeet Shooting Association was formed in 1927, with W.H. Foster as President and a set of rules and regulations prepared. In 1936, the official skeet layout was altered as a safety precaution; the target lines were set to cross at a point 18 feet outside station 8, instead of directly above it. This helped to avoid shooters being struck by the pieces of a broken incoming target. Since trappers in the trap houses released the targets, confusion sometimes arose as to which target to throw. Calling "Pull" for the high house and "Mark" for the low house solved this problem. In 1935, the first national skeet championship was held. L.S. Pratt of Indianapolis won with 244/250. Dick Shaugnessy, a 14-year-old boy from Boston was the winner in 1936 with 248/250. In 1938, Henry Joy of Detroit turned out the first perfect skeet score of 250 in Tulsa. Skeet has become an increasingly popular sport. Today there are skeet fields all over the world for it is now an Olympic sport as well, along with trapshooting. Aside from fulfilling its original intention of helping shooters everywhere to improve their field shooting, skeet today is also an intensely competitive sport as the new names and new records that appear on the record books each year testify.

In 1927 skeet was introduced to the shooting fraternity in the UK. Guns had to be altered because they were tightly choked which was needed for trap shooting. It is recorded that a Major Northover, who played an important part in the Bisley Gun Club, sawed off the barrels of his gun at a competition to eliminate the chokings! At the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 clay shooting again came to a halt. Just as in the U.S.A. a small band of clay shooters were enrolled in the R.A.F. to instruct fighter pilots and air gunners in the art of clay breaking to teach them swing and lead. Clay pigeon shooting started again after the war in 1946/47.

From the records it would appear that the first skeet shot in this country was American skeet under the NSSA. In 1964 we switched over to international skeet under the rules of the then International Shooting Union (ISU). This form of skeet brought in a number of variables not previously encountered viz. up to 3 second delay on appearance of target; gun stock on waistline until target appeared; faster targets. By the early 90's the numbers of individuals shooting skeet had dwindled markedly and to reintroduce the spark into the discipline the CPSA decided to switch over to English skeet in 1994. This was very similar to American skeet with the only difference being that a double is shot on stand four and no targets are taken on stand eight. This form of skeet was shot until 1998. In 1999 South African "skeet" was introduced in the hope of drawing increasing numbers of new shooters to skeet. In so doing we believed we would strengthen our ISSF participation. The rules complied with ISSF except that the gun position was optional; there was no time delay and the distance was reduced to 55 metres. It was thus a mixture of the ISSF and American versions. Regrettably this system was not popular and so in 2000 having gone full circle, we once again embraced NSSA rules. Initially only individuals participated internationally, but in 2003 the first team travelled to America.

It is of interest to note how the targets were released from the High and Low houses in the 50's and 60's. The machines were hand loaded and the release triggers were connected via cabling to a central point behind station four where a trapper would control two levers, one for each trap. On the call the relevant lever would be activated to release the target. With the introduction of ISU skeet it was now necessary to have a timed delay, and to accommodate this new regulation a gramophone turntable was placed in front of the puller. This was graduated to allow for a 1,2 or 3 second delay. On calling for the target the puller would activate the relevant lever as the timer indicator crossed the next second point. This system was however flawed in that the operator could release the target at his discretion!!

The 70's saw the introduction of automatic trap machines and electronic skeet timers.

## **HISTORY OF THE SPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The history of clay shooting in our country is somewhat sketchy. However, by delving into the minutes of clubs and personal communication with numerous helpful individuals, a broad outline is obtainable for the end of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century. With the formation of the Clay Pigeon Shooting Association in 1954, the task becomes easier, and as formulated structures were put into place after 1972 record keeping improved dramatically.

The discovery of diamonds in Kimberley (1867) and gold on the Reef (1886) drew men from all over the world and these brought with them their guns and dogs. Unlike the sport abroad, development did not appear to be that closely linked with live pigeon shooting, but rather to field trial clubs or organisations that catered for the shooter and his dogs or *de novo*. The first competitions to select the best hunting dogs had started in the UK at Channock Close, an estate near Stafford in 1866. It spread to Memphis, Tennessee in the USA in 1874. At the same time it also became popular in Italy, France & Germany. Approximately 42 years after the first field trial in the UK a John McIlveen, an avid hunter and lover of hunting

dogs, together with a handful of similarly motivated individuals formed the South African Field Trial Club (SAFTC) on the Reef. The first field trials took place on August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1908 on the Vereeniging Estate.

Live pigeon shooting occurred late in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Kimberley. An article in the *Diamond News* and G.W. (*Government Gazette*) reported on 23/05/1876 that a live pigeon shoot would be held in honour of the Queen's birthday! Also in the *Diamond Fields* on 15/06/1877 a challenge competition was to be held at the Racecourse. Messrs Coltman & Kennedy vs. Messrs. Pitt & Truter for the sum of L50. Another match was to be held between Messrs. Bradshaw & Walshe. In the first match there would be 15 birds each at 27 yards. Truter killed all his birds and Pitt 13 ex 15 - total 28 birds. Kennedy missed 2 birds and Coltman 3 - total 25. Match won by Truter & Pitt 28 to 25. In the second match J.J. Walshe killed 9 ex 10 and Bradshaw 8 ex 10. In 1890 a live pigeon-shooting club was established at de Beers and in 1903 the Hurlingham Gun Club was founded also in Kimberley.

The club President was Mr. Justice Lange.

Vice-Presidents: - Lt.Col. Mills - Commandant of Kimberley;  
Mr. W.R. Piers - R.M.;  
Lt.Col Harris - C.M.G.;  
Mr. J.A. Hill - M.L.A.;  
Capt. Jenner - Head of Detectives Kimberley Police.  
Hon. Secretaries: Messrs H.J. Sanders and D. Skirving;  
Hon. Treasurer: T.W. Harker;  
Committee: Lt.Col. Finlayson C.M.G; Mr. Alpheus Williams; Dr. Matias;  
Tidd-Pratt T.W. Lawrence Jnr, L. Abrahams, W. Fischer.

There were 80 members in the club and the yearly subscription was one guinea. Live bird shooting also occurred in Natal as early as 1905. Kenneth Philipson, (grandfather of Garry Geissler) won the President's Cup in that year for live pigeon shooting.

Initially there was no formal body controlling the sport in the country, but there was a loose association between clubs, and interclub competitions were held for which companies and competitors of the day presented trophies. In 1947 Jack Ferguson, Chairman of the SAFTC, mooted the idea of forming a federation of clay pigeon shooting clubs. A meeting of clubs was called on 24<sup>th</sup> September of that year but nothing further transpired. The first Transvaal Open championship was held in 1949 at the Pretoria Skeet Club, whilst the first South African Skeet Championship was held at the Westville Skeet Shooting Club near Durban in 1952. At the time of the second South African Skeet Championship also held at Westville in 1953, a meeting was called at which the following clubs were present - Pretoria Skeet Club, South African Field and Trial Club, Eshowe Clay Pigeon Club, Durban Gun Club, Boston Rifle Association and Westville Skeet Shooting Club. It was proposed that a National Association be formed - to be called the Southern African Clay Pigeon shooting Association. Messrs. Ernie Dorling and Spencer Greaves of the Pretoria Skeet Club were mandated to draw up a constitution to be submitted for consideration by other clubs who were invited to join the new national body. Invitations were to be sent to all gun clubs in Southern Africa from the Cape to Nairobi. The birth of the Clay Pigeon Shooting Association of Southern African occurred on 4<sup>th</sup> September 1954 when the persons mandated to draw up a constitution reported back to the next meeting of the clubs. The first executive members elected were:

Chairman Mr. E.H. (Ernie) Dorling;  
Secretary Mr. S.F.T. (Spencer) Greaves;  
Vice Chairman Mr. H.C. Maddison.

Dr. Mike Hearn succeeded Mr. Ernie Dorling as Chairman and in turn was followed by Mr. Hein Peeters in 1965. Mr. Spencer Greaves remained as Secretary for 10 years until his death in 1964 when Mr. Chris Oberholzer was elected to this position. Dr. Alec Kalell became a member of the Exco in 1969 and was elected as Vice Chairman of the Association in 1971. He was elected as Chairman in 1972. At the 1972 AGM a new constitution was adopted and for the first time individuals would become members of the Association. It was now possible to levy subscriptions which had the effect of improving the financial position of the C.P.S.A. At this meeting Mrs. Joan Taylor was elected as Secretary/Treasurer. She remained in this position until 1993 when she retired. Miss Sarah Bayley took up the post of Secretary/Treasurer and retains this position (now titled Executive Officer) to the present time. Dr. Kalell remained in the chair until 1996 standing down during 1990/91 when Mr. H.de Klerk assumed office. Mr. Cyril Emphy was elected as President in the early 1970's. He resigned this position in 1973 and Mr. Wim Peeters was elected. Mr. Wim Peeters held this office until 1977. From 1978 to 1986 Mr. Brian O'c Wegner was President of the CPSA. The nomenclature of the office bearers was altered from the British to the European format in 1987. The Chairman assumed the post of President and eminent persons were given the honorary position of Patron of the Association. With the change in nomenclature Dr. A. Kalell was elected as President and Mr.A.H. Grace as Patron. Messrs. A.C. Emphy, W. Peeters and B. O'c Wegner were elected as Life Vice Presidents. During Mr. H. de Klerk's term as President Dr. A. Kalell was Patron of the Association and elected as a Life Vice President. Mr. Costa Halkias assumed the office of President in 1996 and in turn was followed by Mr. Malcolm McClelland in 2003. The following were Vice Chairmen from 1972 to 1986:

Mr. Paddy Herbert; Mr. Walter Murray; Mr. Alex Miller; Mr. Bill Bartholomew; Mr. Eric Hains; Mr. Dave Reynolds; Mr. Gus Rohde.

All these gentlemen rendered valuable service to the Association and served with distinction. From 1972 things changed drastically in the Association. A secretariat was created which Mrs. Taylor operated from her home in Durban North. Initially this was on an honorary basis and Mrs. Taylor received no remuneration for her services. The Association funded the office rental, stationery, equipment, etc. The office was open and available on a daily basis to members who could now communicate directly with the CPSA. Joan Taylor served the CPSA conscientiously and diligently for a period of 21 years contributing to its growth and stature as a respected sporting organization. She was awarded the FITASC Silver Merit Award in 1982 for her services to the sport.

## **ORIGINS OF THE CLAY NEWS MAGAZINE**

The first magazine "Shooting News" was produced in 1970. The editor was Bligh Berry. Mr. Remo Ciolli took over as editor in 1973 and *Shooting News* became *Country, Field and Sporting News*. Up to this point the magazine had a variable content and had been published privately, but unfortunately due to erratic publication it was unsuitable for distributing notices, which required certain deadlines. In 1975 the CPSA Exco. decided that the Magazine would in future be produced and edited by the CPSA Secretary, and its content would be purely clay target news. It came to be known as the *Clay Pigeon News*. Volume 1, No. 1 was distributed on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1975. On Mrs. Joan Taylor's retirement in 1993 Sarah Bayley took over the post of Secretary/Treasurer and the editorship of the Magazine with a new name - *Clay News*. The Clay News has grown over the years and has become an invaluable conduit between the CPSA and the Provinces, clubs and individual members. It is important to acknowledge and to thank all those who have sponsored and supported the magazine by advertising, articles, photographs, etc. to make it the success it has become.

In 2015, Sarah Kalell (now the Executive Officer) compiles four editions of the Clay News each year. It is now a 40 page, A4 full colour professionally produced publication with a distribution of approximately 1100 copies.

## **SHOOTING SKILLS**

To "level the playing fields" a handicap system was instituted by the CPSA. The method was altered in the mid-sixties to a Classification system. In 1982 the Handicap system was reintroduced but for only one year when it was decided that the Class system was more practical. The Secretariat also handled the classification of shooters and lists were produced timeously for clubs and provinces to run their events on an equitable basis.

The realisation that to keep shooting alive and to improve our standards resulted in International tours and events being organised annually with arrangements controlled by the CPSA.

The Secretary attended major CPSA events such as the Nationals, Mackintosh and Test matches, collating scores and controlling the squadding and score boards.

## **SELECTING TEAMS**

Team selection was up to that time under the control of a selection sub-committee of the CPSA but from 1974 all teams competing both locally as well as internationally were selected on a mathematical basis i.e. highest gun scores to count after trial shoots were held. The new system was widely accepted as it eliminated any conflict of interest that could occur where selectors were also competitors. It also brought credibility to the selections by eliminating any form of cronyism or nepotism.

Initially the CPSA was composed of a Council of clubs. This was not a satisfactory situation as some "clubs" consisted of a single range on an individual's farm! The constitution was amended to define what was required to give voting rights to a club. Thereafter only Senior Clubs were permitted to attend and vote at an AGM. The system was subsequently changed in 1980 to area or provincial representation and meetings were held twice a year. This allowed for more continuity of delegates who in turn could focus purely on administrative matters.

Constitutional changes were made when and where necessary and a set of byelaws and regulations introduced to cater for local conditions. These were altered when the need arose.

Control at Provincial and National events was placed on juries composed of all provinces and not purely the local organiser of the event. Criteria for the awarding of National and Association colours were revised.

The above represented only a part of what the CPSA focused on and numerous other issues were also addressed when necessary. The CPSA became a well-oiled machine.

The CPSA consisted of six provinces viz. Transvaal, Natal, Western Province, Eastern Province, Griqualand West, and the Orange Free State.

1973 saw the splitting of the Transvaal Province into a Northern Transvaal and a Transvaal (Southern).

A new province - Limpopo was created in 2000. It was a splitting of the far North from Northern Transvaal. There are presently 8 provinces registered with the CPSA.

In 1997 the CTSASA Executive took the decision to amend the name of the Association to the Clay Target Shooting Association of South Africa.

## **CLUBS OF THE CPSA**

After the Second World War clubs were founded all over the country. It has been possible to obtain the history of some of these by researching minutes, archives and by personal communication with surviving persons. It is unfortunately not possible to record the history of each and every club ever established for obvious reasons, but this does not in any way detract from the invaluable contribution these clubs have made to our sport. The first date at which we are able to identify the number of clubs is January 1974; thirty-seven clubs were registered with CPSA. By 1982 only nineteen of the original number remained and by 2002 only twelve remained registered. As the annual club count is currently 40, one can estimate the large turn over that has occurred over the years.

For the purposes of this document the provinces will be referred to by their original nomenclature prior to 1994.

## **TRANSVAAL** **SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD TRIAL CLUB (SAFTC)**

In the 1920's just after the First World War Col. Alec Tainton, Mr. V.R. Thurlow and Mr. David Erasmus set up traps at Lombardy Estates. These gentlemen were approached and invited by the SAFT Club to start a clay shooting section within the club. Minutes of the SAFTC (1931) document that a series of clay pigeon shoots were to be held close to Johannesburg. We can therefore assume that this represented the first formalised clay shooting club. It is interesting to note that in the same minutes there was some discussion to possibly manufacture clay targets locally. This confirmed that shooting clays on an informal basis had occurred prior to this date. *The Star* newspaper published an article on clay shooting on 16<sup>th</sup> October 1935 with photographs of shooters "on the line".

The Patron of the Club in 1931 was the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. H.B. Papenfus Esq. K.C. was President. (Field trials at that time and for a period of 31 years were held on Mr. H.B. & H.R. Papenfus' farm Witpoort - now the suburb of Beaulieu). Vice-Presidents included Gen. J.C. Smuts and Gen. J.B. Hertzog. The club's ranges were at that time in Aeroton. In February 1937 it was proposed that Mr. J.R. Thurlow and Mr. F.L. Keeny should negotiate with the Crown Mines authorities regarding the use of their shooting range by the SAFT Club. Members of the sub-committee included the above and also Mr.D.A. Erasmus, Mr. A. Hartley and Mr. B. Walshe. It is interesting to note that at the AGM on the same evening new members accepted were Mr. E.H. Dorling and Mr. A. Grace. In April of that year Mr. Keeny reported that Negotiations with the Crown Mines management were successful. The rental for the ground would be six guineas a year! The existing range in Aeroton would be maintained at a fee of one guinea per year in case it would be required for practice. With the intervention of the Second World War it would appear as happened in Britain, shooting was placed on the back burner. After the war in the late forties Mr. Jack Ferguson was elected as chairman of the skeet sub-committee with Mr. H.C. Maddison as Hon. Secretary/Treasurer. The latter gentleman held this post from 1947 to 1952 at which meeting he was elected as Vice Chairman of the club. The skeet section of the SAFT Club grew steadily in membership and during the fifties notable individuals who joined the club included Dr. MG. Hearn, Mr. Dan Silcock, Wim & Hein Peeters.

The club fared well on the shooting scene, the "A" team winning the first South African Skeet Championship in Westville in 1952. The team members were Jack Ferguson, Wim & Hein Peeters, Willem v.d. Byl, and Charlie Thompson. Committee members at the time included A.R. Edmunds, J.B. Hall, Mr. Ian Mackenzie, H.B. Vary, K.J. Walshe, and Willem v.d. Byl.

Trouble brewed in 1954 when the shooters wanted to amend the name of the club to the South African Field Trial and Gun Club. The motion to change was defeated. However in 1961 the shooters achieved their aim and the name was changed. The dog and gun sections parted ways in 1966 with the shooting club now called the Highveld Gun Club.

In these later years the skeet committee comprised John Moni, Herbie & Jack Deeb, Simon Gander, Dick & Charlie Thomson, Viv Daly, W. Timlin, R. Gulle and M. Pace. These individuals were instrumental in building the range north of the Baragwanath Airfield in 1958.

Following Mr. Herbie Deeb's tenure as Chairman, Dr. Alec Kalell took the chair in 1967 with Mr. Costa Constandis as Vice chairman and Mr. Gus Modlin as Secretary/Treasurer. The Committee included Ray Dimitri, Franco Broccardo, Nereo Kovacich, Stan Brett, Eric Gordon and Mario Salassa. In the same year due to a dispute in the club the committee resigned en masse and joined the ERPM & District Clay Pigeon Club. Mr. Dick Thompson took over as Chairman and was succeeded by Mr. Reg Aikman until 1972 when Dr. Alec Kalell returned as chairman. In June 1971 a letter was received from Crown Mines - outlining a complaint from a member of the Johannesburg Light Plane Club. The matter was settled. The Highveld Gun Club remained on the Crown Mines property until 1975 when a similar incident occurred with the flying club. The gun club was then given notice to vacate the land.

Fortunately alternative land was obtained at the Durban Roodepoort Deep Mine. Mr. Wouter de Vos, who was a senior official at the mine, had already established 0.22 rifle and air rifle ranges on the property. A site was selected south of No.

8 Shaft and there one of the largest ranges was built in 1976 - the Durban Deep Skeet Club. The change in name from the Highveld Gun Club was necessitated out of courtesy to the Mine management. The planning, building and development of the range was under the control of Dr. Alec Kalell, Dr. Ferdie Sauer, Ed Austin, Dave Reynolds, Nereo Kovacich, Tommy Baynes, Dr. E. Gordon, Franco Broccardo, Johnny Ackerman, Herbie Davy and Wouter de Vos with much assistance from Rand Mines. An old disused water reservoir, which was on the property, was converted into a clubhouse and utilised as such until a new building was erected in 1979. In the 80's the Doornkuil Gun Club, which was built by Dan and Brian Silcock (South of Johannesburg at Grasmere) and the ERPM Gun Club in Boksburg amalgamated with Durban Deep when these clubs were under pressure from vandalism and encroaching residential development. Dr. Kalell remained on the committee, chairing the club for numerous years until 1992. Subsequent chairmen included John Ackerman, Ric Montanari, Orazio Cremona and Peter Viljoen. Dr. Kalell resumed office in 1998 and 1999. During these two years new premises had to be sourced as once again due to development of low cost housing on the property the club was forced to move. After extensive searching Alec Kalell located a site near Bapsfontein east of Johannesburg. It was decided to purchase the land so that shooting would have a permanent home. A group of clay shooting enthusiasts formed a company - Pointofact Holdings. An amount was collected from 23 individuals buying shares in the Company; this was a deposit on the land, which measured 270 Ha. A large fully equipped hall, measuring 750m<sup>2</sup> formed part of the deal. This land was made available to the club, by Pointofact Holdings at no rental in perpetuity, for a clay shooting range. The balance of the purchase price was to be paid by the Club over a period of 5 years. Fred Hattingh, a member of the group, greatly assisted in the development of the ranges by loaning an excavator and operator to the Club for an indefinite period. Mark Kalell supervised the construction of the first road system and together with Jim Wheeler a number of sporting fields were laid out. With the assistance of a construction company the first ATA Trap, Skeet and Olympic Trap ranges were established under the supervision of Alec Kalell and Piero Sain. Mrs. Chrissie Davy, Mark & Sarah Kalell, Garry Geissler and Gianni Ravazzotti donated funds for the ranges. Later Peter v. Rhijn and Wayne Brown of M.E. Stores funded a second Skeet range/Compak. The new club was called Wattlespring Gun Club. Presently there are four ATA ranges, two skeet and an Olympic/Universal Trap range with twelve sporting layouts. Garry Geissler was in the chair for 2000/2001 with Mark Kalell as Vice-Chairman. 2003 saw Mark Kalell as chairman with Piero Sain as Vice-Chairman.

Throughout its history of 96 years the club has produced numerous top shooters who have gained Springbok and Protea colours in all disciplines. Many individuals who have been mentioned previously, and who were instrumental in developing the club in the 50's and 60's, gained Springbok colours for participation in the Test Series and MackIntosh events. With the alteration in the system of awarding national colours in 1965 Simon Gander was the first member of the club to be awarded Olympic colours in 1966 (Wiesbaden). He was followed by Rudi Louw in 1969 ( South Africa Festival Games), Alec Kalell 1975 (World Championship, Munich), Ferdie Sauer 1977 (World Championships, Antibes), Alec Kalell, Ferdie Sauer and Tommy Baynes (Jubilee Shoot 1979), Dave Reynolds, Tommy Baynes, Jack Zurnamer, Basil Hyde and Richard Westley (1980). Mark Kalell has represented South Africa in three disciplines viz. Olympic Trap Doubles, Universal Trench and FITASC Sporting.

### **PRETORIA SKEET CLUB (P.S.C.)**

With the demise of the Pretoria Gun club, which was on the Cullinan property in Olifantsfontein before the war, a new informal club was started on the Agricultural Research Farm of the University of Pretoria in the early 1940's. In 1947 the shooters moved to Murray's Farm where a formal club was established. It was now the Pretoria Skeet Club (P.S.C.). The first Chairman was Mr. George Michael a well know big game hunter and movie maker who also owned a gun shop in Pretoria. Other individuals included Bob Ivy, Mel Marais, Dave Cutler, and Gideon v. Zyl. Development of Murray's Farm into the present suburb of Murraysfield necessitated a move once again. Through the kind offices of Mr. J. Marks - son of Sammy Marks, a new site was made available on the Marks' farm Swartkoppies. Ernie Dorling, a long-standing member of the SA Field Trials Club, developed the ranges. Other notable individuals who were involved were Spencer Greaves, Norman Roberts, Eric Hains, the de Villiers brothers, Tielman & Skattie, Arthur Grace and later Neville Thornhill, Alex Miller, Costa Halkias, Mel Hains, Bruce Morgan, Gus Rhode, Dr. Trevor Scholtz, J.C. Cilliers, the Richa brothers - Herbie & Errol, Dr. Ziggie Maré and sons - Leon & Phillip, Tim Swanton, Theuns Potgieter and other individuals too numerous to mention. Many of the abovementioned individuals were excellent shots and gained Springbok colours representing the country at Mackintosh and Test matches as well as internationally. Neville Thornhill obtained colours in three disciplines - Olympic Trap and Skeet and Sporting. Mel Hains participated in the 1996 Olympic Games. The Pretoria Skeet Club still exists on the Swartkoppies Farm of Mr. Sammy Marks, but now restricts its disciplines to sporting. It has produced a world class Sporting shooter in Cliffie Bartmann who gained 4<sup>th</sup> position in the FITASC European Championship in 2000. The standard disciplines are now shot at the Pretoria Military Range.

### **WEST RAND GUN CLUB**

Bill (Pop) Colson and Arthur Grace under the sponsorship of Sir George Albu established the club in the mid-30's. The club boasted one trap, one skeet and a rabbit range! It was called the West Rand Consolidated Mines Gun Club. It competed against the other clubs on the Reef and Pretoria. The commencement of World War II put an end to shooting at the club. Dick & Charlie Thompson and Dick's sons Garth, Robert and Noel reactivated it in the early 70's. Miklos Benczik, a senior official of the West Rand Consolidated Mines, and Bruce Morgan also played a major role in its development.

### **ERPM AND DISTRICT CLAY PIGEON CLUB**

ERPM club was already operational in the late 40's and was involved in matches with other clubs on the Reef. However the club was only officially constituted on 29<sup>th</sup> November 1954. The following were elected.



President: Mr. A. Saville Davis  
 Chairman: Mr. J. Tyser  
 Treasurer: Mr. D. Sutherland  
 Secretary: Mr. H. v.d. Heever  
 Committee: Messrs. R.H. Pringle, A.R. Tyser.

Subscriptions were set at £1/10 for males and 10/6 for ladies. Initially only a trap range was available, but in 1958 a Skeet range was added. Messrs. John Tyser and W. Donnelly represented the club on the CPSA when the association was founded. At the AGM in February 1960 the incumbent chairman Mr. W. Donnelly reported on a very successful floodlit skeet competition - the first of its kind held in the country! At the same meeting discussion was held to form the ERPM Gun club comprising shotgun, rifle and to introduce pistol shooting. During the years 1960-62 Leon Sikiotis, Plato Phitidis, W.J. Ritchie, Heinz Becker, Jack Laidlaw, Dr. T.H. Fairley and Costa Constandis joined the club. Other individuals who served the club with distinction were: Alan Bender and his sons, Gordon, Colin and Val, Toby Marwick, Sam Loxton, Jack Laidlaw, Ron Schapira, Reg Aikman, Clarry Turton, Walter Hirschler, Charlie Mills, and Chris Germishuys. It is interesting to note that Joan Taylor was made an honorary member of this club in 1967 and elected onto the committee as Hon. Sec/Treasurer. Clarry Turton served on the CPSA in 1967 and Dr. Alec Kalell in 1969 in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the ERPM club. He was elected to the position of Club Chairman in 1970. Subsequently Mr. Val Bender, Clarry Turton, Charlie Mills, Dave Reynolds and Walter Hirschler all served as chairmen. The club was closed in the early 80's.

### **NATAL / ZULULAND (Now Kwa-Zulu Natal)**

In the late 40's and early 50's a number of clay clubs were active in the province viz. Westville Skeet Shooting Club, Eshowe Gun Club, Nsezi Gun Club, Natal Field Trial & Gun Club, Boston Rifle Association.

### **WESTVILLE SKEET SHOOTING CLUB.**

This club was located in a granite quarry owned by South Africa Crushers Ltd. on the old Durban-Maritzburg road. It boasted two skeet ranges and was developed by the Ellis-Brown brothers - Joe & Bob. The club hosted the first South African Skeet Shooting Championship in 1952. This was an inter-club competition with the following clubs competing - S.A. FIELD TRIALS, PRETORIA SKEET CLUB, NATAL FIELD TRIAL AND GUN CLUB, ESHOWE AND NSEZI GUN CLUB and WESTVILLE SKEET SHOOTING CLUB. This competition was won by the South African Field Trial Club. It is interesting to note that this Championship was held under the rules of the NSSA, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A. Further championships were held over the next few years. The club was dissolved in 1957.

### **DURBAN GUN CLUB (Natal Field Trial & Gun Club)**

This was founded in 1948 by Paul Langeman and L. (Laurie) T. Skippage. The original location of the Club is not known but due to building development this club was moved to the grounds of the Reunion Airport (now Durban International) in ± 1952. Over the years the club occupied a number of different sites finally moving to the north-east corner of the Airport. Individuals involved in the building of this magnificent new range included Cyril Emphy, Dennis Cleaver, Conway Drinn, Howie Fraser, Eric Lucke, Frank Williams, the Raubenheimer brothers - Nick and Matt, Peter Eriksen, Dennis du Plessis and the King brothers - Peter and Alan. In its heyday the club boasted DTL Trap, Doubles, Skeet, Automatic and Olympic Trap fields. It was one of the first clubs to offer Sporting shooting in 1977. The police expropriated the club's premises in 1985. It was re-established in ± 1988 by Ivor Evans at Shongweni where it is now a Sporting shooting club.

### **BOULDER HILL GUN CLUB**

As with many other clubs this club had its origins when a group of game shooters gathered on A.P. Smith's farm "Boulder Hill" in 1966 to sharpen up for the hunting season. A shallow pit was dug in the ground in which was placed a hand operated trap. A mound of earth behind the pit protected the trapper from injury. Later the Ronden Manufacturing Co. assisted the club and a regulation trap (2) and skeet (1) ranges were built. An annual Ronden shoot was held in appreciation of this fine gesture. After returning from the USA in 1975 A.P. Smith, chairman of the club organised the 1975 G.M. (General Motors) Grand / Natal Open Championship. The trap event was run over 4 ranges with each squad shooting 100 shots consecutively moving from one range to the next. This system was however not adopted by the CPSA until a number of years later. Boulder Hill produced some of the finest shots in this country and to mention but a few we have Evan Tsampiras, Ken Hardman, The Smiths - A.P., Patrick and James; The Coles and Roseveares; and Robin Mattison. With the demise of this club a new range has been established on the Natal South Coast - The Riva Valley Club.

### **ORANGE FREE STATE (now just 'Free State)**

#### **WOLWEHOEK GUN CLUB**

Clay shooting had started during the war years at .22 Air School in Vereeniging where RAF and SAAF pilots and gunners received training in the concept of leading targets. Nelson Grant, a member of the SAFT Club and Norman Roberts, the owner of the Riviera Hotel, were involved in clay shooting at the air base. Together with Jack Otto, Gaby Cutler, Dr. Roberts, Jack Ferguson and George Thornhill, they developed a clay range at the Redan Power Station in about 1946. This was originally a 0.22 rifle range. Wim and his cousins, Hein and Chris Peeters, were introduced to clay target shooting on the Redan Power station's ranges in Vereeniging. They subsequently joined the SAFT Club and in the mid-fifties moved on to form the Johannesburg Skeet & Trapshooting Club in Rivonia, Johannesburg together with Dr. M.Hearn, Willem v.d. Byl and H.C. Maddison.

During these years the farmers in the Sasolburg area had formed the Wolwehoek Flying Club and after the club's meetings, clay target shooting was offered over the dam on the farm "Saltberryplain" owned by Wim and Doreen Peeters. Subsequently the Peeters built a formal range on Wim's farm. At this stage the flying club had dissolved and now became the Wolwehoek Gun Club. After competing in the 1960 Olympic Games Wim Peeters built an Olympic trap range with the assistance of Jack Doherty, John Lamb, 'Dup' du Plessis, Kolomon Jurenka and Hans van Poncet. A new club house was also built and here the ladies, Joan, Doreen and Val Peeters, and Christina Jurenka amongst others, embellished the club house and catered for the shooters. Col. Gerald Briffa OBE became the club Secretary with Sheila Falconer-Smith as treasurer. Many major National and Provincial events were held over these ranges. The Wolwehoek Gun Club still exists today but now also includes Pistol and Archery ranges as well as facilities for sporting clay shooting. It is under the control of Allan Peeters - son of Wim and Doreen. Wim, Hein and Chris Peeters had illustrious careers in our sport, and were champions in all disciplines and in perusing the results their names appear on the prize lists at most of the Provincial and National events through the 50's to the 80's. They also represented South Africa at Mackintosh and Test matches and in the later years internationally as well. They were also active in the administration of the CPSA - Hein as chairman and Wim as President.

### **MACCAUW GUN CLUB**

Mr. Paddy Herbert, chairman of the Sandiacres Gun Club in Kimberley, encouraged Mr. Lodie Steyl, a fellow member of Sandiacres, to establish clay shooting in Bloemfontein. Together with Mr. Ben Musgrave and his sons Trevor and Ben Jnr., Botha and Rudi Louw, Logie van Loggerenberg, Piet Moll, Naas Kruger and At Liebenberg they commenced shooting clays on the farm of Jan Kruger and on the Musgrave property. Ammunition and clays were obtained from the Bloemspruit Air Base. The shooting was totally informal at that stage. Paddy Herbert then invited these gentlemen to the Sandiacres range where they were introduced to a full shooting facility - range layout, rules, etc. This visit served as a catalyst and it was decided to search for land in Bloemfontein and to establish a range. The van Tonder brothers, Gideon and Hannes offered land on their farm for this purpose. Initially funds were raised by contributions from each of the individuals and a range was built. Mr. van Loggenberg was elected as the first chairman and Trevor Musgrave, Secretary. At the official opening in 1960 the first shot was fired by Paddy Herbert. Other persons of note who were present included the Chairman of the CPSA Mr. Ernie Dorling, Chris Oberholzer, Hein and Wim Peeters, Bill Wright, Alban Carlstein and Bernard van Zyl. With the establishment of the multi-discipline Bloemfontein Shooting Centre by Col. Basie Human in 1993, Maccauw relocated to the new site. The present club boasts a club house with all facilities; 5 trap, 2 skeet, 2 Olympic trap and sporting ranges. Prof. Jack v.d. Linde, a member since the early 70's is still involved in the day to day administration of the club. He is in addition Chairman of the overall shooting centre and of the Free State Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. Some of the other individuals who were involved over the years included Dr. Rex Buschau, Dr. Hannes Gouws and his son Jacque, Ernie v.d. Berg, Hennie de Klerk, Hentie Beukes, Dr. Neels Bornman and his sons Cornel and Neelsie, Piet Moolman, Mark Trisos, Martin Moolman, Flip Naude, Frik v.d. Merwe, Frans Swart, Dr. Tommy Scholtz and his son, Malcolm McClelland and Judge Joos Hefer. This club has produced many national and international shooters.

### **EASTERN PROVINCE (Now Eastern Cape)**

#### **GRAAFF REINET GUN CLUB**

The club was developed in 1963 on the farm Roode Bloem owned by Everitt Murray. At the first meeting on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 1963 Mr. A.C. Murray, Walter Murray's father was elected as Chairman with Dr. L. Theron as Vice Chairman (Dr. Theron was the father of Dorianne v.d. Berg, wife of Robert v.d. Berg). Everitt Murray was the first Secretary /Treasurer and holds this position to the present day, i.e. for 40 years!! Committee members were Walter Murray, Reg Holmes, John Hobson and Sharpe. Walter and Everitt have been dominant in our sport since the late sixties. Both have won numerous Provincial and National championships in Skeet, DTL trap and Trap Doubles. They have been in many Mackintosh teams, Everitt being high gun on two occasions with scores of 299 ex 300. Walter won the shoot in 1967. Everitt also served as national handicapper on the CPSA in 1974 and Walter served as Vice Chairman in 1973/4. He obtained his Springbok colours in 1974, 1975 and 1977. Everitt captained the South African Team to Rhodesia in 1974. Other club members of note have been Robert v.d. Berg, Dr Johan Pienaar, Dr Theo Naude, George Newton, the Hobson brothers, Nigel and John, John Biggs, Davey Herold and latterly Tim Murray, Everitt's son. Shooting events at the club are a pleasure to attend as the competitors are treated royally. The event is well organised and runs like clockwork. The members' wives see to the needs of the competitors even supplying sandwiches and refreshments for the journey home!

#### **FISH RIVER GUN CLUB (no longer in operation)**

After a visit to Maccauw Gun club in ±1961, Casie White organised a trap machine and a few cases of clays and invited the locals to bring out their shotguns - apparently mainly side-by-sides, and to try their hand at clay target shooting. The invitees included Mike Cawood, 'Mounsey' Gilfillan, Walter Probart, Jack and David Holmes, Pete Scholtz, Paul du Toit and Lorraine Hallier. The shooters congregated at 'Mulberry Grove' and after some discussion decided to build a club. Individuals contributed by donations of money, building materials, and labour. A trap range was built followed in 1963 by the addition of a Skeet range and a club house. As in many other clubs refreshments were initially served from the boots of cars! Top shooters of the club were Mike Cawood, Walter Probart and Casie White who received their Springbok colours competing against Rhodesia in the early 60's. The club has hosted the Eastern Cape Championships and still meets regularly.

### **LILY-FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB**

Mr. Alec McDonald first raised the idea of starting a clay target club in 1966. However it was not until April 1968 that the first AGM was held on the farm named "Lily-Fountain", owned by his father, Mr. Sandy McDonald. He was elected chairman with Tony Bryant as Vice Chairman and Mrs. McDonald as Secretary. The new club boasted three ranges; DTL, Skeet and Automatic Trap. Unfortunately in 1978 with the consolidation of the Ciskei the club had to move and relocated on Mr. Vernon Cochin's at Waverly. Mr. John Price was chairman at that time. Seven years later in 1985 the range had to once again move. It was now developed on the farm Haasfontein Norord belonging to Mr. Christo de Wet. The new chairman elected in 1986 was Mr. Pieter Grobbelaar. Mr. Richard Frost, a long standing club member, took over as Secretary in 1984 and remains in that post to the present time. Presently the club comprises two trap ranges, one skeet and one universal trap range. Compak Sporting is available. FITASC Sporting shooting is also offered but on a member's farm some distance away where the terrain allows for the shooting of this discipline. Mr. Vaughan Hartley is presently the club Chairman.

### **PORT ELIZABETH CLAY TARGET CLUB**

A group of shotgunners viz. Dimitri Zenios, Abe Kessler, Tommy Stoft, John Malcomess, John Shinn and Hugh v.d. Post started shooting targets in 1968 along the Kragga Kamma Road. They subsequently moved on to a dairy farm owned by Neville and Venette Harvey where a formal range was built in 1973. In 1993 the incumbent club chairman, Mr. Jimmy Prideaux, was advised that the club had to vacate the land. During 1994 and 1995 the club held meetings on the farm of Mr. Attie Mulder. A new site was found in 1995 and eight members contributed to purchase the land. These were Dimitri Zenios, Jimmy Prideaux, Doug Walters, Mike Smith, Ivan Jones, Frans le Roux, Neil Seady and Dr. Angie Bertoni, the current chairman. The new facility was opened in 1996. It comprises Trap, Skeet and Universal trap ranges and a very attractive club house with all amenities situated on 60 Ha. land. Jimmy Prideaux, Derek Birch and Andre Nagel, members of the club, have all achieved top honours in shooting by representing the country internationally as well as locally.

### **GRIQUALAND WEST (Now Northern Cape)**

#### **RIVERSIDE GUN CLUB**

In December 1958 the Riverside Gun Club was founded on the farm of the same name owned by Neville Ricketts. It was in the Ulco area on the banks of the Vaal River. Gerald Potgieter and his sons Peter and Derek, Neville Ricketts, Mickey Gaw, Ronnie Perring, Soutie Wheeler, Frank Fielding, Bill Wright and his sons David and Chris, Tommy Mitchell, Alban Carlstein, Lucien Hertog, Charles Westley and John Klemp were founder members. Gerald Potgieter was the first Chairman with Neville Ricketts as Secretary. The club remained operational until 1972 when it was disbanded. Derek Potgieter, son of Gerald still shoots competitively but mainly at the local championships. He earned his Springbok colours by competing against Rhodesia in 1962 at the 5<sup>th</sup> test between the countries. He was 19 years old. A number of other club members also gained Springbok colours over the years.

#### **SANDIACRES GUN CLUB**

Sandiacres was the second clay target club to be established in the Northern Cape in 1960. The club was located on the farm *Droogfontein* owned by Mrs. Thelma (Chooks) Herbert and her husband Paddy. Many of the founder members of Riverside became involved in this new club. Apart from the individuals mentioned previously (see Riverside) Lodie Steyl, a gun dealer from Bloemfontein as well as Jimmy Hill (Thelma's brother), Dick van der Schyff, and the renowned aviator "Sailor" Malan of the RAF were also members of Sandiacres. "Sailor" Malan was involved during the years of the Second World War in the training of fighter pilots and gunners in Kimberley. Exceptional shooters from Sandiacres included Paddy Herbert, John Klemp, Bill Wright, Tommy Mitchell, Jimmy Hill and Charles Westley. The Griqualand West shooters swept the board at the South African Championship in Johannesburg in 1961 winning the Trap singles and doubles and the five man team event. The club closed its ranges in ± 1981.

#### **DE BEERS GUN CLUB**

December 1971 saw the development of yet another club in Kimberley, this time on the De Beers mine property. The first trap machine utilised was borrowed from the Riverside Club. Additional facilities were made available by the De Beers management due to the good offices of Mr. Hubert Wright who was Assistant Manager at the time. Mr. D. "Binky" O'Connor was the first Chairman. Many of the shooters from the other clubs joined De Beers. Members at the time also included Chummy Rheeders, Charlie Westley, Bill Bartholomew, Andre Snyders and Mr. Hubert Wright. In the recent past Fred Rossouw and into the present the dedicated Duncan Coutts play a major role in the history of the club. Duncan Coutts assisted by Dave Madderson, Ramon Allen, Boeta Steyn, Errol Erasmus and Helmut (Volker) Naumann have kept the sport alive and well in the Northern Cape.

### **WESTERN PROVINCE (Now Western Cape)**

#### **CAPE GUN CLUB**

The original club in the Cape was the Peninsula Rifle Club, a 0.22 rifle range situated at Monte Vista near Parow. This was established in the late fifties. A trap was then set up to cater for those interested in shotgunning. Some of the shooters involved included Jaco Bramley, Pop Horton, Dr. Sabie Brink, Chris Sedgwick, Gerald Hymas, Rene Caracandas and later Geoff Todd and Pino Arico with their sons Mike and Franco, Laurie Wale, Socs Messaris, the Ciolli's, Cully, Nick and Remo, Cliff Simpson, Hans Madlener, Mike Kroezen and Oscar Flaaten. The club then changed its name to become the Peninsula Rifle and Gun Club. At a later stage the shotgunners and riflemen parted ways. At the time Ronnie Price,

Chairman of Rondens Manufacturing Co. and his son Rodney had set up an ammunition factory on the Cape Flats and offered the shotgunners land to establish a clay target club.

The land was flattened by Dr. Sabie Brink's brother and two skeet and two trap ranges were built under the watchful eye of Pino Arico, an excellent and experienced shooter who had shot live pigeons and clays in Egypt before coming to South Africa. The persons mentioned earlier collected funds and assisted by Rondens built the range. Mr. Hans Madlener, an architect, designed the club house with its modern facilities of change rooms, showers, lockers, kitchen and verandah. By 1968 the Western Province CPSA was formed. Other individuals involved in the later years included Bob Allinson, Gianni Riva, the Wahl borthers, Auger Buus, Horst Kettner, Fred Tatos and Tertius Myburgh. Tertius Myburgh who excelled in mainly the Olympic disciplines represented the country at the World Shotgun Championship in Munich in 1975. Other top shooters have included Carl Lourens and Mike Kroezen Jnr.

### **VALLEY GUN CLUB**

This club was probably one of the oldest clubs in the Western Province and was initially the Paarl Gun Club. It was formed in ± 1956 by a group of dedicated shooters among whom were Keith Allsop, Brian Roberts, Drs. Ernie Stromsoe, Nico Louw and Bertie Krantz, Mr. Gordon Dick, Cedric Galiot, Johnny Phillips and later Mike Kroezen Snr. The early ranges of the Valley Club were at Daljosafat between Wellington and Paarl. In 1965 the club relocated to the Boland Bricks property in Suider Paarl and in 1997 the club was given notice to vacate the land. Over the next three years new land was found, funds raised by selling debentures to club members and a new range comprising five trap, two skeet a Trench and two Sporting ranges were built. The modern air-conditioned club house of 250 m<sup>2</sup> is part of the total facility. Valley is now a major clay shooting venue in the Western Cape. Motivators of the new club were Paul de Villiers, Francois Joubert, Jonathon Voss, Drew Harrington, Brian Daykin, Greg Haslet and Koos Fisher. The original owner of the land, Theuns Brier (former Springbok wing) assisted the club by fencing and free access to water.

### **CALEDON GUN CLUB**

After visiting the Paarl Gun Club, Mike Kroezen Snr. and Tertius Swart called a meeting and invited interested parties to form the Caledon Gun Club. This was on 7<sup>th</sup> March 1958. Mike Kroezen Snr. was elected as Chairman with Tertius Swart as Secretary. The committee included Jos van Eeden, Piet de Wet, Dirk Groenewald, Abie de Kock, G. Neethling, Baas Swart and Mrs. Ina Swart. The local authority was approached and the club was given land at the Caledon Airport. The members concerned then established trap and skeet layouts together with a club house. The inaugural shoot was held on 12 September 1958, with 85 shooters participating. The opening shot was fired by Maj. Piet v.d. Byl, M.P. Visitors from Peninsula Gun Club, Ashton Gun Club and Paarl Gun Club attended the event. The club existed for a period of 15 years.

### **ASHTON GUN CLUB (± 1956)**

The main player in the formation of this club was Koos Barnard who owned a canning factory and gun dealers licence. He is regarded by some as a pioneer in introducing clay target shooting in the Western Province. Other individuals involved in the Ashton gun Club included Eric de Wet, Johannes Rabe, Piet Bruwer, Bob Swemmer and Neil de Wet. The club closed in 1973.

### **OTHER CLUBS**

Subsequently, Langebaan Gun Club (developed by Dr. Eric Stromsoe and Willem Malherbe), Hermanus Gun Club and Greyton Gun Club have all been established (±1998) in the Western Cape. The latter club by Chris Sedgwick and his son Jonathon. Mr. Sedgwick was a member of the CPSA executive in the 60's charged with the handling and control of colours.

### **INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION**

From its inception in 1954 to 1965 the CPSA organised local, continental and postal competitions. During this period two shooters Wim Peeters and Eric Lucke competed internationally at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. Due to our racially orientated policies, we were subsequently suspended by the IOC (International Olympic Committee) from further Olympic participation. Despite this suspension we were invited by the International Shooting Union (ISU) to send a team to the World Skeet Championship in Wiesbaden in 1966. Our team was Mr. Hein Peeters, Mr. Tommy Mitchell and Mr. Robin Mattison. The national Secretary, Mr. Chris Oberholzer, was appointed as Manager. Simon Gander who achieved 4<sup>th</sup> position in the trials was later to replace Tommy Mitchell who had to withdraw due to a medical problem. At the World Championships in the early days the I.S.U. (now ISSF) awarded Masters Medals to individuals who scored specific percentages in the event. At this championship Robin Mattison earned a Gold Masters medal for a score of 96 ex 100. Hein Peeters a Silver with a score of 92 ex 100 and Simon Gander a Bronze with a score of 88 ex 100. No teams travelled abroad in the next six years.

In 1973 an Olympic trap team comprising Wim Peeters, Tertius Myburgh, Evan Tsampiras and Ken Hardman with Alec Kalell as manager was refused visas by the Australian government to participate in the World Championships in Melbourne. Sweden's Dr. Kurt Hasler, President of the International Shooting Union, Quote: " It is sad to see that the one country that wanted so much to be here could not make it. But it is not their fault. It is the fault of politics. I think this is sad and something we should regret." He said he had made a personal appeal to the Australian government to let the South African team take part. "And I wrote to the Department of Foreign Affairs in the hope that the visas might be given to that team," he said. "The Australian government said that any team selected on the basis of apartheid could not be given

visas. I assured them that this was not the case with the South African team, but still they were not allowed in." He said the government's attitude had almost caused the World Championships to be withdrawn from Melbourne, "We were prepared to withdraw official recognition of the championships because of the ban on South Africa."

A team attended the World ISU Championship in Bern, Switzerland in 1974.

DISCIPLINE	TEAM	SCORE EX 150	INDIVIDUAL POSITION	TEAM POSITION
SKEET 125 Competitors	Dr. N. Bornman	132		24 ex 27
	W. Murray	132		
	H. Peeters	129		
	C. Westley	122		
TRAP 126 Competitors	E. Tsampiras	<u>SCORE EX 200</u> 180	67 <sup>th</sup>	23 ex 27
	K. Hardman	175	90 <sup>th</sup>	
	A. Miller	173	93 <sup>rd</sup>	
	N. Thornhill	161	115 <sup>th</sup>	

Manager: W. Peeters

Skeet elimination after 40<sup>th</sup> position (ex 150 targets)

1975 World Championships - Munich, Germany

DISCIPLINE	TEAM	SCORE (EX 100)
SKEET  112 SHOOTERS	K. HARDMAN	91
	E. RICHA	91
	W. MURRAY	90
	N. THORNHILL	87

Due to the large number of shooters an elimination of competitors took place who scored less than 95/100. Skeet team position 21 ex 24 teams.

DISCIPLINE	TEAM	SCORE EX 100	EX 200	INDIVIDUAL POSITION
TRAP 108 shooters	E. Tsampiras	96	187	29 <sup>th</sup>
	A. Kalell	93	182	45 <sup>th</sup>
	T. Myburgh	90	181	48 <sup>th</sup>
	W. Peeters	87		

Elimination at 90 /100

Manager: E. Hains

The Olympic Trap team achieved 10<sup>th</sup> position ex 20 teams. E. Tsampiras, A. Kalell and T. Myburgh all received Master Medals for their scores on the first 100 targets.

As 1976 was an Olympic Games year no teams travelled abroad.

1977 World Championships, Antibes, France.

DISCIPLINE	TEAM	SCORE EX 200	TEAM POSITION
SKEET 112 Competitors	W. Murray	187	13 ex 19
	E. Richa	184	
	L. Mare	184	
	M. Hains	184	
TRAP	F. Sauer	188	10 ex 19
	N. Thornhill	187	
	E. Tsampiras	184	
	A. Miller	171	

Manager: E. Hains.

Due to our participation at this event all the communist bloc countries boycotted the competition. We had won the battle, but were later to lose the war. After this event the President of SASU - Col. J. "Basie" Human travelled to Seoul, Korea in 1978 to attend a meeting of the ISU. He was denied admission but after private discussions with member countries he

agreed that for political reasons we would not attend future events. We were however officially suspended by the ISU under its new President Vlachos of Greece in 1980. This suspension lasted for the same period as the Olympic Games and was only lifted in 1992. We did however manage to keep the sport alive by offering our top shooters Skeet and OlympicTrap events in the UK during the 80's.

In 1981 and 1982 shooters competed in the British OlympicTrap Grand Prix in Sealand, Wales.

1981: - OLYMPIC TRAP

S.A. SHOOTERS	SCORE EX 200
J. Zurnamer	179
R. Westley	173
F. Sauer	173
S. Lombard	159
Manager Dr. T. Scholtz	

1982: - OLYMPIC TRAP

S.A. SHOOTERS	SCORE EX 200	POSITION
E. TSAMPIRAS	186	11 <sup>TH</sup>
S. LOMBARD	175	39 <sup>TH</sup>
N. THORNHILL	168	59 <sup>TH</sup>
R. MEYER	152	107 <sup>TH</sup>
184 competitors - Manager: Dr. A. Kalell		

After 1982 we were precluded from this event as well and proceeded to participate in the FITASC Universal Trench Competitions.

As Skeet too was under the wing of the ISU we were not able to compete internationally. However as we were still welcome in Britain where we attended the British Open Skeet Grand Prix. The 1981 group comprised - E. Richa, M. Hains. L. Maré and L. Buys. No scores available.

1982: - SKEET

S.A. SHOOTERS	SCORE EX 200	POSITION
L. BUYS	189	8 <sup>th</sup>
D. SCHAFER	185	16 <sup>th</sup>
D. WHITE	179	
M. WIENAND	172	
NO TEAM EVENT		

55 Participants from seven countries.

1983 British Open Grand Prix, Pennington's Shooting Ground.

Group: R. Johnson, E. Richa, J. Prideaux and D. Schafer. - No scores available.

1984:

Group: R. Johnson, E. Richa, D. Schafer and H. Pitout. = No scores available.

1985: British Grand Prix.

Group: M. Todd, F. Arico, D. Schafer, F. Swart and Mike Kroezen Jnr. - No scores available.

1986: Four international shooters were invited to South Africa to compete in two test matches. Invitees Ken Harman, Glen Adaway - UK; Pierre Sarraf - France; Michel de Moulin - Belgium.

S.A. TEAM: R. Johnson, E. Richa, M. Hains and J. Prideaux.

South Africa won both Tests.

1987: British Grand Prix - Blandford, Dorchester.

Group: J. Prideaux, B. Els, M. Todd, M. Kroezen Jnr. - No scores available.

1988 British Grand Prix: Dorset Shooting School -

S.A. SHOOTERS	SCORE EX 200	POSITION
D. SCHAFER	175	22 <sup>ND</sup>
M. TODD	173	25 <sup>TH</sup>
H. DE KLERK	173	26 <sup>TH</sup>
D. SILCOCK	171	31 <sup>ST</sup>
NO TEAM EVENT		

D. Silcock won Veteran High Gun event.

1990: British Grand Prix - East Yorkshire Gun Club.

S.A. SHOOTERS	SCORE EX 200	POSITION
D. BIRCH	177	34 <sup>TH</sup>
H. DE KLERK	171	41 <sup>ST</sup>
J. PRIDEAUX	171	44 <sup>TH</sup>
M. TODD	163	64 <sup>TH</sup>
NO TEAM EVENT		

With our readmission to the international arena in 1992 we were given a "Wild Card" in the Olympic Trap discipline for the games. Dr. Neels Bornman was selected to attend the event.

Teams and scores from 1993 can be obtained from the Executive Officer of the CTSA.

### **FITASC PARTICIPATION**

In the 70's Mr. Cyril Emphy, President of the CPSA maintained contact with the Non-Olympic body - Federation Internationale de Tir Aux Armes Sportives de Chasse (FITASC) by personally paying our annual membership fees. This organisation controlled Universal Trench, Parcours de Chasse - Sporting shooting and live pigeon shooting. Therefore they still accepted us at their Sporting and Universal Trench Championships despite the suspension by the other associations.

In 1974 a task team from the Northern Transvaal CPSA travelled to France to participate in the European Sporting Championships. The tour leader was Eric Hains and he was accompanied by Arthur Grace, Teuns Krugel and Mr. Tielman de Villiers. On their return they recommended that we establish Sporting Ranges and specialisation in the individual clay shooting disciplines.

### **SPORTING**

The first European Championship in Sporting was held from 26 - 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1974 in Tours, France. Arthur Grace was the Veteran High gun. However, due to objections from the British contingent who argued that Arthur Grace was not a European but an African, the prize, a D5 Browning shotgun, was awarded to Joe Hirst of Britain! In 1976 FITASC awarded its Medal of Merit to Arthur Grace as a consolation in recognition of his 1974 win.

The first South African Sporting Championship was held at the Durban Gun Club in 1979 under the control of Ivor Evans. During the same year an unofficial team was sent to the World Championship in Lisbon. The team comprised Ivor Evans, Doug Cole, Dave White and Neville Thornhill. In 1980 an unofficial team travelled to Portugal for the European Championship. The first official South African team competed in the World Championships in Madrid in 1981. Messrs. B. Roodt, C. Halkias, B. Morgan and D. White were the team members. Dave White was placed 6<sup>th</sup> overall. Team position 4<sup>th</sup>. Manager R. v.d. Berg,.

In 1982 Mr. Costa Halkias was delegated to represent the CPSA at FITASC. Due to his hard work and close association with Dr. Michel Maymat, then Chairman of the Sporting Commission and Antonio Gazzarro, President of FITASC, the World Championship was awarded to South African in 1984. This was held at the Drakensberg Gardens Hotel. Major local organisers of this event apart from the CPSA secretariat were Ivor Evans and Mike Moncur, manager of the hotel. This was a very successful event. Wim Peeters won the Veteran High Gun. Renowned British shooters who attended included Gerry Cowler, A.J. "Smoker" Smith, John Bidwell, Paddy Howe, Jonathon Smith. Wim Peeters went on to win the Veteran event in 1986 at the European championship in Embrach, Switzerland. Once again the issue of whether the (South) African could be the European Champion was raised. Costa Halkias argued the case for South Africa and FITASC subsequently created a prize should a Non European win the title - the "Intercontinental European Champion".

At the Championship in Vilamoura, Portugal, in 1987 the South African team of Messrs. C. Halkias, D. Schafer, B. Morgan, M. Hains won third place. An unpleasant incident occurred when the British management refused to allow their team to share the podium with the South Africans due to a political decision by the British Sports Council. Costa (as team manager) would not relent, so we mounted the podium without the British. Costa Halkias has gone on to chair the Sporting Commission and presently is Vice President of FITASC (Africa).

### **RESULTS:**

1982 - A Grand Prix was held in South Africa at the Drakensburg Gardens Hotel in Natal. This was to be a trial event to allow FITASC to consider giving us a world championship in 1984.

At the European Championships in Winterthur, Embrach, Switzerland in the same year:

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE	TEAM POSITION
ROBIN MATTISON	163	9 <sup>th</sup>	4th ex 8 teams
WIM PEETERS	158	16 <sup>th</sup>	
DAVE WHITE	147	40 <sup>th</sup>	
BRAAM ROODT	145	51 <sup>st</sup>	

Veteran High Gun - Wim Peeters.

1982: World Championships - Villeneuve, France.

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	INDIVIDUAL POSITION	TEAM POSITION
W. PEETERS	175	28 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup> ex 10
R. MATTISON	175	29 <sup>th</sup>	
I. EVANS	166	67 <sup>th</sup>	
D. WHITE	164	84 <sup>th</sup>	

W. Peeters - Veteran High Gun

1983 World Championships, Oporto, Portugal.

SQUAD	TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE	TEAM POSITION
D. WHITE	DAVE WHITE	177	11 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>
R. MATTISON	ROBIN MATTISON	176	15 <sup>th</sup>	
D. COLE	DOUG COLE	168	27 <sup>th</sup>	
B. MORGAN	BRUCE MORGAN	164	29 <sup>th</sup>	
W. PEETERS				
C. HALKIAS				
G. GEISSLER				
P. LE ROUX				

1984 World Championships, Drakensburg Gardens, RSA

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE
ROBIN MATTISON	174	7 <sup>th</sup>
COSTA HALKIAS	170	11 <sup>th</sup>
WIM PEETERS	165	16 <sup>th</sup>
MEL HAINS	155	37 <sup>th</sup>

Veteran High Gun - Wim Peeters.

1985 World Championships - Cleveland, England.

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE	TEAM POSITION
I. EVANS	161	- 19th	5 <sup>th</sup> ex 11 teams
D. WHITE	141		
D. SCHAFER	140		
B. MORGAN	137		

■ 277 participants.

■

1986 Grand Prix - Vilamoura, Portugal.

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	TEAM POSITION
D. WHITE	173	4TH
B. TYRRELL	165	
C. HALKIAS	163	
D. SCHAFER	162	

1987 World Championships - Vilamoura, Portugal.

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE	TEAM POSITION
------	--------------	---------------	---------------



D. SCHAFFER	171	18 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> ex 12
C. HALKIAS	168	30 <sup>th</sup>	
M. HAINS	158	87 <sup>th</sup>	
B. MORGAN	153	120 <sup>th</sup>	

1988 European Championships, Nevremont, Belgium.

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE	TEAM POSITION
C. HALKIAS	167	36 <sup>th</sup>	5th
D. SCHAFFER	167	37 <sup>th</sup>	
L. BESTER	161	69 <sup>th</sup>	
D. SILCOCK	151	127 <sup>th</sup>	

1989

TEAM	
D. SCHAFFER C. HALKIAS ROBIN MATTISON	No scores available

1990 Grand Prix

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE
C. HALKIAS	184	2 <sup>nd</sup>
M. KALELL	177	7 <sup>th</sup>
J. STYLIANOU	172	12 <sup>th</sup>
D. SCHAFFER	171	13 <sup>th</sup>

1991

1992 World Championships - Ludlow, Vermont, USA

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE	TEAM POSITION
M. KALELL	173	14 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup> ex 10
C. HALKIAS	158	51 <sup>st</sup>	
D. SCHAFFER	147	133 <sup>rd</sup>	
D. WHITE	144	152 <sup>nd</sup>	

Full results from 1993 to the present time are available from the CTSA Executive Officer.

We were once again awarded the World Championship in 1997. This was held at Sun City. George Digweed, John Bidwell, Mickey Rouse, Thierry de Latre, and Richard Faulds were some of the greats who participated.

Individual achievement in shooting have mainly been in the Veteran class where Arthur Grace, 1974, Wim Peeters 1982, 1984, 1986, and Dudley Schafer 1992 took High Gun.

In the Senior class - Dave White - World Championships 1981 - 6<sup>th</sup>; Robin Mattison - European 1982 - 9<sup>th</sup>; Mark Kalell - World, USA 1992 - 14<sup>th</sup>; Larry Bester, World 1997 - 10<sup>th</sup>; Cliffie Bartman - European 2000 - 4<sup>th</sup>; Dean Smith - World 2001 - 12<sup>th</sup>. Sarah Bayley (Kalell) won the Bronze Medal in the Ladies FITASC European Championship in 1994.

### UNIVERSAL TRENCH

A squad of eight shooters participated at the World Universal Trench Championships in Zaragosa, Spain in 1983. The squad members were: N. Thornhill, S. Lombard, K. Solomon, R. Berman, E. Tsampiras, M. Kalell, P. v. Rhiijn, and R. Westley. Manager: A. Kalell. The system at the time was that eight shooters were selected after the local trials and a final elimination trial was held abroad to select the four-man team who would represent S.Africa in this competition, the remaining squad members shooting as individuals.

SQUAD	TEAM	SCORE EX 175	TEAM POSITION
R. WESTLEY	R. WESTLEY	172 (6 <sup>th</sup> Overall)	3 <sup>rd</sup>
E. TSAMPIRAS	E. TSAMPIRAS	170	
P. v. RHIJN	P. VAN RHIJN	170	
M. KALELL	M. KALELL	165	

R. BERMAN N. THORNHILL K. SOLOMON S. LOMBARD			
---	--	--	--

Manager: A. Kalell

Rodney Berman won the World Junior Championship, tied with the French Junior on 169/175 but in the shoot off Rodney shot a 24/25 while the other youngster a 23/25.

In 1984 - World Championships Fosses le Ville, Belgium.

SQUAD	TEAM	SCORE EX 200	OVERALL PLACE	TEAM POSITION
R. BERMAN Z. CILLIERS R. MEYER D. DE WAAL Jnr P. v. RHIJN D. HYDE M. KALELL J. ZURNAMER	R. BERMAN Z. CILLIERS R. MEYER D. DE WAAL Jnr.	181 178 186 188	26 <sup>TH</sup> 36 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup> ex 7

Manager: N. Thornhill

1985 European Championships - Vilamoura - Portugal.

SQUAD	TEAM	SCORE EX 200	INDIVIDUAL POSITION	TEAM POSITION
R. BERMAN R. MEYER Z. CILLIERS J. CILLIERS J. ZURNAMER H. RICHA P. v. RHIJN	R. BERMAN R. MEYER Z. CILLIERS J. CILLIERS	196 195 190 185	4 <sup>TH</sup> 7 <sup>TH</sup> 20 <sup>TH</sup> 38 <sup>TH</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Position

Manager: J. v.d. Linde

Ladies High Gun was Mrs. Monika Muller of South Africa.

As all FITASC Championships are open, a total of 27 people travelled from South Africa to this event of who 20 shot the competition!

1986 World Championships - Vilamoura - Portugal.

SQUAD	TEAM	SCORE EX 200	INDIVIDUAL POSITION	TEAM POSITION
H. RICHA M. KALELL R. MEYER J. ZURNAMER J. CILLIERS Z. CILLIERS P. v. RHIJN H. KATRIKILIS	H. RICHA M. KALELL R. MEYER J. ZURNAMER	195 191 190 182	4 <sup>TH</sup> 19 <sup>TH</sup> 21 <sup>ST</sup>	3rd

Manager: A. Kalell.

Harry Katrikilis achieved 2<sup>nd</sup> position in the Junior event.

The squad system was no longer utilised after 1986.

1987 World Universal Trap - Zaragoza

TEAM	SCORE EX 200
K. LOWES	188
Z. CILLIERS	184
N. BENCZIK	181
D. de WAAL Jnr.	179

1988:

Only four shooters competed at the FITASC European Championship in Antibes. J.C. Cilliers was the Captain / Manager with Frik v.d. Merwe, Ralph Morgan and Jack Zurnamer the remaining three shooters.

1988:

TEAM	SCORE EX 200	TEAM POSITION
FRIK V.D. MERWE	168	4 ex 5 teams
J.C.CILLIERS	163	
RALPH MORGAN	160	
JACK ZURNAMER	158	

1989 Lisbon, Portugal.

Team: N, Bornman, Z. Cilliers, H. Richa, J. Zurnamer.

Veteran High Gun - Z. Cilliers. - No scores available.

### **LOCAL, CONTINENTAL AND POSTAL PARTICIPATION.** **SOUTH AFRICAN FESTIVAL GAMES.**

Due to our exclusion from the Olympic Games after 1960 the SA. Government, through its Department of Education and Sport, staged the South African Festival Games. The first event was in 1964 at the South African Field Trial & Gun Club in Johannesburg. No international shooters participated and no scores are available.

1969 saw the second event at the Maccauw Club in Bloemfontein. Although there were no official teams, shooters from Britain did attend. In Skeet - Colin Sephton, Alec Bonnet, Tudor Thomas. DTL. - Brian Bailey and Bill Heald. Olympic Trap - Eric Grantham. These shooters teamed up to form two -man teams in DTL, Skeet and Olympic Trap, competing against them were:

Skeet: Hein Peeters & Arthur Grace;  
DTL: Paddy Herbert & Ken Hardman;  
Olympic Trap: Rudi Louw & Carl Lourens.

A number of local shooters were invited to participate but only those in the pre-selected teams were awarded Springbok colours.

Individual Winners:

#### DTL TRAP (F.U)

Gold: Alec Kalell - 438/450  
Silver: Paddy Herbert - 437/450  
Bronze: Eric Gordon - 437/450

#### OLYMPIC TRAP

Bronze: Hein Peeters 139/150

#### SKEET

Silver Arthur Grace 143/150  
Bronze Walter Murray 141/150

#### TRAP DOUBLES

Gold Alec Kalell 138/150  
Silver Wim Peeters 130/150  
Bronze Walter Murray

At the event in 1973 held at the Pretoria Skeet Club, shooters from abroad included: Francis Cornet (Belgium) and Joe Neville (GB) in skeet; Raymond Carter (GB), Angelo Scalzoni & Silvano Basagni (Italy) and Guy Renard (Belgium) in DTL Trap. The latter three shooters were all Olympic Trap specialists - Scalzoni winning the 1972 Munich Olympics with a record-breaking score of 199/200 and Basagni winning the Bronze at the same event with a 195/200. They had never shot DTL Trap before but agreed to participate in the event. It was most regrettable that this particular games was not held at a venue that could accommodate them in their particular discipline.

### RESULTS

#### DTL TRAP

Gold Wim Peeters 190/200  
Bronze Piet Vermaas 188/200

#### TRAP DOUBLES:

Gold Ken Hardman 185/200  
Silver Evan Tsampiras 180/200  
Bronze Hein Peeters 178/200

#### SKEET

The next event was only held in 1981. No international shooters participated, as they feared suspension by their National Federations. This event was contested by local shooters who were selected into three teams: - "The Best", "The Rest" and "Invitational". The final Festival Games were held in 1986. Clay shooting was excluded from this event.

### **THE MACKINTOSH INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SHOOT**

Trap has been shot in the country since the 40's and probably even before this date. Initially it was scored on single barrel kills but when we commenced shooting the Mackintosh in 1957 it was necessary to go the British format of down-the-line using two barrels. Three points were awarded for a first barrel kill and two for a second barrel kill. Targets and range layouts were very much as it is today except that the angle was much wider being 45 deg on either side of centre. Height and distance of the targets' flight was the same as today's settings.

The Mackintosh is a down-the-line trap competition shot annually between the Commonwealth countries - Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Zimbabwe, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The first event occurred in 1939 but due to the outbreak of the war the event was only shot for the second time in 1948. The highest score SA has achieved was in 1969 when we came second with 7341/7500. We achieved second position again in 1973 - score 7320/7500, in 1975 - 7255/7500 and in 1979 with a score of 7314/7500. The procedure followed was that the top 30 shooters were selected at the SA Open Trap Championship after the first 100 targets, these shooters were then re-squadded into six Mackintosh squads and shot the competition on the second day of the Nationals. The top 25 scores represented the Mackintosh team. The scores were then sent to the British CPSA until the "Home Countries Tournament" takes place between England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. After this event envelopes containing the scores of all the other commonwealth countries are opened and the results announced at a dinner held on this occasion. The CPSA team badge was awarded to all first time members of the team. In 1986 the competition changed. The senior team was reduced to 20 ex 25 shooters, and there are now Veteran (over 60), Ladies and Junior (under 18) teams of 5 shooters with top 4 scores to count. A score of 290/300 earned full CPSA colours.

### **HISTORY OF THE MACKINTOSH**

Donald Mackintosh of Australia presented the Trophy. In his prime he was regarded as the champion shooter in Australia having won all the possible championships. In 1897 shooting at the London Gun club with a 50 yard boundary he won the Challenge Cup of England shooting 60 ex 64 live pigeons. In June 1902 he won the Challenge Cup of France shooting 50 pigeons in succession with a 25 yard boundary. He was positioned 30 yards behind the traps. He twice won the Monte Carlo Challenge Cup with a score of 61 ex 64 pigeons. Over a 10 year period he was the biggest stake winner against all nationalities. He shot in England, Paris, Monte Carlo, Rome, Madeira and Ostend. In 1908 the "Jockey" magazine of Paris stated:

" Mr. Mackintosh's performances at Monte Carlo, in England and Australia are such that we declare him to be the 'Champion of the World'. In Madrid, Spain, the "Grand World of Sport" summed up its shooting article as follows:- "Amongst all the shooters who demand public notice by their extraordinary performance, the one who stands out the most conspicuously is Donald Mackintosh who we have no hesitation in proclaiming the best shot in the world at the present time".

### **THE MACKINTOSH IS PRIMARILY A TEAM EVENT BUT IN 1966 SOUTH AFRICA BREWERIES DONATED A TROPHY WHICH WAS TO BE AWARDED TO THE LOCAL HIGH GUN OF THE EVENT. THE FIRST RECIPIENT WAS EVERITT MURRAY IN 1966.**

South Africa first participated in the Mackintosh in 1957, 28 guns were entered. A few remain with us at the time of writing viz. Wim Peeters, Hein Peeters, Alex Miller, Simon Gander, Chris Oberholzer and Jack Deeb. The High Gun with a score of 288/300 was Dr. M. Hearn. Only two shooters have achieved 300 straight viz. Hein Peeters in 1969 and 1970, and Evan Tsampiras in 1972 and 1979. The following have shot 299/300: Wim Peeters (2) Everitt Murray (2); Alec Kalell, A.P. Smith, John Klemp, Piet Vermaas, Harry Mouton, and Jaco de Wet (1).

### **Mackintosh High Guns:**

Hein Peeters (5); Evan Tsampiras (3); Wim Peeters (2) Alec Kalell (2); Jaco de Wet (2); Everitt Murray (2); Dave Reynolds (2); Mike Hearn, John Moni, Eric Lucke, Pete v.d. Walt, Chris Sedgwick, Peter King, Johan Snyders, Harry Mouton, Frans Swart; A.P. Smith, Piet Vermaas and Walter Murray - once.

A South African team consisting of A. Peeters, Z. Cilliers, H. Beukes, G. Berman and D. Reynolds with J. v.d. Linde (Manager) attended the British Home Countries Competition in Scotland in 1981. At the same event the following year at Carlisle & District Gun Club Harry Mouton tied on 300/300 with Jim Stafford captain of the Scottish team. Stafford won the shoot-off. The remaining team members were G. Berman, R. Berman, D. Claassen and F. Swart.

Sadly in 1983 the British CPSA excluded us from the match after an objection was lodged by Australia. The Mackintosh was reintroduced in 1992 and 1993 after our readmission into the Commonwealth. Resistance was however forthcoming from the local purist trap shooters who refused to use the second barrel of the gun and once again the Mackintosh was discarded. Reason prevailed in 2000 when we once again embraced this fine event. Regrettably we have not yet achieved the results of former years.

### **THE GRAND AMERICAN**

However as one door closes another opens, and in 1983 a team of trap shooters attended the Grand American for the first time. The members of that team were A. Peeters, H. Beukes, D. Bodenstein, G. Geissler and C. Lourens. On their return the manager, J. v.d. Linde, reported very favourably on the trip. The CPSA Exco then took the decision that we would attend this event in the future. As it was single barrel trap and not full use of the gun, we instituted these rules for our local trap events. We also introduced distance handicapping. The latter discipline however died a natural death after a short while for a number of reasons.

#### **ATA TRAP TEAM - VANDALIA**

- 1984: A. Peeters, F. Swart, K. Solomon, J. Botha.  
 1986: A. Peeters, M. Landau, E. v.d. Berg, J. van Wijk, D. Grobler.  
 1987: N. Harvey, P. Wessels, A. Oosthuizen, L. du Rand, I. Jones.  
 1988: A. Nagel, E. Armstrong, C. da Ponte, N. Harvey, N. Brits.  
 1991: Z. Cilliers, F. Swart, I. Davies, H. Bonsma, C. Aldrich.

### **TEST MATCHES**

In 1958 the first match was held between the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. Matches continued annually until 1980. In 1965 Mozambique entered the competition which came to be known as the Triangular Test Match when each country hosted the competition in rotation. Due to the "winds of change" blowing across Africa, Mozambique failed to compete from 1973 and the match reverted to South Africa versus Rhodesia.

The teams competing consisted of a maximum of 15 shooters each participating in three events - Trap, Skeet and Olympic Trap or Universal Trench. The 5 highest scores in each event from the relevant countries constituted the "official" team. In 1971 it was felt that the system weighed too heavily in South Africa's favour and in order to restore an equilibrium it was agreed that South Africa would pre-select a five-man team for each event.

Over the 23 years that the matches were contested, South Africa lost only on one occasion in 1974.

The overall trophy was presented by Stan Eastwood of Rhodesia. This magnificent trophy consists of a Greener side-by-side shotgun mounted on a beautiful wooden base and affectionately known as the "Ashes".

### **TEST TEAMS - SOUTH AFRICA VS. RHODESIA VS MOCAMBIQUE**

<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1958 - VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA</b>		<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1959 - VENUE: RHODESIA</b>	
1.	DR. M. HEARN	1.	H. PEETERS
2.	W. PEETERS	2.	W. PEETERS
3.	S. GREAVES	3.	E. DORLING
4.	A. MILLER	4.	J. DEEB
5.	N.V. ROBERTS	5.	DR. M. HEARN
6.	S. GANDER	6.	C. PEETERS
7.	H.C. MADDISON	7.	W. VAN DER BYL
8.	H. PEETERS	8.	A. MILLER
9.	E. DORLING	9.	A. GRACE
10.		10	S. GANDER C OBERHOLZER (RESERVE)

<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1960 - VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA</b>		<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1961 - VENUE: RHODESIA</b>	
1.	S. GREAVES	1.	DR. M. HEARN
2.	A. MILLER	2.	W. PEETERS
3.	J. DEEB	3.	H. PEETERS
4.	N. GRANT	4.	S. GANDER
5.	H. PEETERS	5.	B. VAN ZYL
6.	M.G. HEARN	6.	D. POTGIETER
7.	W. VAN DER BYL	7.	C. THOMPSON

8.	H.C. MADDISON	8.	L. DOUGLAS
9.	J. MONI	9.	J. MONI
10.	M. CULLINAN	10	G. LINDEQUE J. DEEB (RESERVE) A. D. DU PLESSIS (RESERVE)

<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1962 - VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA</b>		<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1963 - VENUE: RHODESIA</b>	
1.	H. PEETERS	1.	H. PEETERS
2.	G. LINDEQUE	2.	J. KLEMP
3.	D. POTGIETER	3.	A.C. EMPHY
4.	W. PEETERS	4.	D. CLEAVER
5.	P. HERBERT	5.	J. HILL
6.	DR. M. HEARN	6.	W. PEETERS
7.	P VAN DER WALT	7.	B. VAN ZYL
8.	B. VAN ZYL	8.	T. MITCHELL
9.	S. GANDER	9.	G. LINDEQUE
10.	D. CLEAVER	10	R. MATTISON P. HERBERT (RESERVE)

<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1964 - VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA</b>		<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA VS PORTUGAL 1965 - VENUE: RHODESIA</b>	
1.	DR. M.G. HEARN	1.	P. HERBERT
2.	H. PEETERS	2.	W. PEETERS
3.	W. PEETERS	3.	G. ARICO
4.	G. LINDEQUE	4.	E. HAINS
5.	P. HERBERT	5.	I. DU TOIT
6.	R.J. MATTISON	6.	G. THORNHILL
7.	F. WILLIAMS	7.	N. RAUBENHEIMER
8.	C. WESTLEY	8.	C.J.R. LOUW
9.	T. MITCHELL	9.	M. CAWOOD
10.	S. GREAVES	10.	N. WHITE
.		11.	H. PEETERS
		12.	T. MITCHELL
		13.	W. WRIGHT
		14.	W. PROBART
		15.	J. KLEMP K. ALLSOP (RESERVE)

<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA VS PORTUGAL 1966 - VENUE: MOCAMBIQUE</b>		<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA VS PORTUGAL 1967 VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA</b>	
1.	E. HAINS	1.	H. PEETERS
2.	N. HOBSON	2.	E. HAINS
3.	C.J.R. LOUW	3.	A. FOTAKIS
4.	E. MURRAY	4.	A. GRACE
5.	C. OBERHOLZER	5.	W. MURRAY
6.	H.C. PEETERS	6.	P. HERBERT
7.	P. HERBERT	7.	G. ARICO
8.	J. KLEMP	8.	J. KLEMP
9.	C. TURTON	9.	W. PEETERS
10.	W. MURRAY	10.	B. MUSGRAVE. JNR.
11.	W. PEETERS	11.	C. LOURENS

<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA VS PORTUGAL 1968 - VENUE: RHODESIA</b>		<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA VS PORTUGAL 1969 - VENUE: MOCAMBIQUE</b>	
1.	W. MURRAY	1.	K. HARDMAN
2.	T. MYBURGH	2.	W. PEETERS
3.	C. CIOLLI	3.	S. CIOLLI

4.	R. LOUW	4.	C.J.R. LOUW
5.	R. PRICE	5.	H. PEETERS
6.	H. PEETERS	6.	P. HERBERT
7.	F. TEALDI	7.	W. MURRAY
8.	W. WRIGHT	8.	C. LOURENS
9.	C. LOURENS	9.	T. MITCHELL
10.	W. PEETERS	10.	C. SEDGWICK
	C. SEDGEWICK (RESERVE)	11.	T. MYBURGH
		12.	W. WRIGHT
		13.	R. PRICE
		14.	E. MURRAY

TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA VS PORTUGAL 1970 - VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA		TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1971 - VENUE: RHODESIA	
1.	H. PEETERS	<b><u>TRAP SB: EX 100</u></b>	
2.	T. MYBURGH	V. BENDER	97
3.	P. HERBERT	A.C. EMPHY	96
4.	A. KALELL	H. PEETERS	99
5.	C.J.R. LOUW	W. PEETERS	96
6.	V.C. BENDER	P. VERMAAS	98
7.	R. PRICE	<b><u>SKEET: EX 100</u></b>	
8.	A. GRACE	W. MURRAY	88
9.	W. PEETERS	H. PEETERS	86
10.	K. HARDMAN	W. PEETERS	91
11.	S. CIOLLI	M. SALASSA	80
12.	E. GORDON	C. TURTON	88
13.	W. MURRAY	<b><u>UNIVERSAL TRENCH EX 100</u></b>	
14.	C. LOURENS	V. BENDER	88
15.	R. DIMITRI	R. DIMITRI	85
		W. PEETERS	85
		M. SALALSSA	83
		P. VERMAAS	86

TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1972 - VENUE: MOCAMBIQUE		TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1973 - VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA	
<b><u>TRAP SB: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>TRAP SB: EX 100</u></b>	
R.E. CIOLLI	96	E. MURRAY	
T. KRUGEL	96	D. COLE	
R. LOUW	97	W. BARTHOLOMEW	
N. ROMANO	98	G. NEWTON	
P. VERMAAS	99	T. OTTE	
<b><u>SKEET: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>SKEET: EX 100</u></b>	
T. KRUGEL	85	W. MURRAY	
W. MURRAY	87	A. GRACE	
T. MYBURGH	88	H. PEETERS	
W. PEETERS	94	P. SMITH	
C. WESTLEY	88	A. MILLER	
<b><u>OLYMPIC TRAP: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>OLYMPIC TRAP EX 100</u></b>	
D. JOHNSTONE	88	E. TSAMPIRAS	
T. KRUGEL	85	K. HARDMAN	
T. MYBURGH	87	W. PETERS	
H. PEETERS	88	A. KALELL	
P. VERMAAS	84	T. MYBURGH	

TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1974 - VENUE: RHODESIA		TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1975 - VENUE:	
<b><u>TRAP SB: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>TRAP SB: EX 100</u></b>	
W. BARTHOLOMEW	97	P. VERMAAS	99
A. KALELL	97	J.KLEMP	98
E. MURRAY	96	W. BARTHOLOMEW	98
G. NEWTON	95	H. PEETERS	96
B. PIENAAR	78	C. LOURENS	94
<b><u>SKEET: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>SKEET: EX 100</u></b>	
W. BARTHOLOMEW	89	N. THORNHILL	96
R.E. CIOLLI	85	C. BORNMAN	90
T. BAYNES	79	E. RICHA	89
T. KRUGEL	76	W. MURRAY	88
T. MYBURGH	76	E. MURRAY	88
<b><u>UNIVERSAL TRENCH: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>UNIVERSAL TRENCH EX 100</u></b>	
T. MYBURGH	88	W. PEETERS	96
A. KALELL	86	A. MILLER	91
E. MURRAY	83	T. KRUGEL	91
T. KRUGEL	76	T. MYBURGH	89
J. ZURNAMER	71	J. VAN DER LINDE	86

TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1976 - VENUE: RHODESIA		TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1977 - VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA	
<b><u>TRAP SB: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>SKEET: EX 200</u></b>	
W. BARTHOLOMEW	95	M. HAINS	179
H. BEUKES	97	L. MARé	180
C. WESTLEY	95	E. RICHA	184
T. WESTLEY	97	J. SNYDERS	189
A. WOOD	95	T. BAYNES	176
<b><u>SKEET: EX 100</u></b>		W. MURRAY	
W. MURRAY	93	<b><u>OLYMPIC TRAP EX 200</u></b>	
C. BORNMAN	91	A. MILLER	180
M. HAINS	92	W. PEETERS	176
E. RICHA	96	D. MOUTSATSOS	182
K. HARDMAN	91	E. TSAMPIRAS	186
<b><u>UNIVERSAL TRENCH: EX 100</u></b>		F. SAUER	187
W. PEETERS	84	N. THORNHILL	188
J. VAN DER LINDE	72		
N. THORNHILL	89		
R. CRONJE	86		
K. HARDMAN	89		

TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1978 - VENUE:		TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1979 - VENUE: SOUTH AFRICA	
<b><u>TRAP SB: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>TRAP SB: EX 100</u></b>	
C. WESTLEY	98	H. BEUKES	91
A. WOOD	97	N. HARVEY	96
D. REYNOLDS	100	D. REYNOLDS	93
R. VAN DER BERG	100	E. AUSTIN	92
B. MUSGRAVE Jnr.	98	A. KALELL	96
N. HARVEY	99	A. WOOD	98
<b><u>SKEET: EX 100</u></b>		<b><u>SKEET: EX 100</u></b>	
J. SNYDERS	93	M. HAINS	95
M. HAINS	96	E. RICHA	92
E. RICHA	86	T. BAYNES	90
T. BAYNES	98	M. WIENAND	87
C.M. DALY	86	L. BUYS	94



L. BUYS	92	N. THORNHILL	90
<b>UNIVERSAL TRENCH: EX 100</b>		<b>OLYMPIC TRAP EX 100</b>	
N. THORNHILL	84	F. SAUER	89
C. BORNMAN	85	R. WESTLEY	87
F. SAUER	93	E. TSAMPIRAS	88
E. AUSTIN	92	K. SOLOMON	73
R. WESTLEY	91	A. AVLONITIS	89
E. TSAMPIRAS	94	C. BORNMAN	89

<b>TEST MATCH VS RHODESIA 1980 - VENUE: RHODESIA</b>	
<b>TRAP FU: EX 150</b>	
F. ROHDE	143
J. SNYDERS	140
C. LOURENS	144
H. BEUKES	144
D. REYNOLDS	139
<b>SKEET: EX 150</b>	
M. HAINS	133
L. BUYS	139
P. LE ROUX	128
T. BAYNES	130
<b>UNIVERSAL TRENCH: EX 150</b>	
R. WESTLEY	136
B. HYDE	128
N. THORNHILL	132
J. ZURNAMER	125

### **AFRICAN SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

With our re-admission to the international arena we were invited to participate in these championships. The 3<sup>rd</sup> African Shooting Championship was held at the Maccauw Club in Bloemfontein in 1993.

OLYMPIC SKEET	Mel Hains	Silver	113/125	
OLYMPIC TRAP	Brad Smith	Gold	116/125	+24 (+3)
	Orazio Cremona	Silver	117/125	+23 (+2)
OLYMPIC DOUBLE TRAP	F. Swart	Bronze	124/150	

#### TEAM EVENT:

OLYMPIC TRAP - S.A. Gold - Team: B. Smith, Z. Cilliers, D. Taylor.

OLYMPIC DOUBLE TRAP - S.A. Silver - Team: F. Swart, Dr. N. Bornman, O. Cremona.

#### 4<sup>th</sup> African Shooting championship Cairo, Egypt, 1995.

OLYMPIC SKEET	M. Hains	Gold + Quota	117/125
	P. Antak	Silver	116/125
OLYMPIC TRAP	O. Cremona	Bronze	108/125
OLYMPIC DOUBLE TRAP	F. Swart	Gold + Quota	117/150
	M. Kalell	Bronze	111/150

Mel Hains was selected by the National Olympic Committee to participate in the Olympic Games in Atlanta in 1996, but F. Swart was not accepted.

#### 1997 - 5<sup>th</sup> Event held in Bloemfontein.

OLYMPIC SKEET	W. Muller	GOLD	114 + 25 + 12
	M. Hains	SILVER	116 + 23 + 11
	J. Lebos	BRONZE	115 + 24 + 0
OLYMPIC TRAP	M. Potgieter	GOLD	113 + 25
	Z. Cilliers	BRONZE	113 + 22
OLYMPIC DOUBLE TRAP	R. Westley	SILVER	130
	F. Swart	BRONZE	128

1999 - 6<sup>th</sup> African Shooting Championships - Cairo.

Olympic Skeet - No S.A. shooters.  
 Olympic Trap - F. Swart Gold 130/150  
 M. Potgieter Bronze 128/150

F. Swart - Gold + quota place. He participated in the Olympic games in Sydney Australia in 2000.

Olympic Double Trap - Z. Cilliers Silver 161/200

At the meeting of the African Shooting Sport Federation (previous the African Shooting Federation) in Cairo held concurrent with the Championship, Alec Kalell was elected as the 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President of the Federation.

Due to the 9/11 attack in the United States the event for 2001 was cancelled.

The 7th African Championship was held at the Military Shooting Club in Pretoria in 2003. An up and coming junior shooter, Byron Swanton - took the gold medal and quota place in the Double Trap event. His sister Diane gained a quota place in the Ladies Double Trap and Amelda Greyling a quota place in Olympic Trap. Sadly the National Olympic Committee of South Africa has not selected any of our shooters, despite severe lobbying on the part of SASSF and the CTSASA. The criteria had been laid down by NOCSA and we did not meet it. So close, yet so far.

**ALL AFRICA GAMES**

We were invited to compete in the 6<sup>th</sup> All Africa Games in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1995. These games do not only involve shooting but many other sports as well. Shooters selected for the event included Mel Hans & Peter Antak in Skeet; Frans Swart & Basil Arseniou in Olympic Double Trap and Basil Arseniou and Dr Neels Bornman in Olympic Trap.

**RESULTS:**

OLYMPIC SKEET	OLYMPIC TRAP	OLYMPIC DOUBLE TRAP
Mel Hains - 115/125 - Silver	Basil Arseniou - 115/125 - Silver	Frans Swart - 127/150 - Gold

Shooting was not included in the All Africa Games 1999 and 2003.

**F.I.T.A.S.C. PAN AFRICAN SPORTING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

This event was created in 1992 and in keeping with FITASC policy it was open to all shooters. The first Pan African was held at the Drakensberg Gardens Gun Club, Natal. The South African Open Sporting Championships were held concurrently with this event. Apart from the locals, shooters from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and the UK attended also Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe participated - a total of 91 competitors.

**RESULTS:**

High Gun: Thierry de Latre (Belgium)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Stuart Clarke (Great Britain)  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Mark Kalell (South Africa)

The top twenty shooters received CPSA Gold & Sterling Silver medals and FITASC medals.

Veteran High Gun - Dudley Schafer

Ladies High Gun - Sarah Bayley (Kalell)

Teams - 1<sup>st</sup> RSA - M. Kalell, O. Hoffman, D. Schafer, C. Halkias.

For results of subsequent Pan African Championships consult the CTSASA web site on [www.ctsasa.co.za](http://www.ctsasa.co.za) or contact the CTSASA Executive Officer.

**COMMONWEALTH GAMES**

Shooters participated in the Commonwealth Games in 1994 and 2002. No shooters qualified for the 1998 Games.

**RESULTS:**

1994 - Victoria Canada

OLYMPIC SKEET (Individual event: 26 competitors)	Mel Hains - 112/125 - 20 <sup>th</sup> position Quintus de Flamingh- 110/125 - 22 <sup>nd</sup>
Pairs competition	South Africa 6 <sup>th</sup> ex 13 teams
OLYMPIC TRAP Individual 40 competitors	Brad Smith - 113/125 - 12 <sup>th</sup> Paul Kalell -108/125 - 18 <sup>th</sup>
Pairs (teams)	South Africa - 4 <sup>th</sup> ex 19 teams

Manager<sup>n</sup> Prof. J. v.d. Linde

**RESULTS 2002 - Bisley, England**

No skeet shooters participated.

<u>OLYMPIC TRAP</u>		
Badge Competition	Mathys Potgieter George Eleftheriou	93/100 - 8 <sup>TH</sup> 82/100 - 24 <sup>TH</sup>
Individual	Mathys Potgieter George Eleftheriou	111/125 - 14 <sup>th</sup> 103/125 - 26 <sup>th</sup>
Pairs (teams)	South Africa	175/200 - 7 <sup>th</sup>

<u>OLYMPIC DOUBLE TRAP</u>		
Badge Competition	Harry Papa Nico Swart	80/100 - 6 <sup>th</sup> 79/100 - 8 <sup>th</sup>
Individual	N. Swart B. Swanton	120/150 - 10 <sup>th</sup> 119/150 - 11 <sup>th</sup>
Pairs	South Africa	159/200 - 3rd

**SILVER JUBILEE SHOOT - 1979**

On the anniversary of its 25<sup>th</sup> year in existence the CPSA organised a Silver Jubilee Shoot. The shoot was run concurrently with the SA. Championships in Olympic Trap and Skeet at the Durban Deep Skeet Club. Although we were already in the "sporting wilderness" shooters from Rhodesia, Ireland and the UK attended. An informal match was held between ourselves and the visitors. South Africa was represented by: A. Kalell, Neels Bornman, W. Peeters and F. Sauer in Olympic trap; and E. Richa, M. Hains, T. Baynes and L. Buys in skeet. South Africa won both events

**SPONSORSHIP AND GRANTS****DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION**

In the early years Government through its Department of Sport made grants available to shooting for various projects. Following normalisation of the country's politics the National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA) and the South African Sports Commission (SASC) now assist the CTSA through the South Africa Shooting Sport Federation (previously SASU). The Defence Force grant continued until ±1998 when it was withdrawn.

Clay target being the type of sport it is, could never capture the media's attention and therefore sponsorships were few and far between, particularly at national level. Clubs and Provinces always managed to obtain sponsorship for their events through personal local contacts. Major sponsors of shooting at a National level included the United Tobacco Co. (UTC), Swartklip Products (S.P.), Datsun Motor Corporation and the Musgrave family through their firearm manufacturing business - Musgrave Manufacturing Co. / Nimrod Promotions. Ben Musgrave (Snr.) together with his sons Trevor and Ben Jnr. were initially involved in building custom made rifles. Later they manufactured shotguns under licence to Beretta - The Musgrave Beretta shotgun. During the 70's these guns were presented to the CPSA as prizes for the South African Champions in trap and skeet. Musgrave were also involved in printing and supplying of score pads and ammunition

**SWARTKLIP PRODUCTS**

The Ronden Manufacturing Co. was established in 1948 by Aubrey Price and his two sons Ronald and Douglas Owen Price. Land was purchased at Phillipii in the Cape where a factory was established to manufacture pyrotechnic products. In 1966, 0.22 rimfire as well as shotgun ammunition, were produced. Ronden supported clay target by sponsoring clubs with ammunition, trophies, etc. The Price family allocated land on their property for the establishment of the Cape Gun Club where Rodney Price son of Ronald was involved in clay shooting. 1971 saw a change in ownership when Ronden's sold out to Armscor. The new company was called Swartklip Products Pty. Ltd. Swartklip remains involved with clay target shooting supporting the CTSA by advertising in the magazine and making ammunition available as prizes at National and Provincial events and for the Interprovincial competitions. Individual shooters were also sponsored with shooting apparel and ammunition at various times over the years.

**UNITED TOBACCO CO.**

1972 saw the first sponsorship for all the shooting disciplines nationally. The sponsorship was obtained by the South Africa Shooting Union (SASU) whose President at the time was General Willem Lombard. Lombard had initiated the formation of the South African Shooting Union (SASU) in 1971 as an umbrella body for all the various shooting sports. He organised an annual grant from the South Africa Defence Force which was then distributed to the various shooting associations. The grants were to be used to sponsor ammunition at National events. Lombard and Col. Basie Human, his deputy president, succeeded in obtaining a sponsorship from the United Tobacco Co. (UTC) in 1972, to be used at an annual event when all the shooting sports were represented and had inter-club competitions. The venue was Bloemfontein as all disciplines could be accommodated there.

"The Hunter Shoot" as it was called, started off as an inter-club shoot. Clubs in a province competed against one another and the best clubs in the country then took part in the event. In some provinces this necessitated knock-out competitions

to select the one club that would compete. Teams of three (3) were selected - 100 targets per shooter in Olympic Trap and Skeet. The sponsorship was small and covered ammunition and the entry fees of shooters. Due to pressure from the CPSA in 1975, the competition became an Inter-Provincial shoot for clay target. The teams were increased to 4 in each discipline and each shooter shot 200 targets. The shoot ended with a dinner when prizes were awarded. The "Hunter Shoot" came to an end in 1977 when UTC withdrew its financial support. SASU did not manage to arrange any further sponsorship for shooting. SASU still exists today with a name change to South Africa Shooting Sport Federation (S.A.S.S.A.F.) Col. J. "Basie" Human succeeded General Lombard as President and in 1997 with the death of Human, Alec Kalell was confirmed as President. Due to ill-health he resigned in 2001 and Garry Geissler was elected President.

### HUNTER SHOOT - RESULTS

1972

3 MAN CLUB TEAMS (EX 600)		PROVINCE	TOTAL
1.	WOLWEHOEK GUN CLUB "A"	O.F.S.	537
2.	BOULDER HILL GUN CLUB	NATAL	533
3.	PRETORIA SKEET CLUB "A"	TRANSVAAL	530
4.	GRAAFF-REINET GUN CLUB "A"	E. PROVINCE	519
5.	CAPE GUN CLUB	W.PROVINCE	509
6..	WOLWEHOEK GUN CLUB 'B'	O.F.S	505
7.	DURBAN GUN CLUB	NATAL	480
8.	MACCAUW GUN CLUB	O.F.S	480
9.	PRETORIA SKEET CLUB 'B'	TRANSVAAL	477
10.	GRAAFF-REINET GUN CLUB 'B'	E. PROVINCE	475

INDIVIDUAL:

OLYMPIC TRAP		PROVINCE		SKEET		PROVINCE	
1.	E. TSAMPIRAS	NATAL	97	W. MURRAY	E. PROVINCE	95	
2.	P. VERMAAS	TRANSVAAL	94	H. PEETERS	O.F.S	94	
3.	W. PEETERS	O.F.S	93	A. MILLER	TRANSVAAL	92	
4.	H. PEETERS	O.F.S	93	K. HARDMAN	NATAL	91	
5.	D. POTGIETER	GRIQUALAND W.	92	R. LOUW	O.F.S	90	

1973

3 MAN CLUB TEAMS EX 600		PROVINCE	TOTAL
1.	WOLWEHOEK 'A'	O.F.S	548
2.	BOULDERS HILL	NATAL	545
3.	PRETORIA SKEET CLUB	TRANSVAAL	545
4.	GRAAFF-REINET 'A'	E. PROVINCE	540
5.	HIGHVELD GUN CLUB	TRANSVAAL	539
6.	DE BEERS GUN CLUB 'A'	GRIQUALAND W.	514
7.	GRAAFF-REINET 'B'	E. PROVINCE	513
8.	MACCAUW	O.F.S	508
9.	WOLWEHOEK 'B'	O.F.S	505
10.	DE BEERS GUN CLUB 'B'	GRIQUALAND W.	458

INDIVIDUAL

OLYMPIC TRAP		PROVINCE		SKEET		PROVINCE	
1.	C. LOURENS	O.F.S	96	W. MURRAY	E. PROVINCE	95	
2.	T. KRUGEL	N. TRANSVAAL	95	H. PEETERS	O.F.S	95	
3.	D. VAN JAARVELD	GRIQUALAND W.	95	C. BORNMAN	O.F.S	95	
4.	K. HARDMAN	NATAL	94	K. HARDMAN	NATAL	94	
5.	A. KALELL	TRANSVAAL	94	E. MURRAY	E. PROVINCE	94	

1974

3 MAN CLUB TEAMS EX 600		PROVINCE	TOTAL
1.	PRETORIA SKEET CLUB 'B'	N. TRANSVAAL	539
2.	BOULDER HILL GUN CLUB	NATAL	532
3.	PRETORIA SKEET CLUB 'A'	N. TRANSVAAL	529
4.	DE BEERS GUN CLUB	GRIQUALAND W.	528

5.	CAPE GUN CLUB	W. PROVINCE	526
6.	WOLWEHOEK GUN CLUB 'A'	O.F.S	526
7.	GRAAFF-REINET GUN CLUB	E. PROVINCE	513
8.	HIGHVELD GUN CLUB	TRANSSVAAL	510
9.	SANDIACRES GUN CLUB	GRIQUALAND WEST	495
10.	WOLWEHOEK GUN CLUB 'B'	O.F.S	482

## INDIVIDUAL

	OLYMPIC TRAP	PROVINCE		SKEET	PROVINCE	
1.	D. POTGIETER	GRIQUALAND W.	96	M. HAINS	N. TRANSVAAL	96
2.	W. PEETERS	O.F.S.	95	C.J. BORNMAN	O.F.S	94
3.	J. SNYDERS	GRIQUALAND W.	94	N. THORNHILL	N. TRANSVAAL	92
4.	R. MATTISON	NATAL	94	W. MURRAY	E. PROVINCE	90
5.	C.J. BORNMAN	O.F.S.	93	A. RECH	TRANSSVAAL	90
6	T. KRUGEL	N. TRANSVAAL	93			

## NEW FORMAT INTRODUCED IN 1975. NO INDIVIDUAL MEDALS AWARDED.

	OLYMPIC TRAP		SKEET			OVERALL		
1.	N. TRANSVAAL	716	1.	N. TRANVAAL	750	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1466
2.	TRANSSVAAL	698	2.	TRANSSVAAL	727	2.	TRANSSVAAL	1425
3.	O.F.S	690	3.	GRIQUALAND	716	3.	O.F.S	1394
4.	GRIQUALAND W.	663	4.	W.	704	4.	GRIQUALAND	1379
5.	NATAL	652	5.	O.F.S	697	5.	W.	1346
6	E. PROVINCE	635	6	E. PROVINCE	694	6	NATAL	1332
				NATAL			E. PROVINCE	

## 1976

	OLYMPIC TRAP		SKEET			OVERALL		
1.	TRANSSVAAL	712	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	742	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1429
2.	O.F.S	703	2.	O.F.S	723	2.	O.F.S	1426
3.	N. TRANSVAAL	687	3.	TRANSSVAAL	713	3.	TRANSSVAAL	1425
4.	E. PROVINCE	663	4.	GRIQUALAND W.	712	4.	E. PROVINCE	1368
5.	NATAL	644	5.	E. PROVINCE	705	5.	GRIQUALAND	1346
6	GRIQUALAND	634	6	NATAL	682	6	W.	1326
	W						NATAL	

## 1977

	OLYMPIC TRAP		SKEET			OVERALL		
1.	TRANSSVAAL	703	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	719	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1403
2.	O.F.S	687	2.	TRANSSVAAL	696	2.	TRANSSVAAL	1399
3.	N. TRANSVAAL	684	3.	O.F.S	688	3.	O.F.S	1375
4.	GRIQUALAND W.	649	4.	E. PROVINCE	682	4.	E. PROVINCE	1328
5.	E. PROVINCE	646	5.	GRIQUALAND	637	5.	GRIQUALAND	1286
			6.	W.	587		W.	
				NATAL				

**DATSUN MOTOR CORPORATION**

With the demise of the Hunter Shoot, the executive of the CPSA was desirous that the competition continue and were extremely fortunate at the time to have as a member of the PSC Brian O'c Wegner, Marketing Manager of Datsun Motor Corporation. Through the good offices of Brian O'c Wegner, Datsun became the new sponsor for a clay target event. The Datsun Motor Corporation had started sponsoring clay shooting in 1976. Funds were utilised to augment prizes and subsidise entrance fees of competitors in the SA. Open Championships in Trap, Skeet and Trap Doubles. In 1978 there was a re-allocation of the funds to include the Mackintosh shoot and also the Olympic Trap and Skeet Championships. At this latter event competitors also received free ammunition. With the cessation of the Hunter Shoot Datsun made additional funds available for ammunition and entry fees, trophies and medals for the Inter-Provincial Competition. The first Datsun Inter-Provincial Tournament took place over the ranges of the Durban Deep Skeet Club on 27/28 October 1978. Datsun also made numerous ad hoc grants to CPSA for delegates to travel abroad for international meetings and to support invitees to South Africa However, all Datsun sponsorship ended in 1982.

**DATSUN INTERPROVINCIAL TOURNAMENT- RESULTS**1978

At this the first interprovincial sponsored by Datsun the following provinces competed:-

OLYMPIC TRAP :- Eastern Cape, Griqualand West, Natal, N. Transvaal, O.F.S and Transvaal.

SKEET:- E.Cape, Natal, N. Transvaal, O.F.S, Transvaal.

OLYMPIC TRAP EX 800			SKEET EX 800			OVERALL EX 1600		
1.	TRANSVAAL	721	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	708	1.	TRANSVAAL	1377
2.	E. PROVINCE	683	2.	O.F.S	682	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	1357
3.	N. TRANSVAAL	649	3.	TRANSVAAL	656	3.	O.F.S	1308
4.	NATAL	643	4.	NATAL	637	4.	NATAL	1280
5.	O.F.S	626	5.	E. PROVINCE	597	5.	E. PROVINCE	1280
6.	GRIQUALAND W.	620						

1979

OLYMPIC TRAP EX 800			SKEET EX 800			OVERALL EX 1600		
1.	TRANSVAAL	738	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	742	1.	N. TRANSVAL	1471
2.	N. TRANSVAAL	729	2.	TRANSVAAL	689	2.	TRANSVAAL	1427
3.	O.F.S	702	3.	NATAL	676	3.	O.F.S	1332
4.	GRIQUALAND W.	661	4.	E. PROVINCE	651	4.	E. PROVINCE	1311
5.	E. PROVINCE	660	5.	O.F.S	630	5.	NATAL	1248
6.	NATAL	572	6.	GRIQUALAND W.	454	6.	GRIQUALAND W.	1115

1980

OLYMPIC TRAP EX 800			SKEET EX 800			OVERALL EX 1600		
1.	N. TRANSVAAL	710	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	743	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1453
2.	TRANSVAAL	709	2.	TRANSVAAL	725	2.	TRANSVAAL	1434
3.	E. PROVINCE	681	3.	NATAL	689	3.	E. PROVINCE	1376
4.	O.F.S	669	4.	E. PROVINCE	686	4.	NATAL	1344
5.	NATAL	655	5.	O.F.S	658	5.	O.F.S	1327
6.	GRIQUALAND W.	588						

1981

OLYMPIC TRAP EX 800			SKEET EX 800			OVERALL EX 1600		
1.	TRANSVAAL	730	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	752	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1470
2.	N. TRANSVAAL	718	2.	NATAL	732	2.	TRANSVAAL	1442
3.	O.F.S	691	3.	TRANSVAAL	712	3.	NATAL	1404
4.	E. PROVINCE	673	4.	E. PROVINCE	705	4.	E. PROVINCE	1378
5.	NATAL	672	5.	O.F.S.	680	5.	O.F.S	1371
6.	GRIQUALAND W.	625	6.	GRIQUALAND W.	611	6.	GRIQUALAND W.	1236

1982

OLYMPIC TRAP EX 800			SKEET EX 800			OVERALL EX 1600		
1.	TRANSVAAL	709	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	733	1.	TRANSVAAL	1434
2.	N. TRANSVAAL	699	2.	TRANSVAAL	725	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	1432
3.	O.F.S	663	3.	E. PROVINCE	710	3.	E. PROVINCE	1370
4.	E. PROVINCE	660	4.	NATAL	707	4.	O.F.S	1353
5.	GRIQUALAND W	654	5.	O.F.S	690	5.	NATAL	1338
6.	NATAL	631	6.	W. PROVINCE	621	6.	GRIQUALAND W	1163
			7.	GRIQUALAND W.	509			

## THE CHAIRMAN'S CUP

The 80's were difficult years for the country as a general financial squeeze was being applied by the International community thus sponsorship for shooting was even more difficult to obtain. However, with the loss of the Datsun sponsorship for the Inter-Provincial competition the CPSA decided that this exciting competition should continue. An overall High Gun Trophy and trophies for each individual discipline were presented by Dr. Alec Kalell, Chairman of the CPSA. The competition was now called "The Chairman's Cup". Targets and medals were sponsored by the CPSA and ammunition by Swartklip products (SP). Initially it remained as the two Olympic disciplines, but in 1984 ATA Trap and Sporting were added. Teams were reduced to three per event per province and the targets to 150 per shooter. As some of the provinces were unable to field 4 teams of three individuals, shooters were allowed to compete in more than one discipline. Later this was amended to the present format. This event has now become the most prestigious on our calendar and is hotly contested by all provinces in all disciplines. It's timing in November ends the shooting calendar of the CTSA.

### RESULTS OF CHAIRMANS CUP

#### 1983

OLYMPIC TRAP EX 800			SKEET EX 800			OVERALL EX 1600		
1.	TRANSVAAL	707	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	727	1.	TRANSVAAL	1424
2.	N. TRANSVAAL	689	2.	TRANSVAAL	717	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	1416
3.	NATAL	677	3.	NATAL	701	3.	NATAL	1378
4.	O.F.S.	631	4.	O.F.S.	660	4.	O.F.S.	1292
5.	G. WEST	611	5.	G. WEST	467	5.	G. WEST	1078

#### 1984

OLYMPIC TRAP (800)			SKEET (800)		
1	TRANSVAAL	730	1	N. TRANSVAAL	719
2	N. TRANSVAAL	703	2	NATAL	694
3	NATAL	664	3	TRANSVAAL	679
4	E. PROVINCE	660	4	E. PROVINCE	675
5	O.F.S.	658	5	G. WEST	618
			6	O.F.S	503

TRAP (800)			SPORTING (800)			OVERALL EX 3200		
1.	N.TRANSVAAL	645	1.	N.TRANSVAAL	667	1.	N.TRANSVAAL	2743
2.	NATAL	635	2.	NATAL	658	2.	TRANSVAAL	2655
3.	O.F.S	618	3.	O.F.S.	614	3.	NATAL	2619
4.	TRANSVAAL	603	4.	TRANSVAAL	611	4.	E. PROVINCE	2436
5.	E. PROVINCE	593	5.	E. PROVINCE	508	5.	O.F.S.	2393

1985 - Teams reduced to 3 per discipline and targets from 200 to 150 per shooter.

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1	TRANSVAAL	417	1	N.TRANSVAAL	409
2	N. TRANSVAAL	416	2	E. PROVINCE	389
3	NATAL	400	3	O.F.S.	387
4	E. PROVINCE	396	4	G. WEST	384
5	O.F.S.	376	5	TRANSVAAL	383
6	G.WEST	356	6	NATAL	367
7	W. PROVINCE	334	7	W. PROVINCE	342

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	TRANSVAAL	414	1.	N.TRANSVAAL	360	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1596
2.	E. PROVINCE	411	2.	NATAL	357	2.	TRANSVAAL	1541
3.	N. TRANSVAAL	411	3.	TRANSVAAL	327	3.	NATAL	1525
4.	O.F.S.	407	4.	O.F.S	320	4.	E. PROVINCE	1511

5.	NATAL	401	5.	G. WEST	317	5.	O.F.S.	1490
6.	G. WEST	393	6.	E.PROVINCE	315	6.	G. WEST	1450
7.	W. PROVINCE	383	7.	W. PROVINCE	277	7.	W. PROVINCE	1336

**1986**

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1	N. TRANSVAAL	412	1	N. TRANSVAAL	430
2	TRANSVAAL	405	2	O.F.S.	420
3	O.F.S.	384	3	E. PROVINCE	415
4	G. WEST	377	4	TRANSVAAL	405
5	NATAL	370	5	NATAL	358
6	E. PROVINCE	370	6	W. PROVINCE	372
7	W. PROVINCE	346	7	G. WEST	371

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	O.F.S.	431	1.	N.TRANSVAAL	379	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1637
2.	E. PROVINCE	419	2.	TRANSVAAL	377	2.	TRANSVAAL	1600
3.	NATAL	416	3.	NATAL	364	3.	O.F.S.	1592
4.	N. TRANSVAAL	416	4.	E. PROVINCE	361	4.	E. PROVINCE	1565
5.	TRANSVAAL	413	5.	O.F.S.	357	5.	NATAL	1538
6.	W. PROVINCE	400	6.	W. PROVINCE	289	6.	W. PROVINCE	1407
7.	G. WEST	369	7.	G. WEST	235	7.	G. WEST	1352

**1987**

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1	TRANSVAAL	429	1	N. TRANSVAAL	426
2	N. TRANSVAAL	426	2	E. PROVINCE	419
3	O.F.S		3	O.F.S	410

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	N.TRANSVAAL	439	1.	NATAL	366	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1653
2.	O.F.S	436	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	362	2.	O.F.S	1624
3.	TRANSVAAL	432	3.	O.F.S	355	3.	TRANSVAAL	1617

**1988**

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1	TRANSVAAL	417	1	E. PROVINCE	401
2	O.F.S	413	2	O.F.S.	392
3	N. TRANSVAAL	402	3	NATAL	391
4	E. PROVINCE	392	4	TRANSVAAL	387
5	NATAL	354	5	N. TRANSVAAL	380
6	W. PROVINCE	351	6	GRIQUALAND W.	378
7	GRIQUALAND W.	319			

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	TRANSVAAL	415	1.	NATAL	384	1.	TRANSVAAL	1587
2.	N. TRANSVAAL	414	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	372	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	1568
3.	O.F.S	413	3.	E. PROVINCE	370	3.	E. PROVINCE	1566
4.	E. PROVINCE	403	4.	TRANSVAAL	368	4.	O.F.S	1557
5.	NATAL	402	5.	O.F.S	339	5.	NATAL	1531
6.	GRIQUALAND W.	390	6.	GRIQUALAND	312	6.	GRIQUALAND	1399
7.	W. PROVINCE	386	7.	W.	312	7.	W.	1383
				W. PROVINCE			W. PROVINCE	



**1989**

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1	O.F.S	415	1	O.F.S	397
2	TRANSVAAL	413	2	E. PROVINCE	393
3	N. TRANSVAAL	411	3	NATAL	392
4	E. PROVINCE	400	4	N. TRANSVAAL	379
5	GRIQUALAND W.	390	5	TRANSVAAL	371
6	NATAL	370	6	W. PROVINCE	349
7	W. PROVINCE	342		GRIQUALAND W.	270

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	E. PROVINCE	422	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	393	1.	O.F.S	1610
2.	N. TRANSVAAL	421	2.	NATAL	389	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	1604
3.	O.F.S	413	3.	O.F.S	385	3.	E. PROVINCE	1584
4.	TRANSVAAL	409	4.	TRANSVAAL	374	4.	TRANSVAAL	1567
5.	GRIQUALAND W.	394	5.	E. PROVINCE	369	5.	NATAL	1538
6.	NATAL	387	6.	W. PROVINCE	338	6.	W. PROVINCE	1416
7.	W. PROVINCE	387	7.	GRIQUALAND W.	305	7.	GRIQUALAND W.	1359

**1990**

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1	N. TRANSVAAL	392	1	E. PROVINCE	417
2	TRANSVAAL	392	2	N. TRANSVAAL	411
3	E. PROVINCE	388	3	O.F.S	401
4	O.F.S	384	4	TRANSVAAL	392
5	G. WEST	362	5	W. PROVINCE	379
6	NATAL	354	6	NATAL	369
7	W. PROVINCE	336	7	G. WEST	315

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	G. WEST	419	1.	O.F.S	380	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1598
2.	N.TRANSVAAL	418	2.	N.TRANSVAAL	377	2.	E. PROVINCE	1592
3.	O.F.S	416	3.	E. PROVINCE	375	3.	O.F.S	1581
4.	TRANSVAAL	414	4.	TRANSVAAL	368	4.	TRANSVAAL	1566
5.	E. PROVINCE	412	5.	NATAL	356	5.	NATAL	1477
6.	W. PROVINCE	410	6.	W. PROVINCE	293	6.	W. PROVINCE	1418
7.	NATAL	398	7.	G. WEST	272	7.	G. WEST	1373

**1991**

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1	N. TRANSVAAL	425	1	N. TRANSVAAL	430
2	E. PROVINCE	416	2	O.F.S.	411
3	O.F.S	408	3	NATAL	415

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	TRANSVAAL	430	1.	NATAL		1.	N. TRANSVAAL	1597
2.	O.F.S	422	2.	TRANSVAAL		2.	TRANSVAAL	1587
3.	N. TRANSVAAL	415	3.	E. PROVINCE		3.	E. PROVINCE	1582

**1992**

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1.	N. TRANSVAAL	422	1.	N. TRANSVAAL	409
2.	O.F.S	417	2.	TRANSVAAL	406
3.	TRANSVAAL	415	3.	E. PROVINCE	403

4.	E. PROVINCE	413	4.	W. PROVINCE	395
5.	NATAL	400	5.	O.F.S	378
6.	G. WEST	394	6.	NATAL	366
7.	W. PROVINCE	385	7.	G. WEST	327

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	TRANSVAAL	413	1.	TRANSVAAL	373	1.	TRANSVAAL	1607
2.	N. TRANSVAAL	413	2.	NATAL	351	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	1575
3.	O.F.S	407	3.	N. TRANSVAAL	331	3.	E. PROVINCE	1530
4.	W. PROVINCE	400	4.	E. PROVINCE	322	4.	O.F.S	1514
5.	E.PROVINCE	392	5.	O.F.S.	312	5.	NATAL	1499
6.	NATAL	382	6.	W. PROVINCE	284	6.	W. PROVINCE	1464
7.	G. WEST	363	7.	G. WEST	274	7.	G. WEST	1358

**1993**

OLYMPIC TRAP (450)			SKEET (450)		
1	N. TRANSVAAL	405	1	N. TRANSVAAL	419
2	TRANSVAAL	397	2	TRANSVAAL	392
3	E. PROVINCE	381	3	O.F.S	378
4	O.F.S	378	4	E. PROVINCE	367
5	GRIQUALAND W.	367	5	NATAL	361
6	NATAL	366	6	W. PROVINCE	352
7	W. PROVINCE	331	7	G. WEST	289

TRAP (450)			SPORTING (450)			OVERALL EX 1800		
1.	O.F.S	429	1.	TRANSVAAL	402	1.	TRANSVAAL	1613
2.	TRANSVAAL	422	2.	NATAL	372	2.	N. TRANSVAAL	1590
3.	N. TRANSVAAL	408	3.	N. TRANSVAAL	358	3.	O.F.S	1515
4.	NATAL	398	4.	E. PROVINCE	345	4.	NATAL	1497
5.	E. PROVINCE	396	5.	O.F.S	330	5.	E. PROVINCE	1489
6.	W. PROVINCE	395	6.	W. PROVINCE	323	6.	W. PROVINCE	1401
7.	GRIQUALAND W.	374	7.	GRIQUALAND W.	319	7.	GRIQUALAND W/	1349

Results from 1994 to the present are obtainable from the CTSA.

**CHAIRMAN'S CUP RECORDS**

	SCORE	VENUE	YEAR
OVERALL RECORD: TRANSVAAL	1663 ex 1800	PRETORIA SKEET CLUB	1997
ATA TRAP FREE STATE J. GOUS (148) F. NAUDE (148) M. McCLELLAND (146)	442 ex 450	MACCAUW GUN CLUB	1998
SPORTING N. TRANSVAAL C. BARTMAN (139) D. STEVENS (133) E. STOCKENSTROOM (133)	405 ex 450	WATTLESPRING GUN CLUB	2002
UNIVERSAL TRENCH/OLYMPIC TRAP TRANSVAAL K. LOWES H. MOUTON P. VAN RHIJN	429 ex 450	DURBAN DEEP SKEET CLUB	1987
NSSA SKEET	429 ex 450	VALLEY GUN CLUB	2001

EASTERN CAPE V. HARTLEY (145) D. BIRCH (145) J. PRIDEAUX (139)			
---	--	--	--

## **COLOURS**

Initially Springbok colours were awarded to all individuals who represented South Africa in both the Mackintosh and Test matches. The first colours were awarded in 1957. By 1960 the Olympic committee became reluctant to award Springbok colours unless competing at an International level. Thus the first competition at which no Springbok colours were awarded was the Mackintosh in 1960. By 1965 the Olympic body also refused to grant the coveted green and gold to members participating in the Tests. The National executive decided to create its own award and colours for our top sports persons. This award was controlled exclusively by the Association. The badge depicted a Springbok head and shoulders on a green badge worn on a green blazer. It was known as the Springbok half colour. Between 1966 and 1968 the same badge on a blue background with a navy blue blazer was created and awarded as an incentive to those shooters of a slightly less ability. The colours were now known as the CPSA Full (green) and Half colour (blue). Criteria were set down as to the requirements to achieve the different awards. The control of colours was entrusted to Mr. C.G.C. Sedgwick who was the Honours Officer of the CPSA. Later the green and gold badges were eliminated and the navy colours were elevated to the full CPSA award. The reason being that the green colour was confused with the Olympic Committee's Springbok award. The CPSA "Merit" colour was registered with the South Africa Bureau of Heraldry on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1970.

## **AWARD OF SPRINGBOK COLOURS**

The procedure adopted was for the National Association to recommend to the Colours Board of the South Africa National Olympic Committee (SANOC) that colours be awarded to specific individuals for participating in an International event. The Board would then ratify the colour. The responsibility was on the National Association to make recommendations after selection trials were held in which all the members of the Association were eligible to participate. The awarding of colours was not to be treated lightly as it was incumbent on the National body to guard the integrity of the award and to make it available only to those whose performance warranted receiving it. Awarding of colours was to be jealously guarded and only for the best. With this objective in mind during the 80's squads of shooters (usually the top 8 at the end of a trial) travelled abroad and there held a final trial to select the team to represent the country. As a consolation to those who did not make the cut, legs to colours were awarded depending on the fulfilling of certain criteria. Regrettably the CPSA was never sufficiently strong financially to fully support all its international participants. Incentives were however offered in the form of air fares, partial or complete subsistence, etc dependent on the individual's performance at the event. The system was thus incentive orientated. The system worked well and our shooters returned not with individual laurels but certainly as teams we performed satisfactorily. Later due to the perverse mindset of participants who complained that the system divided the group the "Squad system" was withdrawn.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

I wish to express my gratitude to the following for the assistance given to compile this document:

HEIN & VAL PEETERS  
WIM & DOREEN PEETERS  
CHRIS SEDGWICK  
DR. ANGIE BERTONI  
JACK VAN DER LINDE  
DUNCAN COUTTS  
J.C. CILLIERS  
DAVID HOLMES  
MARK CHANCELLOR-MADDISON  
IVOR EVANS PEETERS  
WALTER MURRAY  
EVERITT MURRAY  
RICHARD FROST  
FRANK PORETTI  
MARNUS HATTINGH  
WILLEM ERASMUS  
MIKE KROEZEN SNR.