

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

JOURNAL OF BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY INDIA



Squirrel monkeys come in economy-sizes—a whole chorus line doesn't occupy much space! A tube is pushed down each throat and lipstick, hairdye, talcum fed in. Good enough to eat? The experiment, in fact, is to discover at what dosage level 50% of the animals die! Which is not to say that the little monkeys have a 50-50 chance. The survivors are post-mortemed to see how they did it. At the end of a good day's work, the mess is unceremoniously "cleared away"

Let's have it, pussycat!

We covet the civet for the sweet-smelling musk it carries in its little pouch. Because more is secreted when the animal is roused, the civet is first whipped. The pouch is then opened by the pressure of thumb and forefinger and surgically scraped with a horn spatula. The operation is repeated every ten days.



Yet for the civet the greater cruelty is perhaps, crouching in a 25 x 30 cm cage. From which it is never released in all the years of its captivity.

Nature is kinder—the life span is cut by half.

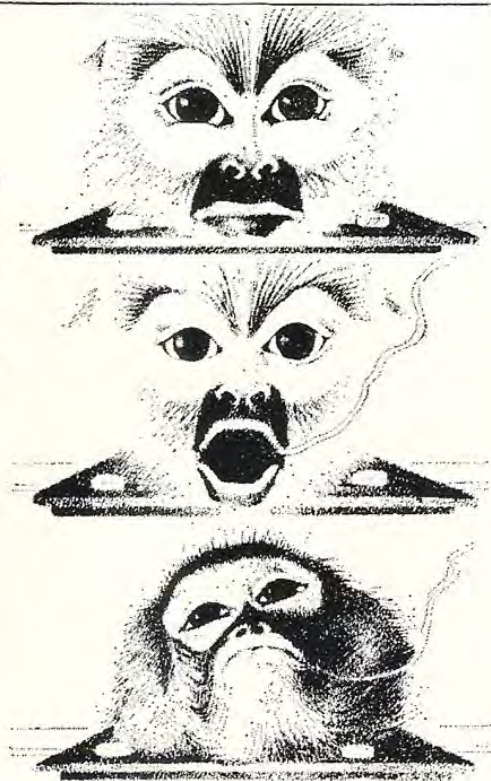
Ouch!

For the ostrich, feathers are the 'come hither' of the mating waltz. On ostrich farms, the first plucking is done at six months. The birds are hooked by the neck with a crook. A sock is slipped over the head and without ado... pluck... pluck... pluck...

Borrowed feathers make fine birds.

And, in any case, the ostrich won't live to dance the anniversary waltz.

Ostrich skin makes fine bags too! Ostriches bury their heads in the sand, and no wonder.



Monkey tricks anyone?

Get stuffed!



They look fiercely alive in your living room. But they are well and truly dead. Flushed out with smoke sticks, they are caught in cleft branches bolting out of their holes. A quick twist breaks them at the neck. The insides are pulled out and the stuffing put in.

With the mongoose away the snakes are at play. But does the mongoose look wild on your coffee table!

O you po'r thing!



No one loves a lizard. But most everyone loves lizard skin. So maybe it's O.K. that they K.O. an unblinking specimen. Then peel it like a soft fruit. The lizard, what's left of it, may stay alive. But, it's no good for catching flies.

So why all the tizzy about an ugly lizzy?

Grin and bear it!



It is caught by a rock-loaded gate-trap—a back-breaker that doesn't kill. It may be days before the trapper reaches his crippled prey. A rain of blows from the hunter's club is a merciful release. The skin fetches a grisly Rs. 100 in Kathmandu. The market is bullish, the hunting is bearish.

Silent world

Reef-building polyps are microscopic animal life that live in macroscopic colonies, swimming or sinking together. When they die the skeletons deposit in exquisite formations of spectral hues.



The coral gardens of the world have become the hunting ground of crowbar-wielding coral miners. At the rate of 1 to 2.5 centimetres a year, you can't see a coral reef grow. Nor, a living reef die. Which must make the hacking easier.

If you wish to support life against purposeless death; the life that celebrates bird and flower, the fish in the stream, the lamb in the pasture, life made articulate in a child's first words, come join the crusade of Beauty Without Cruelty. If you want to know more about what you can do personally, to choose between animal and humane alternatives, write to us at the address below. Applications for membership and contributions may also be sent to:

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Cover

Illustration: Ms. Rita Braganza

THE GUINEA-PIG, one of the innocent animals abused in vivisection laboratories.

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

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS



COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

EDITORIAL

A Chinese proverb announces: "Thinking well is wise, planning well wiser, doing well is best of all." However the concept of the word "well" signifying ethical conduct or prudent management or sane and sensible dealing varies from person to person. The Silent Valley Project stirred a hornet's nest engulfing humanists and materialists in the wrangle to decide whether the luxuriant forests should remain intact or decimated. The controversy involved a sense of priority in determining whether the birds and animals inhabiting the forests as also the ecology of the vast forest areas should be assigned a secondary role in order to establish and promote hydro-electric projects, which supposedly would bring material gains for the people. What we conceive as being done "well" can have opposite reflexes — it may be hailed as beneficial or decried as vandalic. Even in the disorderly thinking process clouding right or wrong, there is a message to man to respect nature. And the message betokens: Can our greenery, natural lakes and ecological balance be allowed to be supplanted and desecrated mindlessly in order to instal huge industrial units? Concrete jungles are proliferating, wiping out fertile tracts conjured up to us as oasis. It is a truism that the destruction of forests and animals inhabiting the forests must be stopped, if the quality of life for mankind is to be maintained. An ex-ruler of a former princely state recently wailed that areas which were carefully preserved for years by private owners, after being taken over by the Government and made into a national park, are laid bare to the unchecked vandalism of uncivilised and anti-social elements.

While our sleeping consciences lie dormant, it is heartening that there are large sections of loving people, who care for protecting small creatures. Those who pillory administrative authorities for the ineffective role they play in protecting animals should know that under public pressure, Governments do respond and enact suitable measures for the well being of the animals.

Marine Mammal Protection Act was enacted in U.S.A. to curb the frivolous killing of sea-faring animals. It was meant to protect the porpoises (a class of fish affording oil and leather) from depredation of tuna fleet in sea waters. Similarly the seals were sought to be protected. Innumerable infant seals are clubbed to death before they learn to swim. Because of the efforts of millions of devoted crusaders, markets for seal pelts dwindled in 1983, resulting in shrinkage of business for seal skins. The National Marine Fisheries Service enforced strict regulations designed to protect and preserve the sea animals. It is presumed that most of the porpoises off the Pacific Coast would have disappeared by now in absence of regulatory provisions.

Whales are killed at random in a no-holds-barred manner. Realising that there would be near-total extinction of whales, many nations have joined in a moratorium, banning their slaughter for a five-year period from 1986. The five year respite for whales may hopefully induce the nations not to go on a killing spree again from 1991, though commercialising on whale oil is too great a temptation to abandon the money-spinning relish. As the animal humane movement catches up with the majority of world's population, even nations like Russia, Norway and Japan, who have refused to join the moratorium, can have a change of heart.

Members of the Animal Protection Institute are pursuing their plan to stop excessive cruelties in the laboratories where animals are experimented upon. Somewhere between seven crores and eight crores animals are dying each year in the labs under gruesome torture. Sometimes the experimentation does not serve the desired purpose and is, therefore, a waste. But waste or no waste, animals go through endless suffering in the labs. The A.P.I. have contacted millions of Americans to educate them on the festering problems and a remarkable number are taking to "Ethics in Experimentation" to minimise cruelties.

S.M. MASANI


COMPASSIONATE FRIENDS

FROM MY DESK...

Our film "**Beauty Without Cruelty**" made by Angik Film Makers finally received an "U/A" Certificate from the Central Board of Film Certification. We are very happy to announce that this 20minute coloured documentary was passed without a single cut. The film was screened in Bombay at a Press Meeting and some of the write-ups in leading publications have been full of praise for it. Mr. B.K. Karanjia, Editor of "Screen", has rightly stated: "If ever a case can be made out for compulsory viewing, this film makes it."

"**Beauty Without Cruelty**" was screened to an audience of over 2,500 persons (who watched in shocked silence) during our fund raising programme, a Kalyanji Anandji Nite at Shanmukhananda Hall, in Bombay on 8th May, 1985. Judging from comments, the impact this film made on the audience was, to say the least, stupendous.

The Kalyanji Anandji Nite in aid of **Beauty Without Cruelty** was also a great success. Thanks mainly to the whole hearted efforts of our Fund Raising Chairman, Mr. Dinesh Bhansali, we managed to collect a substan-

tial amount of about Rs.3,00,000/- We also extend our most grateful thanks to the advertisers, donors and all those who gave us their support and help. Extra copies of the souvenir released on this occasion, are available and we shall be pleased to send them to those members who write us.

Whilst we were jubilant over the success of the fund raising function and our film, and were recovering from the unending hours of hard work put in during the past few weeks, we received some disheartening news. The Rajya Sabha Petition Committee did not give their decision in our favour. Their 26 page report does not recommend a stop to the breeding of Karakul lambs, rabbits and other animals in order to kill them for their pelts. We think otherwise, and will certainly continue with our efforts...

A new form of publicity recently undertaken in Bombay for spreading our message has been the display of Banners on various **BWC** topics. One of the Banner designs is reproduced below.

DIANA RATNAGAR
Chairperson

From Karakul lambs to fur caps...



Can't we have Beauty Without Cruelty



Write to 43, Queens Road, Bombay 400 002.

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

THE DECISION — TO USE ... OR NOT TO USE...

NALINI Z. MEHTA

Soft, smooth and shimmering silk is perhaps the most attractive textile man has ever created. More than two thousand years ago, this beautiful fabric was imported from China, hence in Sanskrit it was known as "Chinanshuk". The method and source of its production was a very highly guarded secret.

The filament of silk is what a silkworm spins for its cocoon. The cocoon is constructed as its shell to protect itself during its cycle of growth from caterpillar to chrysalis to moth.

The female moth lays about 400-600 eggs. The eggs hatch in about 10 days and the larvae ($1\frac{1}{12}$ inch in length) emerge. They are fed on mulberry leaves for 20-27 days till they are fully grown (3-3½ inches in length).

A fully grown caterpillar emits a gummy substance from its mouth and wraps itself in layers of this filament to form a cocoon in 2-4 days. The caterpillar develops into a moth in 12-15 days. To emerge it has to cut open the cocoon — thereby ruining the filament of the cocoon. Hence, to save the filaments from being broken, the chrysalis are either immersed in boiling water, or passed through hot air, or exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, thus killing the lives inside. The filaments of the cocoons are then reeled.

To produce 100 grammes of pure silk, approximately 1,500 chrysalis have to be killed.

Certain chrysalis are chosen and kept aside to allow the moths to emerge and mate. After the female moth lays eggs, she is crushed to check for diseases. If she has any disease, the eggs laid by her are destroyed.

India produces four varieties of silks obtained from four types of moths. These are known as Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga. Mulberry is also produced in other silk-producing countries like China, Japan, U.S.S.R., Italy, South Korea etc. but Eri and Muga are

produced in India only.

The other materials that look somewhat like silk are from man-made fibres known as Artificial Silk (Art Silk). Of these, rayon (viscose) is a vegetation product; whereas nylon and polyester (terene) are petroleum products.

Silk can be used in any dress materials like bandhani, chania-choli, churidar, chunni/dupata, odhani, gharchola, maxi, midi, saree, scarf, stole, stockings, gloves, evening bag, pooja clothes (like dhoti), kafni, soorval, sherwani, jacket, cap, mojadi (open shoes), shirt, suit, tie, dance costumes etc. It can also be used in curtains, upholstery, lamp-shades, carpets, wall-hangings etc.

The silk, once woven, is known by different names depending on the weave, style, design and place where it is woven. Thus, materials like boski, pure crepe, pure chiffon, pure gaji, pure georgette, khadi silk, matka silk, organza, pure satin, etc. are 100% silk. Sarees of Banaras, Bangalore, Bhagalpore, Dharmavaram, Kashmir, Khambhat, Kanjivaram (Kanchipuram), Murshidabad, Patola (of Patan, Hyderabad and Orissa), Dhakai, Tanchhoi, Tussore, Temple, Paithan Sarees of Maharashtra, etc. are all 100% silk.

Sarees from Calcutta, Gadhwal, Madurai and Shantiniketan can be in 100% silk or 100% cotton.

Irkal sarees from Narayan Peth (Andhra Pradesh) can be of 100% silk or of part silk and part cotton yarn.

Venkatgiri sarees may be in all cotton or part silk and part cotton yarn.

Chanderi, Tissue, Poona, Ventakgiri and Maheshwari Sarees of Madhya Pradesh have silk yarn in warp and cotton yarn in weft.

Manipuri Kota and Munga Kota have both silk and cotton yarn.

"Matka" silk is also 100% pure silk. In this, the yarn in warp is the usual silk yarn,


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whereas the yarn in weft is obtained from the cocoons that are cut open by the moth to come out. Later these moths are crushed to death after they lay eggs.

Materials like crepe, chinon, chiffon, gaji, georgette, satin etc. can also be made from man-made fibre i.e. Artificial Silk. Cheaper quality of Tanchhoi can contain silk yarn in warp and artificial yarn in weft.

The Japanese and Indian materials known as "China Silk" (not Chinese Silk) is not pure silk but polyester.

Those who would like to know what yarn is used in particular materials, can test in the following way:

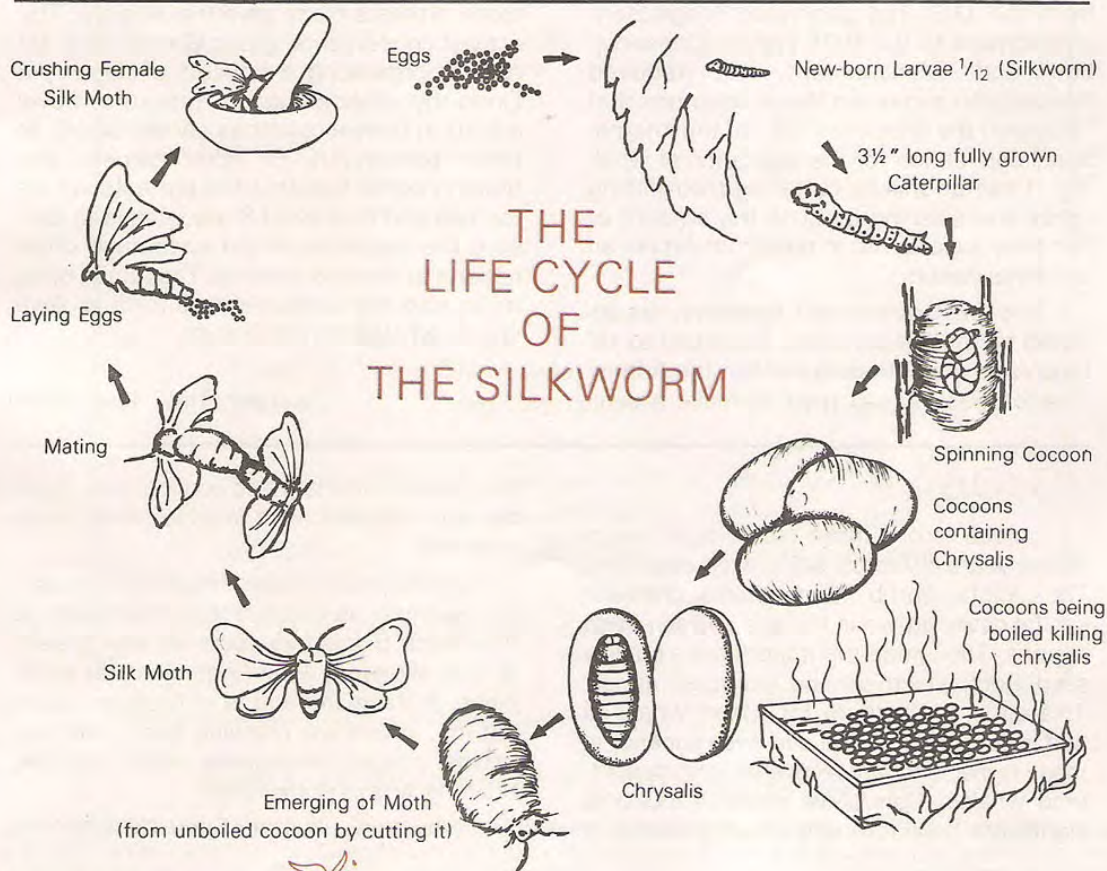
To identify silk, you must burn some yarn (a few from warp as well as weft) Since human hair also burns like silk, it will be easier to learn by burning a strand of hair. Take some fallen hair, hold it with a tweezer

and burn it. See how it burns. When it stops burning, a very tiny (pinhead size) ash ball is formed. Take it between your fingers and rub it. Smell the powdered ash. The smell of burnt hair, silk, wool and leather will be the same and the way it will burn (to form an ash ball), will also be the same. If it is cotton or rayon yarn, it will burn in flames and will not form any ash ball nor will it smell like silk. If it is a petroleum product like nylon or polyester, it will burn forming a tiny, hard, glass-like ball.

Editorial Note

This article was written for the benefit of about 70 people who took vows not to use silk, ivory etc. at a **BWC** programme held in Jamnagar under the auspices of The Jain Muni Shri Arunvijayji Maharaj. Reprints are available with us.

BWC P.B.1518, Poona 411 040.



STIRRING UP A WHALE OF A STORM

PETER STOLER

In Luxembourg, protesters swamped the U.S. and Japanese embassies with so many telephone calls that they blocked the lines. In cities as far apart as Bonn, Stockholm, Amsterdam and Christchurch, New Zealand, demonstrators paraded outside the two nations' embassies. These protests were held around the world last week in the name of peace — peace for the threatened leviathan of the deep, the sperm whale.

The killing of this whale was supposed to have ended after this year's spring hunt by order of the 40-member International Whaling Commission (IWC). But Japan's commercial fleet is still slaughtering sperm whales.

The killing of the whales might have been expected to provoke a quick response from the U.S. The packwood Magnuson amendment to the 1976 Fishery Conservation and Management Act required Washington to punish those countries that "diminish the effectiveness" of the international convention for the regulation of whaling. It can do this by curtailing their fishing rights and slashing by 50% the amount of fish they are allowed to take from American territorial waters.

The U.S. Government, however, has declined to impose penalties. Reluctant to antagonize a major trading partner, the Administration has instead tried to make a deal.

After two weeks of talks with the Japanese, the U.S. announced two weeks ago that it was dropping the threats of unitive action, and in return the Japanese had agreed to end all commercial whaling by the end of 1988. But whether the Japanese will stand by the agreement appears to be in doubt. Late last week, Shigeru Hasui, managing director of the Japan Whaling Association, declared that "we do not intend to stop whaling after 1988 because there is no reason to do so."

Environmentalists are outraged by the Administration's compromise. "It's an absolute sellout," says Craig Van Note, executive vice president of a Washington based consortium of animal-welfare groups.

In the future, Japan can expect to meet more protests from save-the-whalers. The activist conservation group Greenpeace, for one, is organizing a boycott of Japan Air Lines by attempting to pressure travel agents in twelve countries served by JAL to ticket passengers on other carriers. But there is some fear that the protests will be too late and that the U.S. reluctance to censure the Japanese might encourage other nations to resume whaling. That could bring to an end the decade-long efforts to save sperm whales from depletion.

Courtesy: TIME (Dec. 1984)

JOJOBA

Joboba (pronounced Ho-ho-buh) has in recent years attracted world wide attention. The Jojoba shrub (*Simmondsia chinensis*) can be easily grown in the arid and semi-arid regions. The female plant produces a nut like seed from which can be extracted an oil. This oil is a substitute for sperm whale oil and is considered equal and even superior in many respects to that recovered from slaughtered whales. Conclusive research indicates significant breakthroughs proving Jojoba to

be a highly important and economically feasible agro-industry, with limitless commercial potential.

Jojoba seed oil has a multitude of uses. For example, as a lubricant for machinery, in cosmetics & toiletries, cure for hair growth & skin ailments, as an ingredient for medicines, in the manufacture of linoleum, printing ink, varnishes, chewing gum, polishing waxes, plastics, detergents, resins, candles, crayons, and as cooking oil.

Why then, slaughter Sperm whales?


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NATURE

Every moment of our lives,
not spent with Nature —
has been wasted.

If we observe carefully we can see,
that Nature loves everything it has created.
It has given colour and shape,
to even the smallest of its creatures.

Nothing created by Nature was accidental.
A bird could not fly
and manoeuvre the way it can,
without Nature having
thorough knowledge of aerodynamics.

Besides other things,
the tree gives protection against sun and rain;
it gives pleasure to the sight,
and is a home for the animals.

It appears that nothing created by Nature
is without a purpose,
and in fact has multipurpose uses.

Evolution is Nature's way,
of showing concern for
the survival of all living things.

We will begin to experience
many wonderful things,
once we have identified with Nature.

We are not the owners of anything
that has been created by Nature,
for it is the property of the Creator.
We therefore have no right to destroy,
change or tamper with anything
that has been created by Him.

What pest control did Nature use
for vegetation grown underground?

The only pest is man,
the way he destroys, nothing can.

Man is the only animal,
which does not live in harmony,
with any other living creature.

'Wanted' an advocate,
who would defend Nature
against the defamations made against it.

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I, Diana Ratnagar, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated 31st March, 1985.

Sd./- Diana Ratnagar
Signature of Publisher


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

NATURAL BEAUTY-AIDS

SUMITA BADRINATH

Natural Beauty-aids have been a part of Indian cultural heritage and from time immemorial Indian women have striven hard to beautify themselves in various natural ways. However, visiting beauty parlours and using synthetic cosmetics has now become the fashion of the day. Besides being costly, continuous beauty treatment of this type may have adverse side effects.

Natural beauty aids, like milk, creams, lime juice, turmeric, almond oil and amla, are easily available at home. They are not only cheap but also have no undesirable side effects. A large number of specialised beauty-aids, marketed all over the world, have their genesis in ancient beauty-aids. A regular care of various parts of your body, like hair, skin, face, eyes, hands and legs, will make you a most beautiful woman and earn you the admiration and envy of one and all.

Hair

The crowning glory of a woman's beauty is her long lustrous hair. Though abundance of hair depends on heredity, it can be kept lovely and shining through constant care. For this, the once-a-week oil-bath routine is very essential. Apply any oil of your liking – olive, gingelly or castor oil – slightly warmed, to your scalp and gently massage it with the tips of your fingers. After 1-2 hours, take bath using Shikakai paste, to which 20% of rice powder and juice of 1 lime are added. Hair will become silken smooth and lustrous.

Another alternative is soak overnight 3 spoonfuls of methi seeds, 1 spoonful each of coriander and cumin seeds and in the morning grind it into a fine paste, add lime juice, mix and massage the pulp into your scalp and hair. After 2 hours, thoroughly rinse the hair and dry it. This acts as a powerful anti-dandruff agent. Mehndi or henna, used in the same way, reconditions hair, imparts a brownish red colour to whitening hair.

For daily applications pure coconut oil is

the best. Amla the Indian gooseberry has hair-blackening properties, accelerates its growth and adds a healthy gloss to it. Cut amla into small pieces, dry it well in the sun and store it. Add a few amla pieces, dried sprouted methi seeds, and the dried skin of used lime to coconut oil, then boil the mixture thoroughly, cool, filter and store it in a bottle. Daily application of this oil prevents greying of hair, helps its rich growth and also improves general health. Your lustrous black hair will be the envy of all.

Skin

A clear youthful skin is a blessing, indeed. Things easily available in every home, like lime juice, milk cream, are natural skin revitalisers. Cream a natural whitener, mixed with lime juice and rubbed gently into the skin, leaves it perfumed and silken smooth. Turmeric power, mixed with gingelly oil, which contains a high amount of Vitamin E so necessary for a youthful glow, when gently massaged into the body before oil bath, imparts a glowing colour to the skin. Besides softening the skin, turmeric is also a gentle hair remover.

If your skin is dry, never use soap. Instead mix equal quantities of green gram, Bengal gram and peanuts; grind them to a fine power. To this add shikakai and sandalwood powder, and turmeric, thereafter make it a paste with a little water and use it to clean your skin. Sandalwood softens the skin, and has an anti-septic and cooling effect. Juice of cucumber, carrot and watermelon all these are good for the health of skin.

Rose water is an astringent and has an anti wrinkling effect. These natural skin softeners used over a length of time, impart a youthful glow by preventing aging of skin.

Face

The most beautiful face needs to be looked after to retain its beauty.

If pimples are worrying you, mix cream,


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turmeric powder and sandal-wood paste, gently rub it into the face and allow it to dry. After sometime, wash your face in cold or lukewarm water. Pimples will vanish, leaving the skin blemishless. For blackspots on the face, apply either fresh cucumber juice, a powerful natural moisturiser, or lime juice or juice of beetroot leaves or olive oil to the face before going to bed and wash the face in cold water in the morning.

Never throw away skins of lime or orange fruits. Cut them into small pieces, dry them well in the sun and make a powder. Mix a pinch of this powder with cream and rub this into the face, wash after sometime. Grind soaked methi seeds to a paste and apply this to face as a pack. This will whiten the skin and has anti-aging effects. Whenever massaging the face, do it in upward strokes.

Dissolve some sandal-wood paste and lime juice in lukewarm water and gurgle your mouth with it occasionally.

Sweet-odour breath comes out of your mouth whenever you talk. For pearly white teeth, sprinkle salt powder on a piece of lime skin and brush the teeth with it. To make lips look like rose buds, gently apply cream or butter on them. A face blooming like a flower will flatter you for all the pains taken.

The most charming part of a woman's beauty is her bright eyes.

For sparkling eyes, soak a few rose petals in a cup of water for a few hours and wash your eyes with it. As an alternative, you can use coriander leaves. Lie down, close your eyes and place thin slices of cucumber on them for 10-15 minutes. Your eyes will become fresh. Using Kajal, made out of pure butter, camphor and pure oil, makes the eyes look dreamy and glamorous.

Staring at the moon or looking at the greenery for a few seconds at a stretch has also a rejuvenating effect on the eyes. Washing the eyes twice or thrice a day with cold water bring sparkle and clarity to them. Pressing the eyes with a "nandibharti" flower (called Nandvarthi in Tamil) for a few seconds, whenever it is available, has also a

good effect. To make your eyelashes and eyebrows grow well and shapely, apply almond oil to them before going to bed. A pair of bright eyes is the best part of your beauty.

Hands and legs

The most neglected parts in beauty care are hands and legs. Applying regularly either olive or gingelly oil to hands and legs enhances their beauty. Rub the feet with the skin of used lime and cream. After sometime wash with lukewarm water. You can also use cucumber skin or kernel for this purpose. If the palms are broken and blackish by hard work rub them with boiled potato, tomato or lime juice. At the end of the day, half fill a basin with lukewarm salt water and place your feet in it for 10 minutes. They will regain their strength and freshness.

Henna, used as a nail polish for fingers and toes and for colouring them, is also good for health. Walking bare-foot on grass on which dew has fallen, for some minutes, increase the beauty of your feet. If you take care of them, hands and legs will take care of you.

In this way the natural beauty-aids have been a second nature to Indian women. To replace these by synthetic or artificial means will not be to our benefit. Moreover, this type of beauty treatment will improve the general health of the body and rejuvenate the whole system. We must indeed be proud of this beauty heritage.

Courtesy : WOMAN'S ERA

What Price Beauty ?

Tortured
Twitching
Lonely
Afraid
Caged
Unloved
Killed
for a Beauty Aid.

VIVISECTION — AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM

The Lifeforce Foundation has obtained photographs, film and documentation regarding cruel research which involves imprisoning baboons in restraint devices for months at the University of Western Ontario.

The Heart and Stroke Foundation of Ontario (H.S.F.O.) (funded by provincial Heart Foundations and possibly the American Heart Association and International Heart Fund) has funded this cruelty since 1976. The Lifeforce Foundation requests to them to stop the experiments, so they can put the primates in a sanctuary, have been denied.

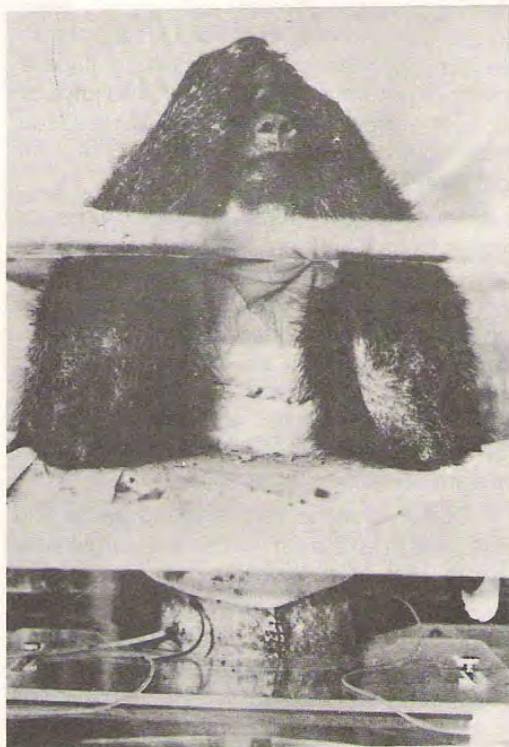
This is not only immoral but is scientifically fallacious because animals kept in these stressful conditions have abnormal body functions which could invalidate the research.

Lifeforce has printed postcards for Canadians to sign and send to the H.S.F.O. The postcard states that the person will not donate to any Heart Foundation and will urge their friends not to donate until these experiments stop. Over 15,000 postcards have already been sent in protest.

Despite the efforts of a powerful bio-medical lobby, Lifeforce is proceeding with the first Canadian prosecution of a researcher and a veterinarian for confining B43, "Debbie" a baboon, in a restraint device for several months. It hasn't been easy. On January 4 this year criminal cruelty-to-animal charges were laid; the latest trial date has now been set between August 6 to 13, 1985.

Peter Hamilton, Founder & Director LIFEFORCE.

PROTEST TO: Heart & Stroke Foundation of Ontario, 576 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2S1, Canada.



MYTHS ABOUT LABORATORY ANIMALS

1. Only a few animals are used for research.
2. There are laws to protect animals.
3. Animals are only used in medical research that helps save human lives.
4. All animal experiments are useful, and the money for them is wisely spent.
5. Results from experiments on animals are applicable to human beings.
6. Laboratory animals do not really suffer.
7. Environmental stress on animals in laboratories does not affect test results.
8. The use of animals in medical schools helps train doctors.
9. There are no alternatives to the use of laboratory animals in research.

Courtesy: The Film
"TOOLS FOR RESEARCH"

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

SKIN SENSITISATION STUDY

Richard Beggs, a nineteen-year-old university student, took a job during this summer holidays as a technical officer inside Toxicol Laboratories Ltd., one of Britain's leading contract research houses. He supplied the following information:

The product in suitable dilution is injected intradermally into a group of guinea-pigs (usually 5, 10 or 20 are used for each test) after first shaving them over the shoulders. An adjuvant (attenuated bacterial) is also injected to enhance the effect of the immune system, and a control substance is injected next to this. Two injections are made side by side for each of the three substances resulting in three rows of two injections across the animal's shoulders. The injections are such that a small bubble containing the substance is produced under the skin. The animals are then returned to their cages for a set period of time (usually a few days) after which they are removed again and an elastoplast patch with a filter paper smear of the substance is placed over the injection site for a set period. Lastly, a challenge test is done on the animal by using two different concentrations of the substance applied to the skin to see if this causes an allergic reaction. The animal is observed at 24 and 48 hours for signs of redness or swelling. The exact procedure of the test is really irrelevant — the point is that a good deal of suffering is caused during it, for example shaving; injecting (open sores often form on the injection site); the patch is often wound round the animal so tightly that it can hardly walk; when the patch is removed, it is simply ripped off the animal, taking fur with it; as soon as the test is over all animals are killed by breaking their necks. Quite apart from the test itself, the conditions in which the animals are kept are appalling; five animals in a cage approximately 2 ft. x 1½ ft. made of plastic with a wire floor, no bedding, pelleted diet, artificial light, no exercise etc.

Courtesy: ANIMALS' DEFENDER

THOUGHTS FROM A MAN IN A CAGE

Billy Boyd, a secondary school teacher in California actively campaigns for nuclear disarmament and animals' rights. He wrote the following statement during his police booking for civil disobedience which he carried out against animal experimentation at the University of California, Berkeley. Prior to court the judge decided on 'pre-trial diversion' into community service rather than a jail sentence.

Sitting here in this tiny holding cell, I have plenty of time to ponder what it might be like to live my whole life in such a cage, being taken out only when somebody in a white coat wanted to inject me, burn me, blind me, pierce my eardrums, drill a hole in my skull, infect me with some disease, or kill me for an autopsy, not because I'd done something wrong, but simply because someone with a body different from mine figured I'd make a good research tool.

Of course, I don't have to worry about that, because the law protects, however imperfectly, my rights as a human being — especially a white, male, middle-class, English-speaking, college educated, respectably heterosexual, American human being. Yet that same law is almost totally silent on the rights and needs of countless highly sentient animals, as it used to ignore the rights of black people and women.

Nonviolent civil disobedience has helped bring about many of the social reforms we now take for granted.

One day, when enough people have fought hard enough and smart enough — and if enough of us fight hard and smart enough to prevent this beautiful planet's nuclear incineration — the natural rights of animals will be recognized in the law, just as the civil rights of oppressed human beings have gained greater recognition. In the context of the vast, unending struggle for an ever more comprehensive justice on earth, my act of nonviolent civil disobedience at the University of California, Berkeley, was very, very small indeed. I hope it'll contribute to the alleviation of suffering.

Courtesy: OUTCRY


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

HENRY, THE CHAMELEON

RUSKIN BOND

This is the story of Henry, our pet chameleon. Chameleons are in a class by themselves, and are no ordinary reptiles. From their nearest relatives, the lizards, they are easily distinguished by certain outstanding marks. A chameleon's tongue is as long as its body. On its head is a rigid crest which looks like a fireman's helmet. Its limbs are long and slender, its fingers and toes more developed than those of other reptiles.

Henry's most remarkable possessions were his eyes. They were not beautiful. But his left eye was quite independent of his right. He could move one eye without disturbing the other. This gave him a horrible squint. Each eye-ball, raised out of his head, was wobbled up and down, backwards and forwards, quite independently of its partner. Reptiles are not gifted like us with binocular vision. They do not see an object with both eyes at once.

Whenever I visited Henry, he would treat me with great caution, sitting perfectly still on his perch with his back to me. But his nearest would move round like the beam of a searchlight until it had got me well in focus. Then it would stop, and the other eye would proceed to carry out an independent survey of its own in some different direction. For a long time Henry took no one on trust, and treated my friendliest gestures with grave suspicion.

Tiring of his attitude, I would tickle him gently in the ribs with my finger. This always threw him into a great rage. He would blow himself up to an enormous size, his lungs filling his body with air, while his colour changed from green to red. He would sit up on his hind legs, swaying from side to side, hoping to overawe me. Opening his mouth very wide, he would let out an angry hiss. But his threatening display went no further. He did not bite. Non-violence was his creed.

Many people still believe that the chameleon is a dangerous and poisonous reptile. It so happened that Grandfather was visiting a

friend near Dehra Dun, in northern India, when he came upon a noisy scene at the garden gate. Men were shouting, hurling stones, and brandishing sticks. The cause of the uproar was a chameleon who had been discovered sunning himself on a shrub. Someone had claimed that it was a thing capable of poisoning people at a distance of twenty feet, simply by spitting at them, and as a result the residents of the area had risen in arms. Grandfather was just in time to save the chameleon from certain death. He brought the little reptile home.

That chameleon was Henry and that was how he came to live with us.

He was a harmless fellow. If I put my finger in his mouth, even in his wildest moments, he would simply wait for me to take it out again. I suppose he could bite.

His rigid jaws carried a number of finely pointed teeth. But Henry was rightly convinced that these were given to him for the sole purpose of chewing his food.

Provided I was patient, Henry was willing to take food from my hands. This he did very swiftly. His tongue was a sort of boomerang which came back to him with the food (usually an insect attached to it).

Although Henry did not cause any trouble in our house, he did create something like riot in the nursery school down the road.

This was how it happened. When the papayas in our orchard were ripe, Grandmother usually sent a basket of them to her friend, Mrs. Ghosh, who was the principal of the nursery school. On this occasion Henry, in search of a beetle, slipped into the basket of papayas when no one was looking. The gardener dutifully carried the papayas across to the school and left them in Mrs. Ghosh's office. When Mrs. Ghosh entered after making her rounds, she began admiring and examining the papayas. Out popped Henry.

Mrs. Ghosh screamed. Henry squinted up at her, both eyes revolving furiously. Mrs.


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND



Ghosh screamed again. Henry's colour changed from green to yellow to red. His mouth opened as though he too would like to scream. An assistant teacher rushed in, took one look at the chameleon, and joined in the shrieks.

Henry was terrified. He fled from the office, running down the corridor and into one of the classrooms. There he climbed up a desk, while children ran in all directions, some to get away from Henry, some to catch him. Henry made his exit through a window, and disappeared in the garden.

Grandmother heard about the incident

from Mrs. Ghosh, but did not mention that the chameleon was ours. It might have spoilt their beautiful friendship.

Grandfather and I did not think Henry would find his way back to us, because the school was three blocks away. But a few days later, I found him sunning himself on the garden wall. He looked none the worse for his adventure. But he never went abroad again, and spent the rest of his days in the garden and on the veranda, where he kept the insect population well within bounds.

Courtesy: SUNDAY HERALD

LIVE AND LET LIVE

PRABHUDAS CHHAGANLAL GANDHI

When returning from outside at 10 p.m., placing my foot on the threshold, in the glow of the lantern I was carrying, I noticed a curved stick. I was surprised to see a spotted stick... the next moment I knew it was a snake! My immediate reaction was to jump over it and rush inside.

Everyone was asleep. Uncle Magan was writing in bed. Since the last 3-4 days he had been resting in bed due to a boil on his leg. But, as I informed him about the snake, he got up and limped to the door. Meanwhile the snake had entered the room. Uncle Magan quickly closed the door, thus trapping the snake inside. He then asked me to fetch a special stick meant for catching snakes. He said, "This snake is very poisonous, had it reached the children's

beds...we were lucky that you saw it". My fear increased. I had never before seen a snake of this species, not even in a zoo. I could not think of any solution other than Uncle Magan killing it. I didn't have the courage to handle it so as to release it in the jungle.

Uncle Magan chose to suffer pain rather than kill the snake. Picking it up, he limped along, asking me to carry the lantern. Crossing the boundary of the Phoenix Ashram, we went deep into the woods of Votal and released the snake in its natural habitat, away from human population. For a couple of minutes Uncle Magan watched the snake disappearing in the grass – as if asking to be excused for whatever pain it may have suffered! Then suffering pain himself, he limped home, talking to me about God's greatness so that I would be fearless when falling asleep.

Courtesy: JEEVAN NU PARODH

GONE WITH THE SNAKE CHARMER

SHRABANI BASU

Indira Gandhi had once mentioned that she loved snakes. These limbless reptiles, gliding gracefully over the surface, are indeed fascinating. Majestic also, and perhaps even a little frightening.

The late Prime Minister was aware that despite efforts made for conservation the snake population is on the decline. There is one rat today to every four human beings and this ratio is likely to increase even further if the snake population declines any more due to the killing of snakes for snake-skin export or otherwise.

Damages caused by the rodents are incredible. Tea estates in the Nilgiris have an annual damage of Rs.5 lakh due to rats, because the surrounding jungle has been cleared, eliminating rat predators and birds of prey. The rat snake is particularly important in this regard, as a single rat snake can kill hundreds of rats and mice in one year.

The snake catchers are many. The tribal Irulas of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are traditional suppliers of snake-skin catching 2-5 a day. In Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu, local people such as Amblakaran and Muthurasa, catch snakes for skins. Chakmas and Mizos kill and eat snakes. In Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra, Mehra supply saw-scaled vipers each year to the Haffkine Institute for their anti-venom needs (as much as 30-40 vipers a day).

The snake charmers usually buy snakes from local or tribal catchers. They are predominant in Agra and Orissa. It is, ironically, the same people who worship the snakes during the festival of Nagapanchami, when the snakes are kept in earthen pots and deified.

Legislation in this regard does not give enough protection to the snake. The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 protects one snake only — the Indian rock python. Even this species is not given full protection, and permits for procurement and commercial use of its skin can be and are issued by state chief

wildlife wardens. The export policy for wildlife products (1975-76) is more a protective legislation for Indian snakes. Under the new laws, export of all snakes for their product (venom, skin, etc.) is not allowed. Special licences for export are only issued for scientific research. Other snakes under threat of destruction such as the King cobra and the lesser rain forest species have also been suggested for protection.

Yet all this protection did not quite stop the lucrative trade in snake-skins.

According to the Deputy Director of Revenue Intelligence, Mr. R. Sundarraman, resale value of snake-skins is almost 300 per cent as skins bought for Rs.2/- are sold for Rs.10/- Smugglers get both black and white money as snake-skin export is contraband.

Snake skins are being brought from Kanpur, Allahabad, Shimoga, Warangal and other centres for processing and exporting.

In Delhi, in August, there was a seizure of 40 kgs. of skins valued at a lakh. In 1983 December there was a large haul of skins worth some 30-40 lakhs. In 1976, before the ban on the trade of snake-skins, 3.5 metres reptile skins were sold abroad including 3 metres snakes.

Jane Gilmour, in an article in the "Traffic Bulletin" points out that Bangladesh may be acting as a staging post for illegal export of Indian snake-skins. Though India had banned the export of all snakes by 1975 and the last legal export was in 1976 to liquidate the stocks held by registered exporters. This coincided with the start of recorded exports from Bangladesh.

The problem is no ordinary one. In a country, which has some 200 species of snakes of the 2,000 species found in the world, the need for conservation is urgent. If it's a question of rats or snakes we'd rather have snakes anyway.

Courtesy: THE TIMES OF INDIA

NEWSPICKS

The Times of India, May 20, 1985.

Judge tough with skin dealer

In a unique ruling the additional chief metropolitan magistrate, Delhi, recently refused to impose fine on a man found in possession of a large number of wild animal skins saying that would make the state "a party to the booty of the crime"

Instead, Mr. G.P. Thareja sentenced Kasturi Lal, who was found in possession of 192 jungle cat cured skins, 169 jackal uncured skins and 175 common fox uncured skins, to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Wildlife department sources here said the ruling was an encouraging step to efforts being made to curb the illegal trade of animal skins.

The counsel for the accused submitted that the sentence of probation be awarded to the accused since he is a first offender or in the alternative, the sentence of fine be awarded.

As for a sentence of fine, the judge said: "It would not be deterrent for the accused and like-minded people, it will only be sharing the economic gain of the accused by the commission of crimes. The state will also become a party to share the booty of the crime, the fittest sentence is custodial sentence."

Eve's Weekly, January 12-18, 1985

Circuses are Cruel

The circus is a form of entertainment which thrills children. Until recently, I enjoyed going to the circus. However, of late a lot of things about the circus have upset me. Don't you think that a circus is a really cruel form of amusement? Animals are tortured and chained and compelled to do tricks just for our amusement. I once had the opportunity of asking a trainer in the circus about this. He told me that animals are kept in the circus to preserve and defend them from being caught by poachers seeking game. However I was not convinced. Indian circuses do not have enough money to feed the animals well. Thin, miserable looking animals are caged and lie there uncared for and are driven to do tricks to the harsh sounds of a whip. Why should these animals be deprived of the joy of roaming with their family members and of hunting for their prey?

Recently, on visiting a circus which came to Madras, I was shocked to see the cruelty meted out to a lovely brown bear. After an act in which the bear was driving a train in which all the other animals sat, the bear was being whipped because it refused to come down.

Abroad, circuses are losing ground, but in India more and more circuses seem to be springing up.

Manoj Lobo, 13 years.

Balu

"Deccan Herald" 11, June 1985.

By Ponnappa



COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

NEWSLETTERS

BANGALORE CENTRE

16 Commissariat Road
Bangalore 560 025
Tel. (0812) 52365

The **Beauty Without Cruelty** (Bangalore Centre) has not been as active as we would have liked and hence we have not been in a position to accomplish much during the last three months.

All the same, our Centre has been instrumental in enrolling a number of members and obtaining some advertisements and donations for the Kalyanji Anandji Nite in aid of **Beauty Without Cruelty** scheduled for Wednesday, 8th May, 1985 at Bombay.

We would very much appreciate some local members coming forward to help **Beauty Without Cruelty** in spreading its message in Bangalore.

SUDERSHAN KUMAR
Director

BOMBAY CENTRE

C/o. Super Prints
Ruby Auto Engineering Compound
43 Queen's Road
Bombay 400 002.

At the 4th World Zoroastrian Congress held at Bombay on 16th January, our literature was distributed to all and 16 new members enrolled. Our stall at Murari Baba's discourses at Ghatkopar (9 days) was a great success. Literature in Gujarathi was needed so 6000 copies were xeroxed of the 4 page folder. One line Ads. on each page took care of the total cost. Our film was shown, 26 Ordinary and 2 Life Members were enrolled. Products worth more than a thousand rupees were sold. All credit for this goes to Mr. Vasant Gada who's just joined **BWC**.

Film actress Jaya Bachchan had organised Krishna Leela by the handicapped at the prestigious Homi Bhabha Auditorium. Thanks to our member Ms. Meera Arora who got us permission to put up a stall. We got great publicity and may get a few members.

An exhibition was jointly organised by The Bombay Theosophical Federation, The Vegetarian Society, Parsee Vegetarian & Temperance Society and **Beauty Without Cruelty** on 23rd and 24th Jan. at Blavatsky Lodge. Invitations were sent to all **BWC** members staying in the vicinity.

Our films were shown on both days. 3 Life and 11 Ordinary Members were enrolled and products worth Rs. 1,000/- were sold.

The slides being shown at various theatres are being appreciated and are generating interest and awareness.

Last year we had kept *Alinsa* Greeting Cards at leading stores. We got a good response from Akbarally's, Thackers, and Satyam while in the suburbs it was not worth the trouble.

I have pleasure in announcing the winners of the Greeting Cards Surprise Gift Scheme:

1st Prize	Mr. B. Rupani, Haji Ali
2nd Prize	Ms. D. Dadiseth, Napean Sea Road
3rd Prize	Ms. S. Khumbatta, Dadar
Consolation Prize	Ms. R. Dattani, Thakurdwar

My Congratulations to all and best wishes for greater success in 1985.

I wish to thank all those who have given assistance at the above events; without these volunteers it would not have been possible to achieve results.

SHEELA DANDEKAR
Director

HUMANE DIET

The Royal S.P.C.A. in England proclaimed the following at their A.G.M.: "This Annual General Meeting commends to members of society and particularly to R.S.P.C.A. Council members and staff, the adoption of a humane diet without the consumption of animal products."


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

MADRAS CENTRE

221 Mowbrays Road
Alwarpet
MADRAS 600 018
Tel. (044) 451850

With the help of Mr. H.L. Shantilal and Mr. T. Shantilal Jain, a Stall was put up at the 'Diksha Mahotsav' conducted by the Sri Gujarathi SS Jain Association on Sunday, February 3, 1985. Literature in Hindi about **BWC** was distributed to over 4,000 people. About 10,000 copies of these leaflets were donated by Mr. H.L. Shantilal and by Mr. T. Shantilal Jain and the two of them along with Mr. S.V. Pandit manned the Stall for the entire duration of the function.

Six Life Members and fifty nine Annual Members enrolled as members of **BWC** In an adjoining Stall, a display of the various **Ahimsa** products was kept and hundreds of people expressed interest in these products.

Unfortunately, the location of the stall along the main passage way led to over crowding and, but for this, the arrangements would have been much better.

Mr. G.L. Surana, Secretary of the Rajasthani Association was sufficiently impressed by the Stall at the 'Diksha Mahotsav' to offer a Stall to **BWC** at the 'Holi Mela', to be held on 24.3.85 at Abbotsbury, Madras.

Our Treasurer, Ms. Jothi Balasundaram, was invited by the Lions Club of George Town to give a talk on **BWC** on February 13, 1985. This was a result of our Stall at the Mahotsav.

Special mention must be made of our member Mr. L. Nemichand, who has been actively enrolling members for **BWC** and spreading its message.

S. CHINNY KRISHNA
Director

He who plants kindness
gathers love.

SURAT CENTRE

8/1644 Gopipura Police Gate
Surat 395 001
Tel. (0261) 36240

An important event of the last quarter was a Prize Distribution function held on 12th January, 1985, for giving away the Essay Competition Prizes. Mr. Bhagvatikumar Sharma, an eminent writer was our Chief Guest. Ms. Diana Ratnagar, Chairperson and Ms. Nalini Z. Mehta, Vice President, **BWC** (India Branch) were also present for the function. After the prizes were given away two Gujarati dramas were staged. Members, their families and friends who were present greatly appreciated the dramas.

Four programmes at which our films were screened were organised during the last three months. This was accompanied by the distribution of literature, membership enrolment, etc.

Beauty Without Cruelty cinema slides have been given to two leading theatres in Surat who are very kindly displaying them free of charge at all their shows.

During March 1985 we supplied information on **BWC** to the popular Gujarati newspaper "Gujaratmitra" which has a circulation of over 65,000 copies per day. An informative article was published and we are hopeful that it will spread our message among thousands of people.

PRAVINCHANDRA M. ZAVERI
Director

SAY "CHEESE"

Beauty Without Cruelty congratulates the Indian Government on imposing a *total ban* on the import of Animal Rennet for a period of three years. **BWC** hopes the Government will also make it obligatory for all cheese manufacturers to display the ingredients, including rennet and its origin, on cheese packages. (Members, please note that certain manufacturers still hold stocks of calf rennet which are liable to last for a couple of years.)

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

EPITAPH TO THE UNKNOWN ANIMAL

I am the Sacrificial Lamb —
victim of humanity.
I am dog, cat, primate, rodent,
cow, pig, bird, horse — all the
voiceless animals killed
on the altar of human arrogance
and cruelty.

I died in the laboratory,
the slaughterhouse, the arena,
the wild — everywhere that the
hand of Man's tyranny
could reach me.

At last I have found my
Eternal Peace,
but my brothers and sisters
still suffer
at this very moment.

Honor my death
by honoring their life.

— Giannelli

Pregnant mares don't only make babies. They also make estrogen for cosmetics. So for a start, keep them constantly pregnant. And, since the estrogen is contained in the urine, keep the mare continuously in harness. How else would you keep the precious waste from being widdled away all over the clcver?

The stuff that nightmares are made of... What happens to the unwanted foals wouldn't raise a horse-laugh either.



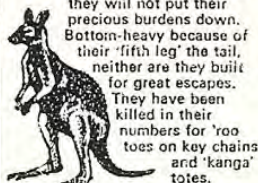
Cocooned?

This silk moth pupa grows into a chrysalis cocooned in a security blanket, spun in one unbroken thread. Before the moth can break out and spoil everything, the cocoon is cooked in boiling water and the silken thread wound smoothly off.

Where have all the silk moths gone?
Gone to steam-baths every one.
When will they ever learn?
When will they ever learn?

Kangaroo Court? Verdict: Guilty.

The shy kangaroo carries its babies in a little pouch with a ringside view—mothers will be mothers! Even on the run they will not put their precious burdens down. Bottom-heavy because of their 'fifth leg' the tail, neither are they built for great escapes. They have been killed in their numbers for 'roo' toes on key chains and 'kanga' toes.



Do they make better pouches because it comes naturally?

Neigh neiiigh nay

Tiger, tiger burning bright...

An unmarked coat is the cats' whiskers; and tigers do play ball! A spiked iron ball is dangled inside the cage. "Go on! It won't bite!" The teased animal paws, snaps, bites.

The spikes drive through the roof of the mouth. The bloodletting kills...a trickling slow death. But time is not of the essence.

The coat that comes through without a scratch is. And there are many ways to skin a cat!

Never say die! Say damn!

Before man built dams, there was



the eager beaver—the only animal besides man who radically alters his environment. They could teach man a thing or two.

But-man has other axes to grind. The castoreum with which it marks its territory is the holy oil of the perfume industry. While the coat, silken guard hair over downy lining, is the golden fleece of the fur trade.

It needs 60 pelts to make one coat. Nature's clever little engineers cannot dam the waters when they run blood.

Leap frog!

Frogs seem to ask for it. In the breeding season they lead the catcher to their lotus pads, croaking hoarsely for their mates.



Paralysed by lantern glare, they are easily plucked off. At the centre, the deadwood is tossed away.



A blunt chopper puts paid to the rest. The skin goes for purses. The better half, waist down, for "Frog Legs".

The bitter half 'croaks it', hours later. Maybe if one kissed a frog one would discover a prince. Show me a fairy tale, and I'll show you a happy ending.

Born guinea pigs!

If you want to know what it feels like to be one, try this little experiment. Cut 5 strips of adhesive tape. Stick one on any bit of skin. Strip off. Slap second on de-fuzzed patch...Strip. Plaster third, no cheating, on the same patch. Ready? Steady...Off it goes.



Some guinea pigs are born, not made, batch-reared for the purpose. Repeated skinnings later, after-shave lotion is splashed on. Two days later, it's inspected for chemical burns. Human beings not being guinea pigs, they may have different skin reactions to after-shave. So the whole macabre exercise may well prove nothing.

Oh, well! Guinea pigs are a dime a dozen. How many would that be to the guinea?

If you wish to support life against purposeless death; the life that celebrates bird and flower, the fish in the stream, the lamb in the pasture, life made articulate in a child's first words, come join the crusade of Beauty Without Cruelty. If you want to know more about what you can do personally, to choose between animal and humane alternatives, write to us at the address below. Applications for membership and contributions may also be sent to:

Beauty Without Cruelty

P.O. Box No. 1518
4 PRINCE OF WALES
DRIVE
WANDSWORTH
POONA 411 040, MAHARASHTRA.