THE NAVY AND THE ROYAL VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

(By Permission - ‘The Shuman Family’)

No fairer weather could have greeted H.M.S. Vanguard as she bore her royal guests towards their journey’s end in Table Bay. The south-easter, which she had encountered the day before, and which had blown persistently throughout this season of south-easters, for once was calm.

Along the high-level road of the De Waal Drive spectators took up their positions for a panoramic view of the bay, peering down through the purple heat-haze of early morning. Gradually the long rows of stands which had been erected along either side of “Kingsway” — the extension of Adderley Street from the Riebeeck statue down to the New Basin direct to where the Vanguard was to dock at J Berth — began to fill up. Crowds thronged into Cape Town. The stage was set, the audience in their places. The gathering excitement of the previous weeks was fast approaching its climax.

The navies of the United Kingdom and the Union were playing their final scene before handing over their precious charges to the South African peoples.

On Tuesday, the 28th of January, H.M.S. Nigeria, flagship of the Africa Squadron, had left her base at Simon’s Town to take over the escort of the Vanguard from the Home Fleet, represented by the cruisers Diadem and Cleopatra, the carrier Implacable and the destroyer St. James. After refuelling at Freetown she made her rendezvous on the 9th of February at the limits of the South Atlantic Station, and the two ships proceeded southwards together. H.M.S. Acasta, which had arrived at Simon’s Town from England on the 27th of January, left again, with H.M.S. Nereide, on the 15th of February. The two sloops joined the Nigeria on the following day, thus forming a full Africa Squadron escort for the Vanguard.

Before dawn on the 17th of February the South African Naval Forces, comprising the three frigates H.M.S.A.S. Good Hope, Transvaal and Natal, steamed out of Table Bay to take over from the Royal Navy for the last lap into South African territorial waters.

With the last minutes ticking by, the watchers in the docks strained their eyes eagerly for a first sight of the Vanguard. Away up on the slopes of Signal Hill they could see a living WELCOME to the Royal Family spelt out by thousands of white-clad school children. Out in the bay light breezes ruffled the calm water here and there. Then the South African frigates in line ahead came into view beyond the breakwater. As the frigates turned in succession to steam down cheering past the Vanguard the four harbour tugs followed each other out of the Victoria Basin to bring her in, presenting a brave array beneath their overall dressing of bunting, and with funnels freshly painted in the new green-striped yellow colours of the Railways Administration.

Two penguins, in line abreast, swim slowly into the basin. Then, through the blue mist, the Vanguard came into view. At 7.59 a.m. she picked up the pilot and proceeded round the breakwater. Turning up to enter the Duncan Basin she came on straight as a die, with two tugs on either side keeping open formation, and the pilot tug bringing up the rear. There was just enough wind to lift the Royal Standard, where it flew at the mainmasthead, and the Union and Lord High Admiral’s flags at the fore yardarms. Seen thus, bows on, she presented a magnificent spectacle.

As she came in through the entrance at 8.40 a.m., followed by the tugs, the first sounds of greetings from South Africa’s shores drifted across the water from the pierhead. Seeing the Royal Family, dressed in white, standing on their platform at the top of B Turret, even the hardened and pre-occupied cameramen “could scarce forbear to cheer.” Their Queen turned and waved.

Then the bugle-notes of the “Disperse” rolled across the basin, and the Vanguard was seen moving towards her berth against the splendid backdrop of Table Mountain. As the City Hall clock struck nine flags fluttered aloft over the Vanguard as she dressed ship overall for the duration of the King’s stay in port, and a murmur of admiration went up from the crowd. At 9.40 a.m. the gangway was dropped into place, and the Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. G. B. van Zyl, and Her Excellency, Mrs. van Zyl, stepped aboard with the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal (though still called General) Smuts.
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At 10 o’clock precisely the first gun of the royal salute boomed from Signal Hill, announcing to the people waiting in the city one of the most momentous occasions in South Africa’s history. It told them that for the first time a reigning monarch of England, for the first time a King of South Africa, had set foot upon her soil. The King, in white naval uniform, inspected the Guard of Honour composed of men of the S.A.N.F., and then stepped to the dais, where a number of dignitaries and their wives were presented to him by General Smuts. Among them was Vice-Admiral Sir Clement Moody, Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, Mr. J. G. Carinus, Administrator of the Cape Province, and Mr. A. Bloomberg, Mayor of Cape Town. Headed by a troop of mounted police in khaki helmets and breeches and blue tunics, their accoutrements gleaming in the sun, the procession then got under way.

Their Majesties drove in an open car, the King’s Naval Equerry, Lieut.-Commander Peter Ashmore, R.N., sitting beside the chauffeur. Behind them followed the two Princesses in a semi-closed car. Then came a second troop of mounted police, followed by the Governor-General’s car; the Prime Minister’s and the Administrator’s. In the fourth car could be seen Captain (S) L. Ritchie, Press secretary to the Royal household, better known as “Barthe.” The Royal tour had begun.

South Africa was not used to cheering, still less to cheering royalty. But, as the procession progressed those first few waves of tentative, shy clapping swelled into real applause; cheers that were to grow rapidly in volume during that memorable day until all reserve had been thrown aside, and European and non-European alike cheered more loudly and enthusiastically than they themselves had ever imagined possible.

Thus, in triumph and in blazing sunshine, the Royal Family drove by, between buildings hung high with decorations and bedecked with bunting, past the colourful crowds below and the laden balconies above, up to the top of Adderley Street and across to St. George’s; and eventually to Government House, where they were to stay during their visit to Cape Town. It was an arduous programme that followed for Royalty which so well deserved a real holiday; yet before they left the Mother City for their tour of the country Cape Town was at their feet.

The most important naval occasion was the Royal visit to the naval base at Simon’s Town on the 19th of February. As the cars entered the precincts of the port the four ships in the docks, which included H.M.S. Norfolk, undergoing a refit, fired a 21-gun salute. Eleven hundred sailors lined the route from the station to Cole Point, where the civic reception was held. Afterwards senior officers and their wives were presented at Admiralty House.

The most historic and brilliant ceremony, which marked the climax of the five-day visit to Cape Town, occurred when the King in the naval uniform which he wore for nearly all “dress” occasions, opened his first Dominion Parliament—the Fourth Session of the Ninth Parliament of the Union of South Africa. Other highlights included the Coloured Ball, the Civic Ball and the State Banquet—all of which took place at the City Hall—the Garden Party at the Governor-General’s Residence at Westbrooke, and the race-meeting at Kenilworth at which the King’s Cup was presented to the winner.

The Royal Family left Cape Town at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 21st of February. The White Train was drawn up at J Berth, and every vantage point on board the Vanguard was manned as the ship’s company saw them off.

With their Majesties’ departure the Vanguard became the centre of entertainment at Cape Town. Previously, in the best “convoy” tradition on the night of their arrival, sixty officers had been swept off to the Bohemia night club—that well-known haunt of all naval officers who passed through Cape Town during the war—there to find partners among the “convoy cuties” of those days, or their successors. Less than a week later such remarks were to be heard in the wardroom as: “Our programme is full up so far ahead we just don’t know where we are;” “You’re either on duty on board or on duty ashore”; and “This trip to Saldanha is going to be a real rest cure. We’re exhausted already.” Life, in short, had become very similar to those pre-war days on, say, the America station, where a few days at sea between ports on coastal cruise were often welcomed as a relief from the pressure of entertainment before once more returning to the fray.
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The programme of private and public entertainment included representation at the Civic and Coloured Balls, the Admiralty House reception and the Westbrooke Garden Party. Performance at the Coloured Ball was limited to the strictly segregated role of spectator because of colour bar restrictions. Honorary membership of most of the Cape Peninsula clubs was, as in war, accorded to the officers, and they had only to name their tastes to find that, more likely than not, they had access to the precincts in question.

So complicated a programme of entertainment for all members of the ship's company had necessitated the appointment of a V.E.L.O.—Vanguard Entertainment Liaison Officer—in the person of Lieut-Commander M. G. MacLeod of the Nigeria. For several weeks beforehand he had been operating round the country, with his headquarters in the Cape Town City Hall, in order to co-ordinate the proposed fixtures.

In peace, as in war, it was the S.A.W.A.S.—the South African Women's Auxiliary Services—who efficiently shouldered the main burden of entertaining and generally looking after the ship's company. They kicked off with a dance for 500 ratings on the night of the ship's arrival in Cape Town, and followed it up with another a few days later. In addition, they organized a series of picnics. The Victoria League held a dance for 200 ratings at Newlands, and the Navy League for 400 at the Muizenberg Pavilion.

While the S.A.W.A.S. played hostess, the Cape Town Municipality played host, according to ship's company the right of free transport on the city's trams and buses, and free admission to the municipal swimming baths and pavilions.

In addition to the picnics a number of opportunities were afforded to the ship's company of seeing something of the scenic beauty of the Western Province, including two outings each for forty men to Fransch Hoek, Helseloogte, Stellenbosh and Strand, organized by the M.O.T.H.S. (an ex-Servicemen's organization), and another for a hundred men as guests of the Sons of England Association.

The S.A.W.A.S.'s organization made arrangements for hosts in various parts of the country to entertain members of the ship's company during their first week-end leave. This was afterwards criticized by a letter in the Press in view of the failure to cover the traveling expenses, which, it was pointed out, came out of the men's own pockets and were equivalent in many cases to a week's pay.

The Vanguard returned Cape Town's hospitality by opening to visitors at the first week-end. Vast crowds stretched in queues down "Kingsway" and along the docks in either direction. Control ashore was executed by the police, and visitors were allowed on board in batches of about fifty at a time. Due to the large numbers and also for security reasons, the public were confined to the upper deck, and so obtained no more than a cursory glimpse of the ship. Many may have hoped to see the royal apartments, but these had been strictly out of bounds even to officers. Although visits to warships had recently required a pass in order to exclude undesirable, in this case there was a "free gangway" in the sense of no colour bar. Seventeen thousand boarded the Vanguard during the week-end, and another four thousand had to be turned away, hoping not to get their turn when the ship was again open to the public before sailing home in April. A bookstall booth on the upper deck did a roaring trade in "Vanguard" souvenirs but only a limited number managed to get anywhere near it.

The officers returned official hospitality with a cocktail party on the quarterdeck, whose spacious area easily accommodated the 700 guests. Two children's parties, each for 250, were also held on board at Cape Town and were a great success. Not least among the many events were the sports fixtures, which included cricket, football, tennis, boxing, water polo and shooting matches. A novel contest was a jukieski match against a team of parliamentarians—the Afrikaner national game, which resembles quoits played with a wooden club.

Sailing was by no means neglected, the moving spirit here being Lieutenant J. L. Watkinson, who, besides bringing his own 15-ft. racing dinghy, had built a 17-ft. international racing canoe in sections in his cabin during the trip. A second 15-footer had been loaned to the wardroom by the manufacturers, the Fairey Aircraft Company, and these, together with two 14-ft. R.N.S.A. dinghies and service whales, provided ample scope for matches against the Royal Cape Yacht Club. Lieutenant Watkinson, himself a prospective competitor for the 1948 Olympic Games, hoped to interest South African crews in taking part. Although he found the local helmsmen skilful enough, they were
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handicapped by a complete lack of first-class boats. An opportunity for a whaler race between ships on the Station was taken during the Vanguard's visit to Simon's Town.

The Royal Marine Band, conducted by Major Vivian Dunn, gave a number of performances which included the civic reception on the Grand Parade on the second day of the visit, the Westbrooke Garden Party, and later a parade through Johannesburg.

The beating of the Retreat alongside the Vanguard in the Cape Town docks left the Mayor and 4,000 other spectators much impressed with the smartest turn-out for that ceremony they had hitherto witnessed. They were, however, made uncomfortably hot by having to watch the Royals perform in their thick blue serge uniforms on that burning summer evening.

Delayed by a strong south-easter which postponed undocking for nearly 24 hours, the Vanguard left on the 7th of March for Simon's Town, there to spend three days before doubling the Cape on her way to Saldanha. The Saldanha episode was not so much a "rest cure" as a period of strenuous training programmes, with the usual assortment of harbour drills and gunnery exercises. Owing to damage which would have resulted to the royal apartments—the admiral's quarters on the shelter deck—the main armament was not fired. H.M.S. Active, which was placed at the Vanguard's disposal for any exercise she might require during her stay in South African waters, accompanied her on this part of her cruise. The frigates Transvaal and Good Hope also took part. The A.A. crews received a daily dose of drill, with the co-operation of the S.A.A.F.'s Ventura bombers from Brooklyn, which also provided two air "strikes" on the ship for her passage from Saldanha to East London.

A further part played by the South African Navy during the Royal tour was the provision of King's guardship, this duty being taken by the Good Hope for both visits to Cape Town, the Transvaal at Port Elizabeth and East London, and the Natal at Durban. The Transvaal also featured in the ceremony performed at East London on the 3rd of March, when Princess Elizabeth opened the new graving dock which had been named after her.

The Vanguard proceeded on her cruise to the three other major ports independently of the royal tour. Leaving Saldanha on the 24th of March, she spent the 27th at East London, the 28th to 31st at Port Elizabeth and the 1st to 8th of April at Durban, thence returning to Cape Town in readiness to leave for England on the 24th of April.

Opportunities were taken during the coastal passage to stop at, or pass close to, various pre-arranged points of vantage, such as Mossel Bay, Knysna, Port Alfred and Hermanus, in order that as many people as possible might have an opportunity of seeing the ship. Although a preliminary inspection of the sea conditions in the open anchorage at Port Elizabeth nearly caused a decision to curtail the visit to one day only, the programme was fulfilled. A tug was provided to land liberymen, but on the first night the weather, as had been feared, left four hundred stranded on the jetty. This brought down the wrath of the mayor upon the population for not showing greater response to an emergency call for accommodation.

At Durban, the only port in the Union besides Cape Town at which the Vanguard could berth alongside, officers and men were once more launched into a hectic round of games and entertainment. They gave their first dance on board, an official one attended by about seven hundred guests. During the three days she was open to the public 26,000 visited the ship.

At all ports the Vanguard gave impetus to a Navy Week drive, staging football and boxing matches to help raise funds. It was a pity, however, that the strongest possible teams were matched against them, thereby making the contests disappointingly uneven. The boxing team flew from Saldanha to East London, where they rejoined the Vanguard.

It was not until the ship's return to Cape Town that her officers were able to hold a party on board for their private guests, whom they entertained at a children's party and a dance. The spirit of private entertainment from the shoreside is shown by this specimen of the notice displayed on the wardroom board: "Mr. Blank, ex-N.O., telephone number 8 and 8, is prepared to take four officers for a car ride, meals and general jollification. He has collected four of the prettiest girls he can find to make up his team, and all of them are dying to meet Vanguard officers." Final highlights of the trip were the two balls held in honour of Princess Elizabeth's twenty-first birthday.
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Before the Vanguard sailed, every spare corner was filled with sweets presented by the citizens of Cape Town for distribution to the children of Britain. According to one newspaper report, an offender was turned out of his cell at the last minute to make room for sweets still stacked upon the jetty! A presentation was made by the artist, Mr. George Pilkington, to Rear-Admiral Agnew of a charcoal sketch similar to an oil painting he had done of the Vanguard’s arrival on the 17th of February. The painting was bought by the Cape Town City Council for 400 guineas, and now hangs in the City Hall, while the sketch, it is understood, hangs in the wardroom.

The Vanguard’s departure on the 24th of April was attended by mass choirs, singing a farewell to the Royal Family from the jetty. The ship undocked at 4 p.m., and was joined off the breakwater by an escort of the three South African frigates and nine Ventura bombers. The Nigeria, Actaeon and Nerissa, coming round from Simon’s Town, fired a royal salute before taking up their stations on either beam. “Operation Tor SENS” was concluded at 6 p.m., when the frigates, followed by the sloops, broke off the escort to turn and steam down cheering past the Vanguard, which then proceeded accompanied by the Nigeria alone. That night strange lights crossing her bows caused the Vanguard to heave to, while the Nigeria steamed rapidly ahead to investigate the intruder. It turned out to be Skipper Gibbons in the trawler Godetia, who had been fishing in the vicinity and had suddenly elected to close the Vanguard in order to signal a last South African farewell greeting on behalf of the fishing fleet to the King, the Royal Family, and all on board.

The Vanguard stopped off St. Helena on the 25th of April, and the Royal Family transferred by barge to the Nigeria, which took them inshore to land for a short visit to Longwood, where Napoleon died in exile. This was St. Helena’s first royal visit since the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, called there on the 3rd of August, 1924, in H.M.S. Repulse, then the biggest ship to have been seen there. On the morning following the St. Helena visit radio-telephonic conversation with South Africa was severed after, it is understood, a final affectionate message from a Cape Town girl had been passed to her friend on board.

UITLANDER.
30th April, 1947.

The Royal Family on the HMS Vanguard in 1947
From Argentina, people do not know much about South Africa and even less about the great role that Afrikaner cattle played in the country’s agricultural history. Unbelievable, was the surprise when our group of Argentina cattle farmers were welcomed at Nico van der Walt’s farm with a unique experience, which included the more technical characteristics of the breed and a ride on an ox-wagon and a braai! It was an unforgettable experience for the Argentinians in South Africa. It may not be certain that there will soon be Afrikaner Cattle genetics in Argentina, but the seed is planted and the aftertaste of the delicious meat is still on the tongue.

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Vanuit Argentinië weet mense min oor Suid-Afrika en nog minder oor die groot rol wat Afrikanerbeeste in die land se landbou geskiedenis gespeel het. Groot was dus die verrassing toe ons groep Argentynse beesboere op Nico van der Walt se plaas verwelkom word met ’n unieke ervaring wat van die meer tegniese eienskappe van die ras tot ’n rit met ossewa en ’n braaivleis ingesluit het! Dit was ’n onvergeetbare ervaring wat die Argentyne in Suid-Afrika tuisgebring het. Dit is dalk nog nie seker dat daar binnekort Afrikanerbees genetika in Argentinië gaan wees nie, maar die saadjie is geplant en die nasmaak van die heerlike vleis is nog op die tong.
Ons skryf VIR boere, nie OOR boere nie

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“The only man I envy is the man who has not yet been to Africa— for he has so much to look forward to.” This quote by Richard Mullin encompasses the thoughts of the students from South Dakota State University, whom travelled to South Africa during spring break this March for an agricultural study abroad. The group consisted of 16 students and two instructors who travelled Limpopo, Gauteng and Free State on a week-long excursion.

Before the trip, students attended a weekly class to prepare for expectations on the study abroad. Each student chose a topic to present to the class ranging from a cultural to agricultural focus. After the trip, students were required to turn in a journal from their time abroad, write a comparison and contrast paper on the agriculture industry in South Africa and the United States of America, and create a group presentation on a topic that was covered on the study abroad. Additionally, students were paired up on the trip to be daily leaders and write a blog for one of the days abroad.

The purpose of the trip was to gain knowledge and interact with the people of South Africa, compare and contrast the United States with South Africa, and develop a better understanding of how crops and livestock are raised in South Africa. A partnership between Prof. Michiel Scholtz (Agricultural Research Council, ARC), Dr. Michael Gonda (South Dakota State University, SDSU), and Dr. Michael McNeil (collaborator with both ARC and SDSU) led to the trip. The students toured a variety of agricultural enterprises ranging from sheep, dairy cattle, game, crop farming and beef cattle.

The American students engaged with their peers from South Africa who presented research they had conducted at the ARC Animal Production Institute at Irene. There they also toured the bull testing, dairy, and meat science facilities. As the students journeyed north from the ARC, they stopped for a short visit at Embryo Plus, an assisted reproduction centre that is world renowned for the first in-cloning and invitro-fertilization and of Cape Buffalo.

A highlight of the trip was visiting Trekpad Safaris owned by the De Kock family. Trekpad Safaris, near Koedoeskop, 

“Die enigste man wat ek beny, is die man wat nog nie Afrika besoek het nie - want hy het soveel om na uit te sien.” Hierdie aanhaling deur Richard Mullin omvat die gedagtes van die studente van die Suid-Dakota Staat Universiteit, wat gedurende die Lente-breuk Suid-Afrika besoek het in Maart vir ’n landbou-studie in die buiteland. Die groep het bestaan uit 16 studente en twee instructeurs wat deur Limpopo, Gauteng en die Vrystaat gereis het op ‘n weeklange uitstappe.

Voor die reis het die studente ‘n weeklikse klas bygewoon om voor te berei op die verwagtinge oor die studie in die buiteland. Elke student het ‘n onderwerp gekies om aan die klas voor te dra, wat wissel van kultureel tot landbou-gefocus. Na die rit moes die studente ‘n journale van hulle tyd in die buiteland, ‘n vergelyking en kontrastbrief skryf oor die landboubedryf in Suid-Afrika en die Verenigde State van Amerika en ‘n groep-aanbieding maak oor ‘n onderwerp wat gedeel was tydens die studie in die buiteland. Daarbenewens is die studente op die rit aangemoedig om daaglike leiers te wees en vir een van die dage in die buiteland, ‘n blog te skryf.

Die doel van die rit was om kennis en interaksie met die mense van Suid-Afrika te verkry, die Verenigde State met Suid-Afrika te vergelyk en te kontrasteer en ‘n beter begrip te ontwikkel van hoe oeste en lewendehawe in Suid-Afrika opgewek word. ‘n Vennootskap tussen prof. Michiel Scholtz (Landbouwetenskapsraad, LNR), dr. Michael Gonda (Suid-Dakota Staat Universiteit, SDSU) en dr. Michael McNeil (medewerker met beide LNR en SDSU) het die reis geleë. Die studente het ‘n verskeidenheid landbouondernemings besoek wat wissel van skape, melkbeeste, wild, oesboerderye en vleisbeeste.

Die Amerikaanse studente het met hul eweknieë van Suid-Afrika betrokke geraak nie. Die studente het die navorsing aangebied wat gedoen was by die LNR-diereproduksie-instituut. Maar hierdie hulle het ook die buitelandse toetsing-, suiwel- en vleiswetenskapsfasiliteite besoek. Soos wat die studente van die LNR gereis het, het hulle die lente gestop by Embryo Plus, ‘n geassisteerde voortplantingsentrum wat wêreldwyd bekend is vir die eerste in-kloning en in-vitro fertilisasie van Cape Buffalo.
Students from South Dakota State University posing on top of the Boshoff’s mountains in Limpopo
Studente van die Suid-Dakota Staat Universiteit poseer bo op die Boshoff’s Berge in Limpopo.

Dr Pieter de Kock demonstrating pregnancy diagnoses
Dr Pieter de Kock demonstreer swangerskap diagnoses

Visit to an emerging farmer
Besoek aan ‘n opkomende boer

Afrikaner bull from Pronk Afrikaners
Afrikanerbul van Pronk Afrikaners

Student carrying a darted antelope
’n Student wat ’n “darted” antelope dra.
Mediavennoot vir die Afrikaner bylaag in 2018:

Sperdatum vir advertensie besprekings:
15 Junie 2018
Sperdatum vir materiaal:
22 Junie 2018

Dit is die Landbouweekblad se doel om 'n integrale rol te speel in die uitbou en sukses van die Afrikaner Beestelergenootskap en ras in Suidelike Afrika en beplan ons om weer 'n bylaag by Landbouweekblad in te voeg in 2018. 39 000 bylaas sal saam met Landbouweekblad ingevoeg en nasionale versprei word.

Datum: 03 Augustus 2018 –
3 weke voor die Afrikaners se Nasionale Veiling

Landbouweekblad help graag met die opmaak van die advertensie teen geen ekstra koste
consists of a game, crop, beef, and accommodation enterprises. The students began their visit by assisting with the darting, microchip tagging, and data collecting of game consisting of Nyala, Impala, and Sable. Agriculture business, wildlife and fisheries student, Katelin Frerichs says, “It was awesome to learn that their game management techniques were focused around the overall well-being of the animals rather than just their physical appearance for trophy hunting purposes.” This hands-on interaction was a once in a lifetime opportunity that the students will remember forever.

The students learned about the beef cattle industry in South Africa with visits to the Pronk Afrikaner stud and Groothoff Bonsmara stud. Dr Pieter de Kock explained the qualities of the Afrikaner to the students and they also had some hands-on experience. The students noted that while European breeds dominate beef production in the United States; the indigenous cattle breeds play a much more important role in South Africa. “Although I am not an animal science student, I learnt a lot about visually selecting for traits and comparing livestock conformation in African cattle breeds throughout the various farm visits,” states Evan Howell, agronomy and precision agriculture student.

Additionally, Dan Motiang explained the ARC program to assist emerging farmers like Frans Moagi who told the SDSU students about some of the unique challenges he faces in cattle production.

Beyond visits to farms and research institutes the SDSU students also visited local attractions tourist and cultural attractions including the Ann Van Dyk Cheetah Centre, Lesedi Cultural Village, the Apartheid Museum, and viewed game at Pilanesberg National Park.

The students entered the week with expectations and left with appreciations. Studying agriculture abroad creates an understanding in students that no one can put a price tag with appreciations. Studying agriculture abroad creates an awesome to learn that their game management techniques were focused around the overall well-being of the animals rather than just their physical appearance for trophy hunting purposes.” This hands-on interaction was a once in a lifetime opportunity that the students will remember forever.

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Student from Iran awarded for
HER POSTER ON AFRIKANER CATTLE

- MICHIEL SCHOLTZ, ARC-Animal Production

Razie Khorshidi is a female student from Iran whom is studying at the University of Alberta in Canada. Dr Mike McNeil, from the United States of America, and research associate at the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) Animal Production Institute, is one of her advisors.

Razie presented a poster at the 7th Annual Alberta Livestock Gentec Conference held from 18 to 19 October 2016 in Edmonton. The title of her poster was “A simulation study to evaluate employing crossbreeding and sexed semen in the Afrikaner cattle population”. The purpose of the analyses was to help the student understand system analysis and crossbreeding. The data used was from the crossbreeding project which was carried out at Vaalharts.

Razie was awarded the 1st prize for the best poster. Dr McNeil says he was quite surprised that the judges found the poster more on target than the more technically oriented posters which emphasized genomics.

The poster shows, amongst other things, that the use of the Charolais as a terminal sire to mate with the Afrikaner dams resulted in a 26.6% increase in the value of meat produced by crossbred calves. Moreover, these calves consumed 26.7% less feed between weaning and market-ready. This is indeed a remarkable improvement in production efficiency.

Subsequent to this poster the following scientific article was published:

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Afrikaner cattle breed is a proud indigenous breed to Southern Africa. It is a well-researched fact that Afrikaner beef is of the best quality beef when compared to beef from other breeds. The unique qualities of Afrikaner beef and the awakening of the food revolution at the start of the 21st century, led to an increased demand amongst beef connoisseurs. To meet this increased demand in a feasible and sustainable manner, *Original Afri Beef* was registered as a quality product at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ("DAFF").

Innovative business principles and best practice processes were also put in place with leaders in the industry, to ensure Afrikaner cattle genetics can be verified and an uncompromised quality product is delivered to the market with full tractability across the entire value chain.

The result is a world class quality product delivered with a host of benefits to all stakeholders involved.

2. QUALITIES OF AFRIKANER BEEF

Research shows that Afrikaner beef is of the best quality beef in Southern Africa. Beef from Afrikaner cattle has a fine grain and comprises of the highest frequency of the dual DNS tenderness gene (RPO, Dr Scholtz) of all the cattle breeds in South Africa.

Research also shows that the quality of Afrikaner beef compares favourably to that of European breeds (Strydom, 1999) and that the shear force tenderness of Afrikaner cattle, after aging, compares favourably to that of foreign breeds (Frylinck & Heinse, 2003)

In addition, research shows that beef produced from a free-ranging natural diet, as in the case of Afri Beef, in...
die van uithemse rasse (Frylinck & Heinse, 2003).
Daarbenewens het navorsing ook getoon dat beesvleis wat uit ‘n vrylopende (free-range) natuurlike dieet vervaardig word, soos in die geval van Afri Beef, besit oor die algemene ‘n beter balans van vitamien A, omega 3 en 6 vetsure en gekonjugeerde linoliensuur per eetbare porsie, in vergelyking met graan gevoerde beesvleis (Schonfeldt & Hall, 2015).

3. ORIGINAL AFRI BEEF AS QUALITY PRODUCT
The Afrikaner Cattle Breeders Society (ACBS) recognised the qualities mentioned above and took the initiative to register Original Afri Beef as a quality product at DAFF with an approved best practice protocol across the entire value chain. The registered Original Afri Beef quality stamp which is visible on all beef delivered to the market, is shown in the figure.

The production of Original Afri Beef is guided by the following principles:

- The production of high quality beef for the beef connoisseur market by ensuring best practice during each step of the value chain.
- Management principles to minimise stress and meeting required health standards.
- Humane handling of cattle.
- Free ranging cattle.
- Responsible use of veterinary medicines. Prohibit the use of hormonal or steroid growth implants.
- Prohibit the feeding of animal by-products.
- Traceability across the value chain.
- Systematic auditing by an independent party (the South African Meat Industry Company) across the entire value chain.
- Precautionary measures should be undertaken to prevent diseases being imported into a livestock herd in the following cases.

4. ADVANTAGES FOR THE CONSUMER
Original Afri Beef is aimed at the beef connoisseur and provides unequalled consumer satisfaction in terms of a quality product produced on a sustainable manner. The focus of Original Afri Beef is on natural production methods. In comparison to other more general production methods, Original Afri Beef provides the following benefits to consumers:

- Exceptional meat qualities such as tenderness (dual tenderness gene), fine grain and good marbling.
- Contains a better balance of vitamin A, omega 3 and 6 fatty acids and conjugated linoleic acid per edible portion, compared to grain finished beef (Schonfeldt & Hall, 2015).
- No added growth hormones or stimulants.
- All cattle are free-range.
- No residual antibiotics in the beef.

Other benefits also include:
Vir die fynproewers

Hoë voorkoms van **DNS-sagtheidsgeen**
Uitstekende **marmering**
Fyn grein
Besonserse **geur en sappigheid**
Volledig **naspeurbaar** van die plaas tot op jou vurk
Gesertifiseerde Afrikanerbees genetika
Beste praktyk deur waardeketting

Sagste, sappigste, smaaklikste vleis in Suid-Afrika

Vir meer inligting kontak
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www.facebook.com/afribeef
5. ADVANTAGES FOR THE FARMER

Original Afri Beef not only provides benefits for the consumer, but also for the producer (farmer). The farmer now has the opportunity to join a structured programme that provides a framework to add value to its product (beef), resulting in a premium and therefore an increased profit in his business.

6. CONCLUSION

The Afrikaner cattle is a proudly indigenous breed of Southern Africa and has over the last century proven its worth as a breed to be reckoned with in the meat industry. With Original Afri Beef the Afrikaner cattle breed has now also started a new and exciting chapter in its already rich history.
AfriBeef lei van voor

Beesvlies is so deel van Suid-Afrika se voedselherkoms as rooibos tee en koeksisters. Inheemse beesrasse, soos die Afrikaner, is Suid-Afrika se erfenis vir meer as net voedselsekerheid. Dis lekker! Lees hier hoe dié ras se eie handelsmerk nou naam maak.

Met die registrasie van die AfriBeef-handelsmerk het die Afrikaner-beestiers-geneeskaps seker gemaak verbruikers wéét watter geelte en type beesvlies hulle koop. Danky die strenge gehaltekennisproses gee AfriBeef-verbruikers 'n beloete vanminningagtige en geuer gevel van 'n volhebbaar manier voorsien. Die naspeurbaarheid van hierdie ves ekso getreed wat so goed is.

Dit is hierdie Afrikanerbeesvlies nog net sy eksklusie van beesvlies en uitgesoekte restaurantbeskikbaar, maar met die teememone gewildeheid daarvan kan dit toekoms roeskleurig leer. Let's Meat, een van die topverskaffers in die Afrikaanse vlees-agterland in Suid-Afrika, is deurloop op seën na vleis van die beste geelte. Afrikanerbeesvlies en die AfriBeef-handelsmerk se deurlopende geeltekwaliteit is daarom besonder oorlede vir Let's Meat.

"Wanneer ek met enkele voorneemende klei en drie konsulte is, een van die eerste vrae wat ek gekry het is om die beste geelte van die beste vlies tot die deur te bring en dan die verskaf van die drie gekwaliteite van die drie verskillende kwaliteite in die gevel. Die drie verskillende kwaliteite is: Mielie of gekook, gebrilde of ongebrilde, en gekook of ongebrilde.

"Beste kwaliteit, beskikbaar in die gevel, en die drie verskillende kwaliteite van die drie gekwaliteite van die drie verskillende kwaliteite in die gevel. Die drie verskillende kwaliteite is: Mielie of gekook, gebrilde of ongebrilde, en gekook of ongebrilde.

SMAAKLIK EN GESOND

Dit is hierdie Afrikanerbeesvlies, die beskikbare verskillende kwaliteite van die drie gekwaliteite van die drie verskillende kwaliteite in die gevel. Die drie verskillende kwaliteite is: Mielie of gekook, gebrilde of ongebrilde, en gekook of ongebrilde.

Met AfriBeef se ingeboude gehaltebesturing en slegs die gebruik van Afrikanerbeeste is hierdie "raak" in die gevel. Dan is die verskillende kwaliteite van die drie gekwaliteite van die drie verskillende kwaliteite in die gevel. Die drie verskillende kwaliteite is: Mielie of gekook, gebrilde of ongebrilde, en gekook of ongebrilde.
The Afrisim
the no-nonsense breed

ORIGIN
Crossbreeding between the Afrikaner and Simmental breeds is not a new concept, and has been a popular breeding practice since the early to middle 1900’s. It is therefore not unusual that an officially recognised breed should be the outcome of this highly profitable breeding method. On Thursday 12 August 2005, 13 interested cattle breeders gathered on the farm of Nico Venter in the Coligny district, for the official founding of the new breed, the Afrisim. Amongst those present, were Prof. Frikkie Noser (UOFS), Lynton Vermaak and Charl van Rooyen (Landbouweekblad) who were invited to give their input in the important decisions that were to be made that day. The first Afrisim Committee members chosen during that meeting, were: Charl van Rooyen (Chairman), Nico Venter (Vice Chairman) Lynton Vermaak (Secretary) and Charl Swart (Additional member).

The Afrisim breed could not be recognised as a fully-fledged breed and had to be registered as a developing breed under the protection of one of the two original Breeders Societies (Afrikaner and Simmental). After much deliberation, it was decided to have the Afrisim registered under the protection of the Afrikaner Cattle Breeders’ Society (ACBS), and all administration will be done through them. In 2007 Afrisim Breeders started subscribing to Studbook and have been participating in formal evaluations and performance testing since then. In 2009, the Afrisim was officially registered as “A Breed under Evaluation”.

CHARACTERISTICS AND GENERAL APPEARANCE:

1.1. GENDER AUTHENTICITY:

The bull appears masculine and powerful, with a strong head and a typical more often than not, white patch on the forehead (calves are de-horned at an early age), a deep, heavy and powerful neck, somewhat of a dewlap (not as prominent as that of the Afrikaner), a firm hump (again not as big as that of the Afrikaner), a long deep, well-muscled body, well-formed reproductive organs, strong well positioned legs with hard hooves, shiny short coat with visible darkening of the neck and front part of the hump.

The cow appears true to type and in balance with her environment in size and weight, smooth shiny coat, well developed vulva and udder and narrower in the neck and face than the bull.
1.2. **COLOUR AND TEMPERAMENT**

Alert and awake with a calm, quiet temperament and tame nature. Well pigmented in all shades of red, from dark to light, and all shades of yellow, with white patches particularly on the forehead and udder. Of particular importance is the short, smooth, shiny coat and loose skin that helps repel ticks and other external parasites.

**An ideal meat producer.**

1. **GENERAL:**

The main objective in the breeding and development of the Afrisim is to breed an animal that is easy to farm with, that performs well under pressure and is economical. In order to achieve this, the best traits of both original breeds must be combined in one breed; the adjustment to harsh climatic and environmental conditions, the ease of calving and well-developed mother instincts that is inherent to the Afrikaner, combined with the growth ability and milk of the Simmental. Original reciprocal crossbreeding consists of 50% Afrikaner and 50% Simmental, whereafter only registered Afrisim bulls and cows may be used. The aim is to achieve a medium frame, fast growing animal, that does well in the feedlot and that can also be rounded off from the veld. Of interest to note is that the extra gene that is present in the Afrikaner and that ensures soft and juicy meat, is also present in the Afrisim.

Although no official studies pertaining to the size and weight of Afrisim carcasses have been done, it is obvious that the carcasses are heavier than those of the Afrikaner.

**To summarise:** A medium-framed animal, yellow to red coat usually with a white patch on the forehead. (A few white patches on the body are also acceptable). The coat should be smooth and shiny – a legacy from the Afrikaner – in order to repel external parasites such as ticks and flies. Exceptional walking ability, easy calving and adaptability to the harsh, unpredictable South African weather and grazing conditions are essential to maintain the breed’s no-nonsense farming reputation. The carcass has good depth with a strong muscular back and well defined loin. All progeny are de-horned at an early age to ensure easy handling in controlled circumstances. Polled calves occasionally occur. Bulls have a slight cervical-thoracic hump and dewlap, though not as prominent as the Afrikaner. Cows are feminine with a sloping rump for easy calving and achieve early sexual maturity due to the influence of the Simmental. They are well known for their easy calving ability and excellent mothering skills. The one very important and unique legacy from the Afrikaner is the extra gene that ensures tender meat when insisting on Afrisim cuts.

For more information, contact:

1. The Afrikaner Cattle Breeders Association at afcattle@intekom.co.za Phone: 051 447 7405
2. Lynton Vermaak 083 519 2515
3. Janes Wasserman 082 789 3400 / janes@mweb.co.za

**QUALITIES:**

- Heat, parasite and disease tolerant.
- Good walking and grazing ability.
- Easy calving.
- Exceptional mothering qualities.
- Longevity.
- Exceptional quality meat.
- Performs well in feedlot.
- No-nonsense minimum care, maximum profit breed.
- Easy handling in controlled circumstances, due to their placid temperament.
Afrisim: Die maklike boerbees

Sokker een van die bekendste en ook oudste kommerlike kruisings in die land, is die van die Afrikaner en Simmentaler. Wanneer die jare lange bewese ekonomiese voordele van hierdie kruising, was 'n logiese utelesingsplan daarvan om 'n amptelike ras te registreer.

Dit het gebeur toe 'n aantal Afrikaner en Simmentaler telers op 11 Augustus 2005 byeengekom het en waaropig het 90% Afrikaner en 10% Simmentaler saamgestel is. Hierdie telers het 'n ras ontstaan wat in die reg kan bestaan en telers kan sou in al die voordele deel wat 'n geregistreerde ras sy telers bied.

**Ampetlike erkenning**
Die Afrisim het in 2009 amptelike erkenning ontvang en funksioneer onder beheer van die Afrikanerbedstelsersgenootskap. Telers moet hulle diere by Stembok laat aan teken en ook gebruik maak van die dienste van die Lardbouwvoorsragraad, aangesien prestasiebeoordeling verplig is. Die eerste telers is nog in 'n middelklasafstand en geregistreerde vroulike diere is baie skott, terwyl goed boer dialek ter facek nie dit is om te bekom.

**Kenmerke**
Die hoofdowel met die onstaan en ontwikkeling van hierdie ras is om 'n medium-raam-type, maklike boerbees te wees, wat goed kan preseer onder Suider-Afrikaanse klimaatvoorwaarde en produksieomstandighede. Met die ontwikkeling van hierdie ras is goed gepoog om die beste eienskappe van beide reeds te kombiner in een ras.

Die Afrikaner bied ander gelyke aanspraaanbaarheid, weerstand teen parasiete, gode koppes van binnensny en afbeelning. Die Simmentaler bied die samehaling, maklike kalving en middelal fynsteek. Van die beide raske is ook na vleissgeblane, goed bedek, gewigt en groeipas. Afhanklik van die eienskappes van die dier, neem die Afrisim die ideale boerbees. Om die rede kom geregistreerde telers reeds in alledag deel van die land voor en die aantal diere vermeeer snaar jaarliks.

### Tabel 1: Prestasie van Afrisim teenoor nasionale gemiddelde

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>NASIONAAL</th>
<th>AFRISIM</th>
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<tr>
<td>205 kg geëngorgieerde sporengewig</td>
<td>216 kg</td>
<td>219 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 kg geëngorgieerde gewig</td>
<td>330 kg</td>
<td>344 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gewigt op 6 maande</td>
<td>1 736 g</td>
<td>1 771 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gewigt op 12 maande</td>
<td>591 kg</td>
<td>577 kg</td>
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Produksieëgnaver maak die Afrisim reeds vir deel van die bedryf en volgens die LNR se 2009/2010-jaarsvergelyking, preseer die ras goed teenoor die nasionale gemiddelde (zie Tabel 1).

Hierdie tydperk toon dat die ras goed preseer in die voorkom van goed verkoel deel van die sporengewig en afwerking van die dier. Dit is ook belangrik om die hoofdowelte van die ras hou: rugbaarheid, aanspraaanbaarheid, voornemde, gemak van kalving en gemak van ouderdomsgepres.
FF
Afrisim
Fertility and milk on the field
Jaco Fourie Tel: 082 702 5528 | grootbrittanje@gmail.com

Demeter
Afrisim Stoet

Die tuiste van funksionele doeltreffendheid
Besoekers Welkom!

Hentie van Rensburg
Klipkop, Leeudoringstad
082 825 2168 | 018 294 5197
drhentie@icon.co.za

Lynton Vermaak
083 519 2515
oumiel10@gmail.com

- Sorgsame, vrugbare moeders wat gereeld kalf
- Swaar speenkalwers wat hulle praatwerk in jou beursie doen!
- Geharde viriele bulle met besonderse goeie bespiering
Afrisim breeders gathered on the farm Klipkop, Leeudoringstad, of Dr. Hentie Jansen van Rensburg on the 21st October 2017 to discuss the breeding objectives of the Afrisim. During the event a group of Fase D bulls were discussed after completion of a test. The bulls were visually evaluated with the growth test and RTU scan report.

Everyone agreed that reproduction, good weaning weights and adaptability, as overall breeding goals within the breed, is a requirement, as the Afrisim is considered a damline. The calves grow well and feedlots are keen to buy them. Although there is an overall breeding goal for the breed, there are differences between breeders in breeding goals, because of different management and nutritional conditions to meet the circumstances of each herd. The variation between herds, therefore, makes it possible to supplement shortcomings within a particular herd, through the strengths of another herd, and thus ensuring breeding progress.

It is planned to host an information day in 2018 to inform, in particular, the commercial beef cattle farmers with regards to the positive aspects of the breed.

The day commences with a delicious lunch.
Vertonings begin om 11:00
(Kom kyk watter trekdiër is die sterkste...
Afrikaner-os, Friesperd of Mull?)
Veiling begin 14:00

Ons Passie
✓ Afrikanerbeeste
✓ Friesperde
✓ Rugby

Toegang gratis!
Kom geniet die dag!

Opedag & Veiling van
ESFANÉ STOET
op Saterdag 3 Maart 2018
100 Stoet Afrikanerbeeste
20 Suiwer Friesperde

GELUKKIGE TREKKING
Kom wen 'n perdi!

Nico & Fanus van der Walt
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Afiikaner-os
op spil
gebraai