Before he dies, he'll wish that he'd never been born.
Beauty Without Cruelty

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Beauty Without Cruelty
is a way of life
which causes no creature
of land, or sea or air,
terror, torture or death.

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FINOLEX PIPES LIMITED
In every country millions of animals suffer and die every year as the result of callous and painful laboratory experiments . . . cruelty recognises no frontiers! In order to focus universal attention on their tragic plight the International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals (IAAPEA) in 1979 named April 24th as World Day for Laboratory Animals.

The date was significant: it commemorated both the 10th anniversary of the founding of IAAPEA and the birthday of its first patron, Air Chief Marshall Lord Dowding whose name is inextricably linked with the “Battle of Britain” and the the Dowding Fund for Humane Research, a department of the National Anti-Vivisection Society Limited (NAVS) which sponsors the development of alternatives to animal experiments.

The conception of World Day for Laboratory Animals germinated from an idea of Dr. Ethel Thurston, Board Member of IAAPEA and President of BWCI USA, who has witnessed the misery and suffering of research animals in the United States.

World Day for Laboratory Animals, 24th April every year, has grown into more than a simple day of rememberance for laboratory animals; it is now a major platform for the anti-vivisection message throughout the world.

Attendance at the World Day march and rally on Saturday following World Day has doubled every year in recent times in the United Kingdom. In 1989 2,500 people attended; in 1990 this grew to 9,500 people, and in 1991 at the World Day for Laboratory Animals march and rally nearly 20,000 people demonstrated their opposition to vivisection.

This year the NAVS anticipates in the region of 40,000 anti-vivisectionists marching through London on April 25th to finish with a massive indoor rally with speakers, films, information, music and more at the Earls Court Exhibition Centre, London.

NAVS staff will be touring UK from 1st March to 4th April 1992, using their giant, inflatable beagle to promote attendance at the march, exhibition and show. The events will also be supported by a major advertising and publicity campaign covering magazines, hoardings, transport, newspapers. The India Branch of Beauty Without Cruelty has sent the poster “Pretty, isn’t it?” (which won the Pegasus Award from The Reader’s Digest some years ago) for display at the exhibition’s “International Anti-vivisectionq” stand.
History of the Anti-vivisection Movement

Rebecca Taksel

Dr. Anna Kingsford

Students everywhere who refuse to harm animals as part of their education in the healing professions, can claim kinship with the remarkable Dr. Anna Kingsford (1846-1888).

At a time when it was impossible for a woman to get a medical degree in England, Anna Bonus Kingsford went to Paris to study medicine. She was already married with a child, and the publisher of a magazine. *The Lady's Own Paper, A Journal of Progress, Taste and Art*. As an editor, she had corresponded with fellow antivivisectionists Frances Power Cobbe and Charles Maitland. When Anna made her decision to study medicine, her husband Algernon Kingsford, asked Maitland to accompany her, and the two friends began a collaboration of ideas, lecturing and writing that was to last for many years.

In Paris, Kingsford descended into a veritable hell of cruelty and callousness. Vivisection laboratories were located within earshot of medical school classrooms, and the screams of unanaesthetized dogs could be heard clearly.

Anna told Maitland about what she saw, and in 1862 he published an article in an English journal to protest the Medical Council’s “lobbying” against the regulation of vivisection: “The whole case is comprised in the two following questions:

1. Is the practice conducive to the physical good of man?
2. Is it legitimate for man to seek his own good by such means?

To both questions Maitland answers “No!” and does so with great thoughtfulness. To the first, he says:

We have the testimony of the works of physiologists themselves that, owing to the abnormal conditions induced in the animals operated on, the results are most uncertain and misleading. In M. Becnard’s work, which is the handbook of the French schools, the descriptions of the most terrible experiments are constantly followed by a query implying the impossibility of attaching any value to any conclusions which might be drawn from them.

But by 1862 the practice was already the “done” thing, and so, Maitland notes, students are urged to vivisect because “thus science goes on.” The student is told that “sympathy is a weakness and morality an hallucination; that one soon gets over the former by practice; and that as for the latter, a man’s business is to get on...” Familiar rationalizations, ones that the sensitive medical and veterinary students of today are still hearing in answer to their objections!

Nevertheless, Anna Kingsford was able to complete her medical training without vivisecting. She went further, and managed to stop the practice of vivisection at any lesson in which she was a participant. She argued constantly about it with her professors and finally went to the head of the hospital. He agreed to address the assembled class of students on the subject, and his answer stands as a particularly blatant statement of the arrogance which reigns just as completely today among those who defend vivisection on the basis of the rights of “scientists” to be immune from community standards:

Speaking for myself and my brethren of the Faculée, I do not mean to say that we claim for that method of investigation that it has been of any practical utility to medical science, or that we expect it to be so. But it is necessary as a protest on behalf of the independence of science as against interference by clerics and moralists. When all the world has reached the high intellectual level of France, and no
longer believes in God, the soul, moral responsibility, or any nonsense of that kind, but makes practical utility the only rule of conduct, then... can science afford to dispense with vivisection.

Anna’s own philosophy was diametrically opposed, and her antivivisectionist attitudes arose from deeply held spiritual beliefs. She wrote of the true physician:

First he must make whole the inner man, the soul; for without inward peace no bodily cure can be radical .... The spiritual malady which rages in the soul of the man who can be guilty of the deeds of the vivisector is in itself sufficient to render him capable of acquiring the highest and best knowledge.

Thus issues of social justice, of equality and compassion, were intrinsic to Kingsford’s and Maitland’s antivivisectionist philosophy. “If the sacrifice of others to self is to be the rule for ever, let us at once declare might to be right and vivisect our women and children – any who are unable to protect themselves.” The Activist Anna lived her own life with consistent regard for her principles. She was vegetarian, and she and Maitland lectured on that subject in England.

Source: A Century of Vivisection and Anti-Vivisection by E. Westacott, Essex

Vivisection . . .
A La Francaise

French physiologists of the nineteenth century were among the most vociferous proponents of vivisection. Claude Bernard is perhaps the best known. Another was Charles Richet. Richet was one of the three examiners from whom Anna Kingsford received her medical diploma. He even gave a vegetarian dinner in honor of his singular student. But he became a vivisector, and Anna reported on an article he wrote. In that article he laid out in the plainest – and most chilling – terms the psychology of the animal experimenter.

I do not believe that a single experimenter says to himself when he gives curare to a rabbit, or cuts the spinal marrow of a dog, or poisons a frog, “Here is an experiment which will relieve or cure the disease of some man”... He says to himself, “I shall clear up some obscure point; I will seek out a new fact.” And this scientific curiosity which alone animates him is explained by the high idea he has formed of science.

“You’re Anti-science... You’re Sentimental...
You Don’t care about Human Life...”

We’ve all heard those accusations from vivisectors and from people who defend them. Here is one eloquently-expressed answer to the charge of sentimentality by Charles Maitland, devoted friend of Dr. Anna Kingsford. His words are still timely and we would do well to remember them when we are called to defend the rights of animals to be free of the tortures of the labs:

Next, they (the vivisectors, opposing the 1876 British bill to limit vivisection) speak sneeringly of ‘sentiment’! Why in God’s name, what is so great, so noble as human sentiment! What is religion, what is morality, but sentiment? On what divine feeling are based the laws which bid men to respect the lives, the property, the feelings, of their fellow-men? Sentiment is but another name for that moral feeling which alone has made man the best that he now is, and which alone can make him better.

COURTESY : NAVS

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND
From Beauty Without Cruelty, Printed in India, January - March 1992
ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION: NO LIE CAN LIVE FOREVER!

We are all victims. LEFT: Cat in stereotaxic device (a widely used restraining device), used by "researchers" to manipulate the brain of live, often fully conscious animals (Photo from University of Oregon at Eugene). RIGHT: The latest plague: Man with AIDS.

A LIE THAT IS KILLING US

Animal experimentation, also known as vivisection, is directly responsible for the rampant growth of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, birth defects, arthritis, muscular dystrophy, leukemia, all kinds of mental diseases, and an endless list of many other old afflictions as well as scores of new ones, such as Alzheimer's disease and AIDS. These diseases are causing the most massive, systematic, and widespread destruction of human health ever known. The reason is fundamental: Today's research is based almost entirely on animal experimentation, which is a medical and scientific fraud. It is impossible to re-create a naturally occurring disease in a healthy animal simply because once it is "re-created," it is no longer the original, natural disease. The predictable result of looking at artificially diseased animals is that the data obtained is not applicable to man and thus is tragically misleading. This is the reason why no disease has been cured in the 20th century except for the control of infectious diseases, which was accomplished thanks to nutrition, hygiene, and public sanitation. Consequently, all the old diseases along with the new ones are killing and damaging more and more people every day, including you and your family and friends.

A LIE THAT IS COSTING US TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS (YES, TRILLIONS!)

There is no money to be made from healthy people. This is why the medical and research establishments are not in the least interested in prevention (practically all diseases are preventable). The criminal refusal to remove the known causes of so many human ailments guarantees a situation where practically everyone is sick or will eventually get sick (the flat refusal to educate people about the vital need to adopt a vegetarian diet is a prime example). Once millions upon millions of people are sick and dying and pronounced "in need" of drugs, tests, radiation, surgeries, transplants, and all kinds of medical attention and intervention, the expenditures connected with "health care" skyrocket accordingly. In 1991

alone, the United States spent 750 billion dollars on what should more appropriately be called “sickness care.” It is conservatively estimated that by the year 2000, annual “health care” costs in the United States will have increased to at least 1.5 trillion dollars ($1,500,000,000,000). Needless to say, such astronomical expenditures (which have made countless doctors, surgeons, pharmaceutical companies, and all kinds of institutions rich) have already broken the financial back of the country. It is clear that prevention, and not “health care reform,” is the real cure.

A LIE THAT TORTURES BILLIONS OF ANIMALS

It is estimated that, just in the United States, 100 million animals of all kinds are tortured to death every year by vivisectionist mills, which operate hidden from public view in colleges and universities, hospitals, chemical and pharmaceutical companies, cosmetic and tobacco companies, countless other corporations such as General Motors (in car crash experiments), and by NASA and the military. The number of animals used by the military is unknown and thus is not included in the 100 million figure. In addition, millions of animals are consumed by the vivisectionist machinery in other countries all over the world (countries that follow the “scientific standard” set by the United States). The 1991 budget of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Washington, D.C., the largest source of funding for vivisectors, was 8.6 billion tax dollars ($8,600,000,000). Because of AIDS (the new gold mine for the biomedical establishment), we are now pouring more billions into the pockets of the very “researchers” and “scientists” who never cured cancer, heart disease, diabetes, or anything else despite having consumed hundreds of billions of our tax dollars and billions of animals just in the last few decades.

A LIE THAT IS DESTROYING THE PLANET

Not only are our health and economy being systematically destroyed by the vivisectionist mind-set, but so is our environment. The massive production and widespread use of pesticides and countless other chemicals found “safe” based on animal tests are responsible for the relentless and massive pollution of our land, rivers, and oceans, the consequent poisoning of our food and water supplies, the destruction of the earth’s protective ozone layer, and many other threats that are jeopardizing the very survival of life on the planet.

A LIE THAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF NUCLEAR ARMS

Horrifying chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, possessed by an ever-increasing number of countries, were developed by vivisectors and “tested” on animals the same way a drug, detergent, or toothpaste is “tested” on animals. Conventional weapons of all sorts were also created in vivisectionist laboratories, where animals are routinely used as surrogates for man in warlike situations.

A LIE THAT SABOTAGES REAL SOLUTIONS TO DRUG ADDICTION AND MENTAL DISEASE

There is plenty of tax money to fund endless numbers of grotesque and useless “experiments” where perfectly healthy animals are turned into drug addicts and alcoholics. No money is available, however, to help the millions of human beings who are being destroyed not only by the drugs and alcohol they are addicted to, but also by the utter hopelessness they feel when life-saving treatment is denied them because of this criminal waste of precious resources. The same applies to the increasing numbers of mentally ill people who are often totally ignored, while incredibly huge amounts of money are poured by the National Institutes of Mental Health and other sources into psychological and other “experiments” where animals are driven insane. It is important to remember that the overwhelming majority of homeless people are drug addicts, alcoholics, and/or mentally ill individuals.

WHY ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION IS A
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FRAUD

The medical and scientific fraud of vivisection is based on the following lies that the biomedical empire relentlessly spoonfeeds the public in countries all over the world with the help of the beholden media:

- **LIE #1**: It is possible to re-create a naturally occurring human disease in a healthy animal (what researchers call "an animal model of a human disease"). **SCIENTIFIC FACT #1**: It is by definition impossible. Trying to re-create spontaneous human diseases (naturally occurring diseases that arise from within) in a healthy being constitutes "experimental research." It is impossible to re-create a naturally occurring human disease in a healthy animal (or in a healthy human being for that matter) simply because once it is re-created, it is artificial and is no longer the original, natural disease. Clearly, "re-creation" and "spontaneous" are contradictory terms. It then follows that experimental research cannot find cures for any diseases no matter how many millions of animal or human experiments are performed (human experiments are also commonplace). It is sometimes possible to re-create some of the symptoms of a disease but never the disease itself. The exception to this fact is the case of infectious diseases. However, animals do not get human infectious diseases and we do not get theirs. This is why vivisectors cannot infect a single animal with human AIDS despite massive efforts aimed at creating "an animal model of human AIDS." (Besides, a nonhuman animal cannot have a human disease because each species of animal is a different biomechanical entity.)

Obviously, prevention is the ideal situation. Once disease has occurred, however, the only hope for a successful treatment and possible cure is clinical research, or the observation of human beings who have naturally occurring diseases. Clinical research is the only way to get valid answers. Tragically, we keep financing experimental research to the almost total exclusion of prevention and clinical research.

- **LIE #2**: It is possible to learn human anatomy and physiology by studying fourlegged animals (quadrupeds), fish, and/or birds. **SCIENTIFIC FACT #2**: Animals are totally different from man and from each other genetically, histologically, anatomically, physiologically, immunologically, emotionally, psychologically, sexually, and socially. It is clear that human medicine cannot be based on veterinary medicine.

- **LIE #3**: It is possible to predict human reactions to drugs, vaccines, and other chemicals by testing them in animals. **SCIENTIFIC FACT #3**: Animals react differently to drugs, vaccines, and other chemicals not only from man but also from each other. Hence the incalculable damage to human health caused by pharmaceutical drugs and vaccines.

- **LIE #4**: Animal experimentation is useful in order to learn about animal diseases in veterinary schools. **SCIENTIFIC FACT #4**: No knowledge about animal diseases can be obtained by looking at artificially diseased animals (experimental research). Same reasons as in Scientific Fact #1.

THE NEW ANTIVIVISECTIONIST MOVEMENT

The new antivivisectionist movement, represented by SUPRESS, is seeking the total abolition of animal experimentation and testing on medical and scientific grounds. For the first time ever, the public is being informed about one of the most suppressed issues of the last 100 years: the connection between animal experimentation and the systematic devastation to our health, environment, and economy.

BEWARE OF THE "ANIMAL RIGHTS" TRAP

The biomedical empire has a vested interest in promoting the slogan "animal rights" because making vivisection a moral, ethical, philosophical, and/or religious issue is the most effective way to shift the public's attention away from its medical and scientific fraudulence. For decades the vivisectors have been able to disarm the opposition by using the tired line: What will it be, your dog or your baby? (which implies that anyone opposed to animal experimentation is antihuman). We are now painfully aware of the fact that this emotional question tries to hide an indisputable fact: Vivisectors routinely take the lives of both the dog and the baby. Vivisection as it is presented to the public is not a moral issue. It is a medical and scientific issue, a human health issue.

Courtesy: SUPRESS
How to Debate an Animal Experimenter and Win

Animal experimenters want you to believe that if they had to give up their archaic habit, children and other disease and accident victims would drop dead in droves. But when animal experimenters aren’t just mindlessly seeking to confirm earlier results, they’re illustrating Einstein’s definition of insanity, i.e., doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results. Here are rebuts to some of vivisectors’ favorite arguments.

“There is no substitute for animal research.”

That’s like saying, “You can only get there by driving,” when you can get there by walking, flying, riding a bicycle, a train, or roller skating. Taking a plane from New York to San Francisco will save you days!

Cancer rates are 14 percent higher and cancer deaths five percent higher today than when the “war on cancer” began in 1973. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) has injected over 40,000 chemicals into mice over the last 35 years and come up with only 36 drugs. Now NCI researchers have finally gotten frustrated enough to switch from mice to high-tech computers for screening chemicals directly on living human cancer cells in lab dishes.

Human clinical and epidemiological studies, cadavers, and computer simulators are more reliable, more precise, less expensive, and more humane than animal tests. Creative scientists with no fear of flying have developed, from human brain cells, a model “microbrain” with which to study tumors, as well as artificial skin and bone marrow. We can now test irritancy on egg membranes, produce vaccines from human tissues, and perform pregnancy tests using blood samples instead of killing rabbits.

“Science has a responsibility to use animals to keep looking for cures for all the horrible diseases people suffer from.”

Animal research gobbles up an estimated $15 billion a year in the United States from taxes, charity, and industry and this country spends $600 billion — more than any other country on Earth — on treating illness, yet we rank a scandalous 21st in infant mortality and 19th in life expectancy for men. While rates of heart disease and stroke have shown slight declines recently — due to “lifestyle” factors like diet and smoking rather than any medical advances — alcohol and drug treatment centers, prenatal care programs, community mental health clinics, and trauma units continue to shut down for lack of funds.

More human lives could be saved and more suffering spared by educating people on the importance of avoiding fat and cholesterol, quitting smoking, reducing alcohol and other drug consumption, exercising regularly, and cleaning up their environment than by all the animal tests in the world.

“We have to observe the complex interactions of cells, tissues, and organs in living animals.”

Taking a healthy being from a completely different species, artificially inducing a condition, keeping her or him in an unnatural and stressed condition, and then trying to apply the “result” to naturally occurring diseases in human beings is risky at best. And internal interactions vary enormously from species to species. For instance, penicillin kills guinea pigs; aspirin kills cats and causes birth defects in rats, mice, guinea pigs, dogs, and monkeys; and morphine, a depressant to humans, stimulates goats, cats, and horses. Animal tests did not predict the tragic birth defects caused by Thalidomide. It’s like the old computer adage, “Garbage in, garbage out”: you get results from testing on animals, but the results are too often “garbage” for human patients.

Tests on animals also can’t measure headache, nausea, tinnitus (ringing in the ears), dizziness, blurred vision, amnesia, depression, all potentially dangerous to humans.
“We’ve used animals for hundreds of years.”

Physicians used to bleed sick people and apply leeches to them, too – no matter what ailed them. As they say, the experiment was a great success, but the patient died.

Animal experiments often lead down blind alleys and impede progress. Experiments on monkeys led to a misunderstanding of the mechanism of polio infection, which delayed the development of vaccine. Later, concerns over the safety of the Salk and Sabin monkey vaccines grew (monkeys harbor over 60 viruses, including herpes B and the cancer-causing SV 40) and the rhesus monkey population of India was nearly wiped out. Only then were usable vaccines developed from human cells – even though it had been shown a decade earlier that the polio virus could be grown in human cell cultures. Similarly, 150 years of animal “models” have produced 25 drugs “proven” effective against stroke, none of which works in humans. Each false lead generates more fruitless studies, which eat up more time, money, and animals, while stroke victims suffer.

“If we couldn’t use animals, we’d have to test new drugs on people.”

There’s no guarantee that drugs are safe because they’ve been tested on animals. In the last decade many drugs – phenacitin, Eferol, Oraflex, Zomax, Suprol, and Selacryn are just a few of them – were taken off the market after causing hundreds of deaths and/or thousands of cases of kidney and liver disease, allergic reactions, and other life threatening problems. In fact, more than half the drugs the Food and Drug Administration approved between 1976 and 1985 were either removed from the market or relabeled because of serious side effects.

Taxol, a drug derived from the bark of the Pacific yew tree, was discovered 30 years ago and ignored because it was only moderately active in animal tests. When studies in humans in 1989 showed that Taxol melted away breast, ovarian, and lung cancers untouched by standard chemotherapy, so many Pacific yews had been burned by loggers along with other trees they considered “weeds” that the tree had become rare.

“Animals are here for human beings to use; if we have to sacrifice 1,000 or 100,000 animals in the hope of benefiting one child, it’s worth it.”

If experimenting on one mentally retarded person might benefit, 1,000 children, would we do it? Of course not. Ethics dictate that the value of each life in and of itself cannot be superseded by its potential value to anyone else.

Experimenters claim a “right” to inflict pain on animals based on animals’ supposed lack of reason. But that argument lacks reason, for according to its logic, experimenting on human beings with “inferior” mental capabilities, such as infants and the mentally retarded, would be acceptable. It also ignores the reasoning ability of many animals, including pigs, who demonstrate measurably sophisticated approaches to solving problems, and some primates, who not only use tools but teach their offspring how to use them.

The experimenters’ real argument is, “Animals are ours to use because we want to use them.”

“Every major medical advance is attributable to experiments on animals.”

Not true. Medical historians concede that improved nutrition, sanitation, and other behavioral and environmental factors, not anything learned from animal experiments, are responsible for the decline in deaths since 1900 from the 10 most common infectious diseases, and that medicine has had little to do with increased life expectancy. Many of the most important advances in health are attributable to human studies, among them the discovery of the relationships between cholesterol and heart disease and smoking and cancer; the development of x-rays; and the isolation of the AIDS virus.
This above All

Mr. Fotedar, please put an end to this barbarity

Khushwant Singh

Dr. Iqbal Malik’s passion in life is monkeys. For the past many years, she has been visiting Tughlaqabad Fort, where several troops of rhesus monkeys have been living for over centuries. As Delhi spread beyond Tughlaqabad and traffic on the road running between the Fort and mausoleum of Mohammed Tughaq increased manifold, scores of monkeys were killed by speeding traffic. Iqbal had speed breakers put on the road and saved many lives. Then came trappers with licences to catch monkeys for experiments in laboratories. She saw to it that they used painless methods of trapping and did not separate mothers from their young.

As depredations of monkeys in new neighboring “bustees” increased, so did demands to remove them form Tughlaqabad. Iqbal found alternative wooded areas and saw to it that families were not broken up but removed to new locations together.

Iqbal’s suspicions were roused again when she noticed her monkeys disappearing from their habitats at an alarming rate. What happened to them after they had been trapped? Iqbal went round to animal research institutes to see what became of the monkeys. What she saw brought tears to her eyes—and to mine—when she told me about it. She showed me pictures of the wanton cruelty inflicted upon animals in the name of scientific research. You would hardly believe that much of this so-called research is sponsored by firms manufacturing cosmetics and cigarettes.

They want to know what kind of chemicals can be safely used in the manufacture of skin lotions, lipsticks and eye-shadows. So the poor monkeys have their skins torn open and chemicals applied on them to see if they develop cancer. Mascara and “surma” thrust in their eyes to see what quantities they can withstand till they go blind. Cigarette smoke is pumped into their mouths to see how long it takes them to get cancerous. Heavy loads are placed on their heads to see how much their skulls can withstand before they crack. Infants are separated from their mothers to study how long it takes the child and mother to get over the stress of separation. What kind of stupid research is this? It has been established a thousand times that some chemicals cause skin cancer; that monkey skulls are shaped differently from the human; and that nothing whatsoever can be gained by calculating the distress caused to mother and child when they are separated.

Iqbal has identified several institutes where such sadism is practised on a regular basis at an enormous cost. Among them is the Animal Research Centre, the Patel Chest Institute and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS). Monkeys are not their only victims. Dogs, donkeys, rabbits, rats, mice guinea pigs come in for the same kind of treatment of equally futile purposes. Mr. Fotedar, for God’s sake put an end to this barbarity!

Courtesy: THE SUNDAY OBSERVER

Responses

Khushwant Singh is right to argue against vivisection and to describe it as barbaric.

Much of the so-called research carried out in some of our most prestigious institutes is largely of repetitive nature.

The researchers’ contention that the drugs tested on these animals (which are normally unlikely to contract the diseases they are made to in the laboratory) will cure humans prone to them, is ridiculous in the extreme.

Modern scientific advances have made it possible for these tests now to be conducted on human tissues, cells and organs (cultures). Chromatography, mass spectrometry, quantum pharmacology, mechanical models cont’d on page 16
In Spain thousands of animals are abused and mutilated each year for public entertainment. This carnage is being increased to honour the Olympic Games in 1992!

The torture is not confined to bullfighting.

Each year more than 2,000 fiestas take place. Both parents and children join in the torture and laugh at the plight of the tormented creatures.

All the Fun of the Fiesta!

A lamb of four weeks used as a football at a disco.

Live chickens strung from rope have their heads pulled off by young men and women on horseback.

A small helpless cow drinking from a pool of its own blood after being beaten — after nailed canes were inserted into its orifices.

Bullfighting

At least 17,000 bulls are killed each year in bullfights. The industry is worth 450 million.

Long needles are stuck into the bull's genitals to subdue him through the infliction of severe pain.

The sensitive nerve in his horns is exposed, when the horns are ground down and blunted to protect the matador.

The heavy darts plunged into his neck muscles lacerate and tear into him every time he moves.

Beauty Without Cruelty considers that Spain is unworthy to host a world event such as the Olympic Games. We call upon the I.O.C. to condemn these acts of cruelty and to undertake not to hold future games in countries where animals are the subject of such barbarous treatment.
Help Stop this Cruelty

The Alternativa para la Liberacion Animal (ALA) and the Associacion para la Defensa De los Derechos del Animal (ADDA) and other animal rights groups have been consistently fighting to bring an end to the cruel and bloody Spanish animal fiestas.

This year Spain will be taking over the Presidency of the European Community, host the Olympic Games in Barcelona and stage a big world fair - Expo-Sevilla. These events will bring the spotlight on Spain. Obviously therefore, it is the right time for an international protest. The country must put an end to the barbaric fiestas once and for all, not just for the duration of the Olympic Games, as a concession to public opinion.
The Birds can Soar!

Vivek Menon

The business of trapping and selling of birds is an old one. It is only the recent spurt in awareness of our fast depleting wildlife and of the ethical and moral issues involved that has caused the public to raise its voice against the trade. People today have become acutely aware of the vanishing species, the disappearing habitats and the large chunks of ecosystem we are losing, or more rightly modifying. Parakeets and mynas are one thing, but it is the more occasional and the far more damaging catches that wildlife lovers dread and trappers wait for.

For every fifty pet shop birds is caught a falcon or eagle. The majestic owls find a ready market amongst wandering mendicants and the more superstitious who use the bird in their practice of black magic. The less seen hill myna, so famed for its vocal capabilities, and the fast disappearing black partridge also cause concern if caught. The latter, along with the grey partridge, is in great demand for partridge fighting. This ancient sport, though dying out, nevertheless consumes several pairs of birds from the wild on regular basis. It is this part of the trade that provides the trapper with his cream and is the part which is surreptitiously carried out. "You can get a shikra for Rs. 60" a dealer told me confidently, "or a short-eared owl for Rs. 150." The falcons on the other hand sell for thousands and are frequently bought by foreign nationals who practice falconry.

But how exactly is the trade carried out? A decoy order can be placed to find out. The result would be more often than not the procurement of the birds in a matter of days. Let us take it that the bird you wish to procure is the steel blue peregrine or the red capped merlin. In this case the trapper would need a week or two's notice. Once you place the order and a little money changes hands, he starts the grapevine buzzing. From dealer to trader to trapper the news travels fast and easy...

"A peregrine for the Delhi sahib." Nets are checked and the hollow bamboo sticks coated with "ihasa", a homemade resinous glue, are polished and assembled. A bird is put as bait in a strategic place, the bird of prey swoops down on it. The men are waiting and ready. Depending on the size of the bird and its accessibility, the nets are flung onto it or the sticks expertly thrust forward. In case the latter method is employed, the bird struck by the end of the stick is held immobile by the sticky "ihasa". Occasionally the bird heaves itself off the stick, leaving behind a patch of feathers, but more often than not, the men are successful, and one more creature is snatched from the wild.

Then there is the question of handling the bird humanely, once caught. The trappers themselves tell of the terribly overcrowded conditions during transportation and stocking. "Some three birds die for one brought here", a dealer testifies in Jama Masjid, justifying his high prices while simultaneously unwittingly incriminating himself.

Apart from all these problems, there is the question of diet. Birds, the seller assures any buyer, eat bread or milk or "roti" items most ill suited for their well being. As a result many birds die, and even those which survive usually do not breed. Then there are always those who ask, "Why birds in cages?"

There is, undoubtedly, an overwhelming need to stop the bird trade, but the human element is equally important. Bhagwan sat cross-legged and alone in Meerut, telling me of the only trade he knew. As he talked to me, his fingers plied through a ball of nylon string, knotting it expertly into a fine mesh for catching birds. "I have been doing this since I was a child," he said wistfully, "and it is only now that I feel that there is no future in the trade."

He peered at me through the net he was weaving, "I can catch doves and parakeets with this net," he explained, "I don't go out any more, of course. It's my second son who catches the birds; the eldest one has become a tailor. The newer generation are all leaving the trade. And now the government has stopped all the trade in birds and as a result we have lost out on our market in Delhi."

It was on a dusty Meerut road that I got my...
first lesson in plucking a bird from the skies. My tutor was a young lad who was adept at catching birds for the local, illegal animal market. The quarry was a sleek, little brown dove which sat quite oblivious to danger on an electricity line. We were approaching it from the back and all that was visible were its grey sides and the back of a pleasant brown head. The boy had in his hand an enormously long yet supple pole which on its head end bore a forked tongue. The tongue was in reality two flexible branches stuck together with the amazingly gluey excretion of the fig tree, "Ilasa". As we approached, the dove shifted uneasily, murmuring deep within its breast. The pole was all the while inching closer to the dove and just as the uncomfortable creature decided to take wing, the pole lunged forward in an expert thrust. All that remained was to draw the stick in, angler style, and watch the unhappy bird coming along with it, stuck almost miraculously to the end by the fast binding glue.

For the trapper of birds in Meerut's Sadar area, this method is one of many perfected over generations to catch birds. For trappers, it is the only way to fill a hungry stomach. For dealers, who purchase from him and transport the catch to the city, it represents a good profit margin. For the kingpins who export falcons and goshawks to the Middle East and Pakistan, the profits yield enough for it to be whispered that they are among the wealthiest guys in town.

In India, birds are caught for falconry, for the pot and most often to be sold as caged ornamentation to a city dweller. In the crowded by-lanes of Old Delhi, the dealers are provided with birds caught as far away as Kannaaj and Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh. Besides these, there are the exotic cage birds which come into the country through the ports of Calcutta and Madras and are then transported to Delhi. In Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu, I surprised a man bearing a bird under his arm which on inspection proved to be the Black Tern. This was only the second record in India of this Russian bird.

If the people who trap are given viable alternatives, there could still be a come-around. Blanket bans and governmental threats are not the solution, the people involved are in an ancestral trade. Uneducated as they are, finding jobs become an impossibility. They may be ideally suited for handling and caring for animals such as in zoos, parks and in the forest service as guards and local help. What if officials are corrupt and enlist the help of trained trappers turned guards to make easy money? How much can we trust their transformation? An ideal balance between animal and human watchers is yet to be struck.

Were this stalemate broken, the trappers would find themselves assured of more

A makeshift market at Palia. The cages, though cramped, are substantially larger than the industry average.

reliable income and better living conditions. The birds can, on the other hand, soar unhindered in the skies, doing their bit to keep hundreds of bird watchers happy, while at the same time keeping the diverse ecological mesh intact and unbroken.

Courtesy: HORNBILL AND INDIAN EXPRESS
They can’t fly

The Divine Life Society of South Africa last year released about 50 caged birds into the wild. A follow-up revealed that the birds became victims of predators or died of starvation. Swami Sahajananda said that the project was started a few months ago to encourage children to become environment conscious and kind to animals; but on knowing the problems that caged birds usually encounter in freedom, the releasing was immediately halted. There was no point in doing some thing that would go against the very purpose of the project.

Similarly, over the years more and more religious persons, Hindus and Muslims, have come to know that most of the birds released by them do not survive in the wild and are therefore discouraging such practices. Particularly one in which birds are bought outside Jain temples and the cage door flung open. BWC members have themselves watched such birds trying to soar up into the sky and immediately falling to the ground - either injured or dead.

What then is the answer? BWC advises that birds should not be trapped and caged, not bought. It is very rare and difficult for a caged bird to adjust in the wild. It may not be able to fly, and if it can, it may not be able to fend for itself or find the food it needs. Therefore, it may be better to keep the birds in captivity for the rest of its life, giving it its natural diet and secure freedom.

Recently a BWC member from Bhubaneswar wrote that he had with difficulty rescued a caged parrot. He had hoped to release it, but to his dismay, the bird was unable to fly! BWC has suggested that the old clipped feathers be pulled out (no doubt painful) so that new ones grow. There is no guarantee that this will work, but if it does, the bird can then fly on its way to freedom.

From you to us, Compassionately

Had it not been for my trust in BWC’s sincerely and consistency of efforts I would have become sick and errit for my inability to protect so many innocent creatures from the horrid victimization by man.

“Compassionate Friend” is not only a very informative journal but it has, as a preacher for compassion, developed the required rapport with its readers. Needless to say, I experience an emotional bond with your journal and many times find it speaking my own thoughts - (no disparagement intended).

The cogent, together with the soulful articles are capable of turning any ignorant but reasonable person into a lifelong advocate of non-violence. This is the greatest achievement because I feel that people should be able to protect the rights of animals in the true sense.

I wish all success for BWC in attaining its objectives.

Vishwas Ghushe
Bhopal

KINDNESS

I shall pass through this world but once,
If, therefore, there be any kindness
I can show,
or any good thing I can do,
let me do it now;
I shall not defer it or neglect it,
for I shall not pass this way again.

—Grellet
Animal sacrifice foiled again

Some years ago the Andhra Pradesh Jeeva Raksha Sangham informed Beauty Without Cruelty of peculiar annual animal sacrifices taking place in Udboor, Saluhundi, Kanchangudud and Danagahalli (villages of Mysore District) in celebration of the Makara Sankranti festival. The villagers trap a fox with the help of a net and tie together the animal’s four legs. The following day people dance to the beating of drums and a procession heads for the temple. Meanwhile, a chicken is stuffed into the fox’s mouth and tied. The barbarity further involves people and dogs gathering around the fox whose mouth and legs still remain tied. The dogs are made to attack the poor fox. The fox is then brought in the procession before the Deity. Flowers and water are sprinkled over the half-dead creature before its ear is cut off and thrown to the East. Efforts on the part of BWC to stop this fox-chicken sacrifice were unfruitful till this year.

It was learnt that in 1991 two foxes and four rabbits had been trapped and sacrificed. Some thing totally illegal under the Karnataka Prevention of Animal and Birds Sacrifices Act, 1959, and the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991, which was brought to the notice of the S.P. of Mysore District and several other authorities.

Ms. Meena Swamy, Hon. Secretary, BWC (Bangalore Centre) along with some other animal welfarists successfully managed to save the animals from being trapped and killed this year. The Circle Inspector of Police, Mysore Rural District, Mr. Chalva Raj arranged the necessary Police force to accompany them to the villages at night as the trapping in the wild takes place around 10 p.m. In addition to this Mr. Shivalingappa, Dy Conservator of Forests along with his staff made announcements in the villages forbidding the trapping of wild animals. Simultaneously, the Pradhan of the Mandal Panchayat of Udboor instructed the priests and public not to indulge in such activities as they would be punished under various laws.

Thus due to the initiative taken by BWC and the co-operation extended by various departments, this year after 40 years the wild animal sacrifices were not performed. It showed determination on the part of Ms. Meena Swamy and her group who also enlightened the villagers by distributing posters and pamphlets from 10th to 16th January, 1992.

Ms. Meena Swamy is now working to save Camels from being brought to Karnataka from other States for sacrifice on Bakri Idd in June 1992.

What would you do if they tested a new dog shampoo on children’s eyes?

We wouldn’t allow it would we?

The real choice is NOT between rabbits and children, it is between methods that relate to humans and those that don’t.
and simulators, discarded human placenta, human volunteers and audio-visual aids admirably serve the scientists’ requirements.

Their argument that these methods prevent them from observing the drugs’ reaction on the different organs is contradicted by their own admission that these are never administered in the proportions that they are to the animals. Only very small units are applied to humans, that are gradually raised or lowered depending on the reactions obtained.

What sort of progress is being aimed at, I wonder, by those who mercilessly cut, boil and skin alive, scald, rip apart, freeze, flay, blind, batter, traumatised, drug, isolate, starve and poison these hapless beings, and systematically inflict on them disease and injury? Fortunately, there are many among our scientists who are as humane as they are learned.

Camellia Satija

After the write-up appeared I have received several telephone calls and letters for and against vivisection.

Laboratory conditions invariably induce certain biochemical changes in animals which are liable to alter the outcome of the experiment - as on occasion do their age, diet, bedding material and timing of dosage.

Then again, there are varying responses to drugs: Aspirin for instance, causes birth defects in rats, mice, monkeys guinea pigs, cats and dogs, but not in people. Morphine affects cats differently from the manner in which it does humans. Tamoxifen was originally patented as an oral contraceptive: it acts as one is rats, but in women it actually stimulates ovulation.

Cancer research likewise offers an example of the importance of studying the correct species: well over 80% of cancers are lifestyle and environment-related - this category includes smoking, consumption of alcohol, meat, fatty foods, drugs, pollutants and chemical additives none of which can be reproduced in lab animals.

It is known that animal experimentation has held up vital medical progress - the introduction of blood transfusion having been delayed by nearly two centuries on account of misleading tests on animals. We want to see lives saved, medical science to advance. We demand an immediate end to vivisection.

Iqbal Malik

It is unfortunate that animals suffer and die in the name of science.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our nation, said: "Vivisection is the blackest of black crimes..." Need we say more?

Everyone uses Shampoos, but how many of us care to choose the ones which have not been tested on rabbits' eyes? Such unnecessary tests occur even in our Indian labs.

Let us hope the day is not far when animals will all be treated with due respect. Internationally the animal rights movement is receiving overwhelming support, the public is strongly objecting to animals being used for testing products and experiments, vegetarianism is becoming a way of life, wearing furs is considered supporting murder, etc.

The Committee for the Purpose of Controlling & Supervising Experiments on Animals was reconstituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests (Govt. of India) a year ago, but for some reason or another a meeting has not been called since April 1991. So the little control achieved over the vivisectors is now fast getting lost.

Diana Ratnagar
BWC Project at Nirmala Niketan Polytechnic

The Commercial Art Department of the Nirmala Niketan Polytechnic, Bombay, undertook a Project on Beauty Without Cruelty. Entries, invited from all the College students, were exhibited on 29th January 1992. Designs for posters, advertisements, banners, calendars, shopping bags, T-shirts, greeting cards, stickers, etc. were on display.

BWC was pleased to award the prizes:

First Prize Rs. 1000/- Ms. Utkarsha B. Malkar
Second Prize Rs. 750/- Ms. Sumita Gandotra
Third Prize Rs. 500/- Ms. Chhaya Chandan

Four Consolation Prizes of Rs. 100/- each
Ms. Payal Sapra
Ms. Sejal Chokshi
Ms. Ushma Bhawsar
Ms. Darshana Shah

We look forward to many more educational institutions taking up projects on BWC.

The Story Of Mother And Child

[Image of a woman holding a child]

Our mother, who bears all our pain and has only the joy of her children.

Beauty Without Cruelty

Winning entry by Ms. Utkarsha B. Malkar
Bull Fighting

Bull fighting started in Spain in 1040 when Don Rodrigo Díaz de Vivir killed the first bull in an arena. The Spaniards have been doing it ever since and gradually elevating this very unpleasant form of killing to the status of fine art.

The two main differences between the old fashioned and the present day bull fight is that in years as late as the seventeenth century the members of the Royal families and the aristocracy, who used to do the fighting themselves, thought it would be more fun and safer to have professionals to do it for them.

At present, to kill a bull in Spain — unless you are a butcher — one has to go through an elaborate training as specialists as any scientist. The training is also as intensive as that for a commando. Once you have learnt the exact twist of the wrist so necessary to drive a sword into the neck of an animal which has become so stupidly enraged and in agonising pain that it does not have a chance then the animal's opponent is branded a national hero.

Now the man is ready to take his place in one of the many bull rings (plazas de toros) and show of his evil "skills" before some of the millions who gloat over the seventeen thousand killings each year.

The climax of the bull-fight comes in the third section of the fight when the killers known as matadors really get going. They begin by "playing" the bull with a scarlet cape which enrages the unfortunate animal to the point of madness. At this point the sword is driven into the back of the bull's neck downwards into its heart.

If it is done correctly then the bull dies at once and the dead body is dragged out and the matador receives the hysterical applause of the evil supporters of the evil "sport".

COURTESY: UACTA

1992 Olympics & The BWC Petition

Two years ago Beauty Without Cruelty International Headquarters (UK) started a campaign against the holding of the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona on the grounds that Spain seems unprepared to act to protect animals from being tortured in public spectacles such as fiestas and bull-fighting.

As might have been expected, BWC received polite acknowledgements from the president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, but no promises of action either for 1992, or for the choice of future Olympic host countries.

Several animal groups in Europe are protesting about these cruelties and will make 1992 a year to focus international attention on such events in Spain.

BWC International has decided to continue its own petition in the UK and present it to the Spanish ambassador this Spring. Please support this campaign as much as possible. Bull-fighting is on the increase in Spain, France and South America. According to the Spanish Government it is worth around £ 450 million annually and draws some 51 million spectators annually in Spain alone.

The EEC is struggling to formulate a directive against cruel sports to be applicable in all member states but in the meantime it is vitally important to make sure that people are aware of the cruelties inflicted in the fiestas and bull-fights and that they make their opinions known to the Spanish Government.

More copies of the BWC petition are available from BWC (India Branch), Post Box 18, Poona 411001. Please return them to our office by 30th April, 1992.
FOR YOUR ENTERTAINMENT
THE BULL MASSACRE

KEPT ALIVE BY
THE TOURIST IN SPAIN

Courtesy: ANIMAL AID