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U.N. Accused of Double Standard

THE GROWING tendency in the United Nations of applying a double standard for judging the actions of Member-States was referred to by Foreign Minister Eric H. Louw in his opening statement at the meeting of the Special Political Committee of the United Nations when it discussed South Africa's racial policy.

There is one standard for the great and strong nations, and another for the smaller and weaker ones—one standard for large groups of nations, for example the Afro-Asian bloc, and another standard for a country like South Africa which is not a member of a particular bloc or group, Mr. Louw said.

"If the United Nations is to play its part in world affairs," Mr. Louw told the Special Political Committee, "then it certainly cannot afford a 'double standard' policy. It cannot continue to regard the actions of one Member-State as constitutional and in conformity with the Charter, whilst condemning similar action by another State as being unconstitutional and contrary to the Charter, or even, as it is sometimes put, as being 'contrary to the spirit of the Charter'."

Mr. Louw mentioned a number of instances in support of his contention.

SOVIET RUSSIA

Referring to "completely and blatantly false" charges by the Soviet representative against South Africa, Mr. Louw said that "it is ironic, and also a sad reflection on present-day international ethics and morality, that charges of this nature should come from a Member-State of this Organization, whose own record can best be described in the words of Mr. Gromyko's baseless charges against South Africa!"

"Soviet Russia has gained for itself the unenviable reputation throughout the civilized world as the perpetrator of acts of repression and terrorization, not only within its own borders,

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Mr. Eric H. Louw, shown addressing the Special Political Committee of the U.N., has led South Africa's delegation to seven assemblies of the United Nations and is probably the only statesman at the U.N. who also represented his country at the League of Nations' assemblies in 1929, 1934 and 1935.



The main difference between this white or square-lipped rhinoceros and his more common and smaller (by a ton) cousin, the black rhino, is in size and habit, not actually in color.

RARA AVIS

THE FIRST pictures of the almost extinct South African lammergeyer (bearded vulture) were recently obtained by four Natal men, risking their lives in an assault on the rugged rock-face of the Basutoland mountains. They photographed it high on the face of a 600-foot precipice.

It is believed that there are no more than about 40 lammergeyers in Southern Africa.

The full-grown bird has a wing span of nine to ten feet. The head is white with a black band; the neck, throat and breast are orange; and the wings are a glossy grey-black streaked with white. The eyes are a conspicuous bright red, giving it an air of ferocity. A tuft of bristly feathers projects beardlike from beneath the beak.

Roberts' "Birds of South Africa" describes the lammergeyer as "a rare, vulture-like eagle that has almost disappeared with the advance of civilization; now mainly confined to the Drakensberg but sometimes wandering further afield. A magnificent bird in the air, gliding at great speeds along ridges in search of food." Its voice is a "high ringing whistle."

Rhinos Take a Ride

FOUR white or square-lipped rhinos—two bulls and two cows—were recently moved by truck to their former habitat, the Kruger National Park in the Northeastern Transvaal from Natal's Umfolosi Reserve.

The success of this maneuver was entirely due to a revolutionary and humane immobilization drug perfected by Dr. Hartshorn of the East Africa University College, and the enterprise of the Natal Game and Fisheries Board and the National Parks Board.

The drug, loaded in a dart and shot from a specially designed gun, has a threefold action which immobilizes the animal, induces a state of amnesia and finally tranquilizes it. The amnesia stage causes the animal to "forget" that it is a rhino and it becomes quite tractable, allowing humans to touch it, handle it and even ride it.

At one stage during the trip, a bull caught a horn in the corner of the crate and, a little further, managed to fall on his back. As soon as possible he was righted again, done with great difficulty, as a rhino asphyxiates when lying on its back due to the weight of its body pressing on its lungs.

However, these minor mishaps had no ill effects on the animals at all and, when released in their new home, they immediately began grazing—a sure sign of tranquility. They are also reported not to be suffering from any after-effects of the drug.

It is now proved beyond all doubt that the application of this immobilization drug will greatly facilitate the movement of wild animals.

The white rhinos have almost become extinct and are today mainly found in the Umfolosi Reserve. After more than 60 years, the Kruger National Park has rhinos again and eight more of these 4,000 lb. mammals are slated for the park. Another game park, the Willem Pretorius Game Sanctuary in the Orange Free State, will also receive four, and a similar number will later be sent to Rhodesia.

For Piet's Sake!

IN THE WORLD'S FIRST mouth-to-beak resuscitation, a Pretoria traffic policeman saved his pet goose from drowning. "Pietie," one of six geese owned by Officer R. G. Diederichs, was the near-victim of a severe rainstorm.

When his owner went to check the pen, he found Pietie "limp and to all intents and purposes dead." Remembering his training in first-aid, Mr. Diederichs cleared the mud and water out of Pietie's nostrils, put his beak into his own mouth and started breathing into his lungs.

"In a couple of minutes he gave a big sigh and came alive. I was very surprised and immediately took him indoors and kept him warm in a box." At first the animal was a little weak, but he is getting along well now and Mr. Diederichs is quite sure he is going to be fine.

Nobody in Pretoria had ever heard of an animal being revived by artificial respiration before, especially a goose!