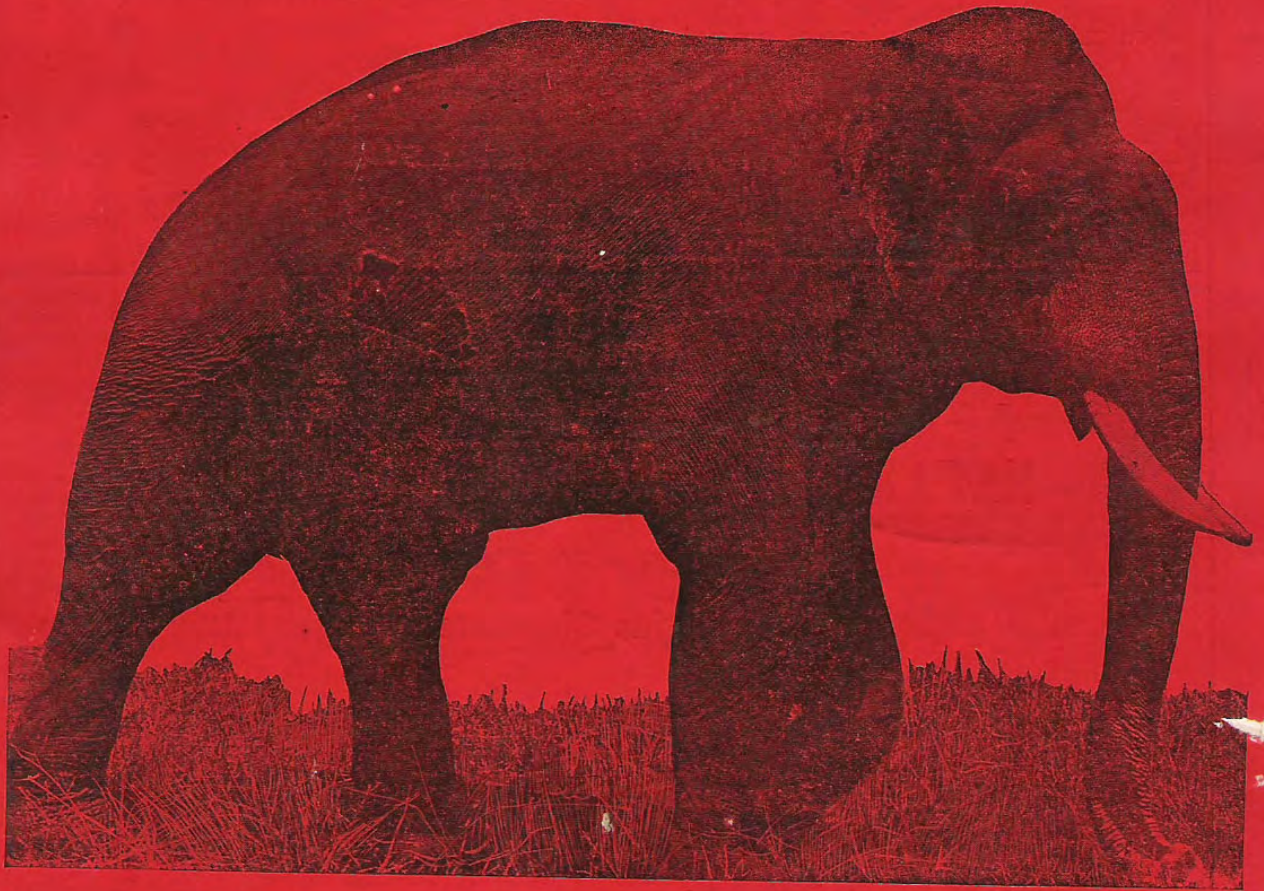




# COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

JOURNAL OF BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY INDIA



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## BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY

AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CHARITABLE TRUST

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## Cover

### Elephant

*Courtesy : M. Krishnan*

Your questions will be  
answered by :

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## EDITORIAL

It is with deep sorrow and dismay that the news of the demise of our revered mentor Mr. J. N. Mankar on 27th October, 1977 was received in the wide circle of his co-workers and admirers. Esteeming his valuable stewardship as the President of BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY ( India Branch ), a condolence resolution was adopted by our body at a special meeting held in Poona on 30th October, 1977.

All humanitarians are aware that a major part of Mr. Mankar's life was consecrated to the sacred purpose of promoting animal welfare. Since his very young age, he was set to work for bringing aid, succour and relief to animals, who cannot articulate their grievances. He was so well known to everybody in movements such as Animal Welfare Board, S. P. C. A., Bombay Humanitarian League, Cattle Relief Organisation, Panjrapole, Goshala, etc., that to dilate on his beneficial activities would be redundant to those involved in those movements. However a few highlights would not be out of place.

On hearing of complaints in 1974 about the cruel manner in which stray dogs were caught and destroyed by the Bangalore Municipal Corporation, the Animal Welfare Board deputed Mr. Mankar to visit Bangalore for conducting an on-the-spot enquiry. Mr. Mankar prevailed upon the Corporation of the city of Bangalore to issue immediate orders for adopting humane methods for the catching and transporting of dogs and introduce the Animal Birth Control Project. It is recorded that the Animal Welfare Board congratulated Mr. Mankar on his noble mission in this behalf. He fought many a battle to prohibit the slaughter of cattle. The late Dr. Radhakrishnan, the President of India, conferred on him in 1966 the first award of "Prani Mitra" sponsored by the Animal Welfare Board.

Mr. Mankar attended conferences and conventions relating to the World Vegetarian Congress held in Paris, Germany, England, Israel, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and U.S.A. and strove to propagate the ideals of vegetarianism. In spite of his old age of 83, he grappled with his labour of love right to the last moment of his life for the success of the XXIVth World Vegetarian Congress to be held in India next month.

Mr. Mankar's dream was to set up an ideal of a really welfare state recognising and protecting the rights of all living creatures. The body of workers connected with S.P.C.A. all over India and BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY (India Branch) will grievously miss him, as he was their friend, philosopher and guide.

S. M. Masani

(This issue is kindly sponsored by MEHTA CHARITIES)

'Compassionate Friend' from Beauty Without Cruelty. Printed in India - October 1977

## FROM MY DESK ...

The sudden passing away of Prani Mitra Mr. Jayntilal N. Mankar on 27th October, 1977, has been a great loss to animal lovers and vegetarians the world over. When accepting the office of President, BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY ( India Branch ), Mr. Mankar had revealed that this was the first time in his career that he had agreed to become President of any organisation; he had always preferred to do the work of a Secretary. We will miss Mr. Mankar's guidance and enthusiasm, especially at the forthcoming IIIrd National Conference on Animal Welfare and XXIVth World Vegetarian Congress where B.W.C. is being represented. While appreciating Mr. Mankar's help for our society, let us resolve to live up to his motto of "Love, Mercy and Kindness to all Beings".

The play we staged for our fund raising programme was hilarious and enjoyed by all. The programme not only helped us to gain substantial funds for our work, but also gave us an opportunity to project the image of BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY along with its various activities. Two days after the function we received a generous donation of Rs. 5,000/- from the A.I.S.S. Jain Conference, New Delhi. The funds collected will go a long way in helping us achieve our mission of compassion. I take this opportunity of thanking every one who contributed towards the grand success of the programme.

Our organisation has received much publicity at Bombay thanks to Muni Shri Chandrashekhar Vijayji, who gave a lecture to 4,000 people on Ahinsa stressing the work of B.W.C. Blow-ups of photographs depicting cruelty to animals, which were specially prepared and displayed at this function, have now been very generously donated to BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY.

From Diwali onwards Ahinsa goods will be available for sale at the centrally located Showroom of M/s Yezdi Enterprises, Poona. This will help to augment our sales and encourage the local community to use B.W.C. products.

**Diana Ratnagar**  
*Chairman*

## HUMANE FEELING AMONG ANIMALS

A dolphin in Marineland, California had been injured in an experiment. When he tried to swim, he fell helplessly on his side and began to sink. At this he uttered a high-pitched distress call and the two other dolphins in the tank rushed to his rescue, swam under him, pushing him to the surface to permit him to breathe, then took turns in aiding him to swim. By their quick response to a call for help, they had averted a tragedy.

Even were this a solitary instance, it would be significant in showing that man is not alone in what we proudly call "humane feeling." But actually it is only one of many reported cases. From ancient times, and notably from the Greek poet Oppian and the Roman naturalists Pliny the Elder and Pliny the Younger, stories have come of dolphins rescuing imperiled humans — stories which, if impossible to authenticate at this late day, are not out of line with modern observations.

Nor have such cases been confined to dolphins, or even to warm-blooded animals. Concerning the lowly leaf-cutting ant, the German naturalist Vitus B. Droscher says in his book "The Friendly Beast" that buried ants produce SOS signals, whereupon rescue squads at once set out in search and dig them out.

If this does not harmonise with common assumptions about non-humans, what shall we say of animal mothers who nurse infants of another species along with their own? The record is replete with instances of puppies, kittens, rabbits and other very young and helpless children of the animal world, whose own mother had died or been lost, being accepted and nurtured at the breast of a surrogate mother, and cared for as one of her own. Investigators have noted this trait even in the despised rat. During the first days after the birth of a litter a mother will retrieve not only her own straying infants but the young of other parentage though in time she does give first attention to her own offspring.

Here, of course, "maternal instinct" may play a part, but what of a case related many years ago by Professor Wolfgang Kohler, who saw chimpanzees surrounding a member of their band that a hunter had felled? With gentle sounds and "incredibly human gestures," they raised the stricken one to his feet, and urged him to walk. At the same time, a large chimpanzee interposed himself between the hunters and the injured ape shielding him with his own body until the calls of his companions assured him that they were safe in the woods.

Perhaps even more surprising, since it involved inter-species kindness, was an instance observed by the Dutch researcher Dr. Adriaan Kortlandt, who tied a chick on a jungle path and saw the complaining victim freed by chimpanzees, who worked so gently that the delicate little creature was not harmed.

Other cases are innumerable. One thinks of the Antarctic penguins, with the apparent loving greetings of a mated couple after months of separation, when the husband has faithfully guarded an egg in the sub-zero barrens while his wife is away hunting for food. One thinks of tenderness among the ravens, when a male bird, according to the Danish ornithologist Dr. L. Moesgaard, sat on the five eggs after his mate's death, and fed and cared for the off-spring for more than three months until they could provide for themselves. One thinks of the cow elephant in Kenya who, the game warden reported, sacrificed a tusk in the effort to lift a stricken bull. One thinks of less grim occasions in which monkeys groom their companions in evident friendly good will, while, among the Langur monkeys of India, the females permit their infants to be passed affectionately among other females. One thinks of many other examples, including the innumerable cases of loving attentions from pet dogs and cats; and one recalls how the former, on some occasions, have literally grieved to death upon a beloved master's protracted absence or disease.

In all this one may see a universal current flowing, the tide of a psychological kinship that links man and mouse and skylark, and vibrates through all the animate world in beneficence and love, and manifests itself among all the more highly evolved and sensitive beings, and may even — who knows? — extend in the same outpouring of humane feeling to populated globes scattered far among the galaxies of space.

Stanton A. Coblentz

*Courtesy* : American Anti-Vivisection Society, A. V. News.

## **AHINSA PRODUCTS**

*will be available at*

### **YEZDI ENTERPRISES**

2431, East Street, Poona 411 001.

*From* **9TH NOVEMBER 1977.**

# CREDO

by John Aspinall

I believe a wildlifer must not expect to be rewarded with recognition or worldly approval. His work will be to him his recompense. Only in his own peace of mind and self-esteem will he find solace.

I believe in **Jus animalium**, The Rights of Beasts, and **Jus barbarum**, The Rights of Plants, The right to exist as they have always existed, to live and let live. I believe in the Buddhist concept of Ahimsa – justice for all animate things. I believe in the greatest happiness for the greatest number of species of fauna and flora that the Earth can sustain without resultant deterioration of habitat and depletion of natural resources.

I believe in the sanctity of the life systems, not in the sanctity of human life alone. The concept of sanctity of human life is the most damaging sophism that philosophy has ever propagated – it has rooted well. Its corollary – a belief in the insanity of species other than man – is the cause of that damage. The destruction of this idea is a prerequisite for survival.

I believe that wilderness is Earth's greatest treasure. Wilderness is the bank on which all cheques are drawn. I believe our debt to nature is total, our willingness to pay anything back on account barely discernible. I believe that unless we recognise this debt and renegotiate it we will write our own epitaph.

I believe that there is an outside chance to save the earth and most of its tenants. This outside chance must be grasped with gambler's hands.

I believe that terrible risks must be taken and terrible passions roused before these ends can hope to be accomplished. If a system is facing extreme pressures, only extreme counter-pressures are relevant, let alone likely to prove effective.

I believe that all who subscribe to these testaments must act now, stand up and be counted. What friends Nature has, Nature needs.

*Courtesy : The Animals' Friend*

# TALKING OF ELEPHANTS

by D. S. Barua

Elephants have been domesticated for many thousands of years. Since very remote times the elephant has ranked with the horse, the dog, and the camel as a faithful servant of man. They are immensely helpful for man in forests where vehicular traffic is not possible. They are useful in lifting logs upto 2 tons or more in weight to be deposited wherever the mahout directs. Elephants are also extremely useful for tree felling.

The range of elephants both Asiatic and African has been very greatly reduced during the last fifty years. This may perhaps be due to the export of elephants during British rule, and indiscriminate killing by greedy hunters for the precious tusks. There was a great demand of ivory in the European market, especially in Germany, where the ivory-work was done. There has also been a continuous demand for ivory in China and Japan. It is said that about a century ago, Great Britain alone used to import one million pounds of ivory annually. For the sake of calculation, if a tusk weighs 60 lbs average, then more or less 8,500 elephants had to be killed to cater to the demand of Great Britain alone. To supply all these markets over a long period naturally caused an enormous drain on the world's elephant population. Moreover, cow ivory is also generally regarded as being superior to that of bulls, being of closer grain, and this encouraged a disproportionate slaughter of the female animals. However, in the recent past, with the implementation of protective legislation, the over-hunting of elephants, whether for ivory, sport, or any other purpose, appears at last to be under control.

*Courtesy : Imprint*

## MASSACRE OF THE ELEPHANTS

After the whale, the elephant - the International Society for the Protection of Animals is worried about Jumbo's future in Africa.

Last year about 700 tonnes of ivory (representing the slaughter of 12,000 elephants) went through Hong Kong alone.

Kenya's exports are worth \$ 32 million a year, plus poachers said to kill 15,000 elephants annually.

Uganda reported sending a mere 13 tonnes of ivory to Hong Kong. But Hong Kong reported receiving 112 tonnes from Uganda.

The ISPA suspects ivory is being stockpiled owing to fears of action to promote an international treaty to protect African elephants.

As its name implies the Society operates worldwide. It is active in countries whose laws do not protect animals properly, unlike Australia, which has a vigilant RSPCA.

*Courtesy : The Australian Women's Weekly*



# DON'T BUY IVORY

## Elephants Decimated in Illegal Ivory Traffic

"Bananas laced with battery acid are among the more bizarre weapons being used by elephant poachers in Uganda. So many elephants have been slaughtered over the past three years that little more than one sixth of the main herds have survived." So begins an article in the London Sunday Times, November 21, 1976 by Brian Jackman.

"The poisoned bananas are left," he continues, "in the two national parks where most of the elephants are concentrated. Then all the poachers have to do is wait and watch the inevitable tell-tale spiral of vultures to lead them to the victim's carcass.

"Ivory poaching is an endemic disease in Africa. It always has been. But never before has it been so virulent as the present outbreak which is turning Uganda's magnificent parks into vast elephant graveyards.

"Three years ago Uganda's two great wildlife strongholds, the Kabalega Falls and Rwenzori national parks, were overflowing with elephants. Aerial counts put the numbers at about 14,000 in Kabalega and 2,700 in Rwenzori. Today the two parks can scarcely muster 3,000 elephants between them.

"Unlike Kenya where elephant population figures are now classified information, Uganda has always been quite open about its poaching problems, and the herds have been monitored annually for a number of years by Dr. Keith Eltringham, a Cambridge University lecturer and his assistant, Mr. Bob Malpas.

"The results of the latest aerial survey, carried out in September at the request of the Uganda National Parks authorities, confirm wildlife experts' worst fears ..

"Poaching has also brought about the destruction of the elephants' close knit matriarchal family groups... The parks were strewn with rotting elephant carcasses. None had been killed for food. But in every case the tusks have been hacked out ..

"As the price of raw ivory soared to 16 pounds a kilo, almost any elephant with a pair of tusks came to be regarded as a walking bank vault. The park wardens are ham-strung by petrol shortages and lack of vehicle spares. The average park patrols, consisting of one corporal with a rifle and two rangers with spears, are no match for the heavily armed poaching gangs."

In another report, "The Ivory Connection" by John A. Burton (New Scientist, 15 April, 1976) we learn that, "Now that the U.S. has clamped down, Britain, Hong Kong and Japan are top of the world league importers of products made from endangered wildlife, along with France, Spain and West Germany."

After giving detailed figures for the years 1974 and 1975 Mr. Burton writes, "Japan and Hong Kong between them are obviously creating an enormous drain on elephant populations. A conservative estimate would put their combined imports for 1975 well in excess of 650 tons : over 25,000 elephants."

"In Kenya," Mr. Burton states, "the problem is clearly acute. As John Tinker charged, a few wealthy Kenyans - including the President's daughter, Margaret Kenyatta - are making a lot of money at the expense of the elephant populations. The legal trade is of the order of 1.8 million pounds; the illegal trade is worth 2 million pounds plus."

"The problem is remarkably similar to that involved in whales and whaling - a few years of quick profit instead of a slightly lower return which can be sustained indefinitely. And, just as in the whaling issue, the Japanese are one of the main consumers."

"The whaling imports of Japan have been extensively attacked by conservationists, but in addition to using vast quantities of whale products and ivory, Japan is also one of the leading importers of nearly all other wildlife products, often involving species which are declining because of the trade. In 1974, Japanese imports included 23 tons of crocodile hide, 144 tons of lizard skin, 14 tons of snake skin, 560 tons of deer and elk skins, 127 kg. of rhino horn, 4 tons of coral and 2000 tons of mollusk shells."

Mr Burton concludes: "It is apparent that export controls are ineffective without import restrictions. In order for the much-heralded Washington Convention to work, it is essential that at the same time as the U.K. government introduces adequate legislation at home, it should join together with all other countries which have ratified the convention and exert pressure on Japan, Hong Kong and other consumer countries to ratify as soon as possible."

*Courtesy : Animal Welfare Institute*

# NEWS PICKS

Daily Telegraph 24th June, 1977

## SWEARS & WELLS TO RUN DOWN

With women "simply not wearing real furs like they did five to ten years ago" and because of the highly seasonal nature of the fur, suede and leather garments business, the U D S group is to run down its Swears and Wells chain during the next two years.

The chain comprises 33 Swears and Wells and 38 Suede Centre shops. It is understood that the Swears and Wells shop in Oxford Street, opposite Bond Street Underground station, will be the last to close. It will become a Richard Shop.

U D S, valued in the stock market at £95 million, also operates the Alexandre and John Collier chains, several department stores, including Arding and Hobbs and the Allders International duty-free airport shops.

### Shops for transfer

It intends to transfer some of the Swears and Wells and Suede Centre shops into other parts of the group and to close and dispose of the rest in a phased programme running through to financial year 1978-79.

Swear and Wells was hit by a fall in demand for furs last winter while the leather interests suffered from last summer's heatwave.

In 1975-76, U D S shut two of its then seven tailoring factories having been "badly hit by the severe fall in demand for men's outerwear".

Its figures for the year ended Jan. 29 showed a strong second half recovery though over the full year pre-tax profits were £1,970,000 down at £16,170,000.

### Ecology Sweep

Serena Sinclair writes: The fall of a famous furrier, even one that is such a household name as Swears and Wells, comes as no surprise to anyone in the fashion trade these days. The ecology sweep has been a growing one, many women who hitherto coveted furs have now been covered away from them by publicity campaigns to preserve wild life.

Sunday Tribune Durban R. S. A. dated 24th July 1977.

## WHALES ON TREES ?

Planter Keith gets his chance to try oil seeds from the US in the arid Cape.

Tribune Reporter

Large Areas of arid country-side could be saved if Keith Pulvermacher's seed-planting plans succeed.

The seeds contain oil similar to that of the sperm whale, which is threatened with extinction.

Mr. Pulvermacher discovered them in 1974 in the Arizona, Californian and Mexican deserts. Since then he has been battling to have the seeds of the jojoba bush accepted in South Africa.

Government tests on the plants have been completed and he has a permit to import hundreds of thousands of the seeds.

Mr. Pulvermacher said in Cape Town this week :

"One American plantation has been named the Desert Whale Oil Corporation because the oil is so similar to that of the whale."

Jojoba a beautiful flowering bush, would grow in places where no other crops would, particularly the winter rain-fall area of the Southern and Western Cape.

"The seeds will be planted initially in the duineveld, the belt of unused land along the coast between Mossel Bay and Swellendam. The first plantations, covering almost 35 hectares, will be on two farms near Mossel Bay with 74000 Jojoba bushes."

Each seed contained an oil used in cosmetics, and engineering.

Mr. Pulvermacher is importing seeds to plant 90 hectares and predicts an annual profit, much from export of at least RS. 50000/-

## Q & A

**What is Glycerin ? How is it prepared ? Can those believing in Ahinsa use it ? What is Liquid Paraffin and Vaseline ?**

*Dr. R. L. Shah (Rajkot)*

Commercially known as glycerin, the name glycerol is preferred for pure chemical. When pure, it is a colourless, odourless, viscous liquid with a sweet taste. It is mainly produced as a by-product in the manufacture of soap, or from splitting of fats and oils. These fats and oils may be either from vegetable origin or animal origin. Since most of the soaps in India are made from animal fats, by-products of that industry naturally becomes of animal origin.

Glycerin, once in its chemical form cannot be then tested to know the source of its origin.

Glycerin is used in nearly every industry. It is used in innumerable pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations. It is an ingredient of many tinctures, elixirs, cough medicines and anesthetics. It is a basic medium for most of the toothpastes.

In foods, it is an important moistening agent for baked goods and is added to candies and icings to prevent crystallization. It is used as a solvent for food colours.

It is sprayed on tobacco before it is processed to prevent crumbling and is added to adhesives and glues to keep them from drying too fast. Many specialised lubrication problems have been solved by using glycerin or glycerin mixtures.

As much as 15% is added to cellophane to render it pliable. Sheets and gaskets made from ground cork are plasticized with glycerin.

Those who believe in avoiding the consumption of animal ingredients should avoid the use of glycerin.

Liquid Paraffin and Vaseline both are petroleum products.