

(Sasol - Unleaded Fuel ... continued from page 19)

by adding a catalytic converter to the vehicle's exhaust system. But the converter will not work if lead is present in the exhaust fumes.

Unleaded petrol solves the problem of lead emissions. More importantly, unleaded petrol allows the converter to do its job of reducing air pollution from exhaust fumes.

This type of air pollution is not a major environmental problem in South Africa. So why are we so eager to introduce unleaded petrol?

Most of our cars have imported engines. Overseas manufacturers are gearing new technology towards engines that use unleaded fuel. So any country which stays with leaded

petrol will soon find that they are buying out-dated and expensive engine technology.

Increasingly fewer countries are buying leaded fuel engines. Local engine manufacturers will have to adapt to new unleaded technology if they want to retain a healthy export market.

As engines which use unleaded petrol become more widespread, South Africa must adapt its petrol to take advantage of this new technology. Unleaded petrol will be considerably more expensive to manufacture than current lead-enhanced fuel.

Sasol successfully made the switch to unleaded petrol production. At the laboratory, constant research is carried out to improve the quality and environmental friendliness of Sasol's fuel products. Sasol already meets most of the criteria for reformulated fuel in the US.

Rhino Museum First in Africa

The Rhino Museum will be located within the old Melkriver School in the Waterberg Mountains of the Northern Province of South Africa. This historical landmark was first built in 1935 and was a farm boarding school for primary school children. The school site has been abandoned since 1962. The museum will be situated four kilometres off the main tarred road between Vaalwater and the town of Marken and en-route to Lapalala Wilderness. The Waterberg has the potential and is rapidly developing into one of South Africa's most important conservation areas and has the fourth highest concentration of rhino in South Africa.

Since the turn of the century, the black rhino has been virtually exterminated from the Cape to the Sudan. That this creature has survived to near the end of the 20th century is a miracle in itself. The species that has roamed the planet for more than 30 million years has been brought to the brink of extinction in less than 30 years. Perhaps 100 000 rhinos roamed the African landscape in the '60s, but war, corruption, greed and the indifference of man have led to its near demise.

The white rhino, by contrast, was all but exterminated in southern Africa around the turn of the century and today, largely due to the efforts of the Natal Parks Board and its fieldstaff - men such as Ian Player, Nick Steele and fellow game rangers - has recovered and is thriving. A vicious war to save the rhino has been raging from Kenya to South Africa and a great deal of blood has spilt from both rhinos and humans alike.

There are but four major populations of rhino surviving in Africa today: Kenya, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa - (which presently has the highest population of both species). The rhino wars were costly and today protecting the species is just as expensive, if not more so. Rhinos are now kept only in tightly-controlled national parks and reserves (intensive protection zones) and private sanctuaries, which are making a major contribution to the species' survival. Fortunately, the swing is no longer down and we have seen a levelling off and a slow recovery. We need to be very cautious and no one can afford to drop their guard. Rhino horn will remain in high demand and we need to maintain the utmost vigilance and support for all of the five surviving species of rhino: the two African and the three Asian species.

Why a Rhino Museum?

This will be the first museum of its kind anywhere in Africa, devoted entirely to the conservation of rhinoceros. When Zulu, Tswana and Sotho field rangers looking after rhinos in bomas were asked why they cared so much about this animal, their reply was "because they are a gift from God". No other species in Africa has faced such a horrendous decline, has been so misunderstood and so neglected. If we lose the rhino, we will lose something of ourselves. The rhino represents the flagship of African conservation and if we can prove we can save that flagship, we should be able to care for everything else.

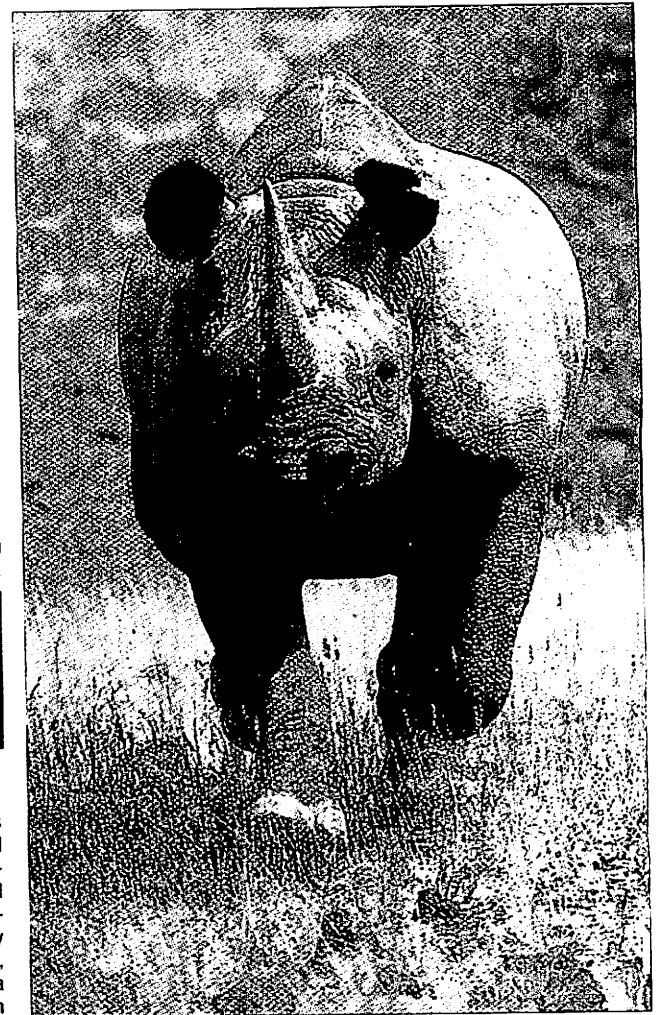
The objective is quite simple - we need to make as many people as possible aware of what has befallen the species, what we are trying to do about it and why it is important to ensure that they do not become extinct.

Who will visit the museum?

- The museum will be en route to the Lapalala Wilderness School, where approximately 2 500 children and teachers attend courses annually.
- The Abraham Kriel Children's Home is directly opposite the museum and their teachers will be encouraged to include the museum in every child's visit.
- Visitors to Lapalala Wilderness and the rapidly growing wildlife-orientated industry in the Waterberg Mountains and its environs: self catering establishments, lodges, tented camps, horse riding safaris, hiking trails, country retreats.
- The general public.
- Local schools and communities in the region.
- Research graduates and students.

Who will control the museum?

The Rhino Museum will fall under the auspices of the Rhino & Elephant Foundation, (Fundraising Number D1 100625



000 1), and will be administered by a management board, which will include Trustees of the Rhino & Elephant Foundation and the Wilderness Trust, who will operate the Cultural and Natural History Museum. Both museums will form part of an overall environmental education centre, which will include an auditorium, library, archives, art gallery and meeting rooms. Ample parking will be available and the museum will be open seven days a week.

How can you help?

The infrastructure is in place and only requires restoration and renovation. The exhibition centre will be located in one of the large original school dormitories.

Adjacent to the Rhino Museum will be a Cultural and Natural History Centre, devoted to the peoples and wildlife of the Waterberg Mountains. A refreshment area and shop will also be established and the principal's original homestead will house the curator.

You can help by making a donation, no matter how large or small, towards this exciting project. Every supporter's name will be inscribed on a special plaque, to be unveiled at the opening ceremony.

For further information contact

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