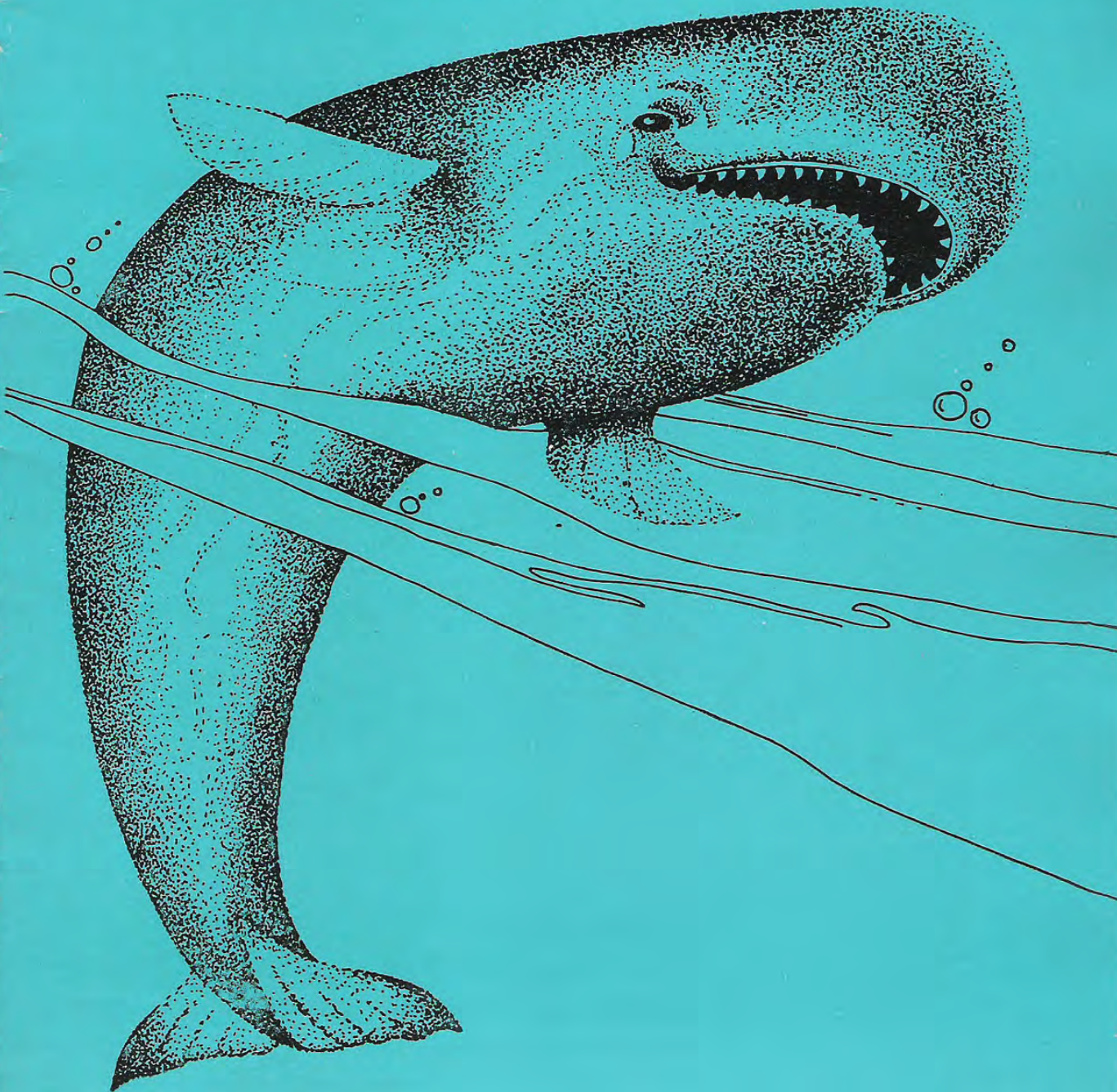


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

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BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY

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THE SPERM WHALE

Illustration : Rita Braganza

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EDITORIAL

Those having a penchant for maintaining a healthy ecological balance have a deep, almost evangelical desire to leave the forest areas unstripped or undenuded, so that they can continue to afford protection and a habitat for the birds, animals and plants. A widespread propagation of this attitude in the interest of preserving the rare species of animal kingdom has become a matter of exoteric value since long time past. If men crave for safety from the attacks of the insidious, animals also have an instinct for self preservation and a desire to be ensconced in luxuriant forest environment.

The vandalic destruction of forests is so very wanton that recently the Kerala Government has mooted issuing an ordinance to protect the 'Silent Valley' forests coming in their jurisdiction from human incursions. Naturalists are aware that the 'Silent Valley' near Calicut, which shelters some of the rarest trees and animals, has hitherto flourished and remained free from depredation. The need for preserving these forests becomes all the more imperative in the context of a Rupees fifty crore hydro-electric project which is proposed to be set up in the area. It is most likely that this project will have a deleterious effect on the forest area due to the probable flooding in its vicinity, springing from the proposed hydro-electric project. As a sop to the lovers of nature, a promise is held out that the project workers will be required to keep off from the forest. But this palliative may turn out to be only a euphonic exercise for cajoling the people. A ridiculous plea is trotted out by a section of people apathetic to the beauty of nature that the forest area, if at all it is replaced or invaded by the hydro-electric project, can be replanted. In this assumption, reality is ignored that an invaluable national asset bestowed by nature can defy any human ingenuity to recreate it to its original resplendent glory. Let us hope that the authorities or those in charge of safeguarding the 'Silent Valley' are not kidding when they throw a large carrot to the people in the form of fruits of urbanisation and industrial production in the wake of implementing the hydro-electric project.

To leave the 'Silent Valley' forest undisturbed, members of the Kerala Natural History Society have sent an appeal to our Prime Minister to save the forest. As a viable alternative, it is suggested that a thermal plant, instead of a hydro-electric station, could be set up. Any way, Kerala is not short of hydro-electric power. The erasing of this hitherto undefiled forest will be a despair of the faunists and will constitute a sacrilege of a scene of outstanding beauty.

S. M. Masani

(This issue has been kindly sponsored by Mr. Vijay Pokarna)

FROM MY DESK...

The 5th November 1978 issue of "The Illustrated Weekly of India" carried an article on BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY which brought much publicity to our organisation. We literally received hundreds of letters of enquiry from all over the country - bringing home the fact that compassion is not confined to any community.

The same day we held our fund raising programme in Bombay. "Santu Rangili", a Gujerati drama was staged by the Indian National Theatre. We take this opportunity to thank all those who helped to make the show a success.

One of our members, Muni Shri Arunvijayji, very kindly gave a talk to the Jain community in Bombay on Ahinsa introducing the aims and work of our charitable trust. Our film "What Price Beauty?" was screened on this occasion. The response was tremendous. There and then many enrolled as members and we collected a substantial amount by way of donations. Our special thanks go to the Trustees of the Shri Gowalia Tank Jain Sangh.

"What Price Beauty?" has been in great demand. It was screened at Visakhapatnam, Indore, Bombay and Poona at numerous functions organised by social organisations and educational institutions. More and more people are becoming aware of our activities and we are thus gaining new supporters.

The new year began with BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY (Sponsoring Ahinsa Products) being registered as a separate society and trust. Furthermore, we are grateful to M/s. Dawood & Co., for having started the Ahinsa footwear department at their Prathana Samaj Branch in Bombay. B. W. C. will be receiving a percentage on the sales. In addition, B. W. C. (India Branch) members will get 10% discount coupons.

It is heartening to read that the Indian Government does not intend lifting the export ban on reptile skins. The export of snake skins was banned in December 1975, but the exporters were twice permitted to dispose off their stocks. On the other hand, it is unfortunate that the Government is encouraging the setting up of more animal farms in the country. Breeding farms for fur-bearing animals such as jackal, fox and lynx, are expected to come up shortly. Pheasant and duck farms are likewise to be set up in Kashmir. Research is also initiated for breeding a new strain of rabbits for their wool, fur and meat by the Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute in Himachal Pradesh. BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY firmly believes that breeding animals merely for their furs and skins is, to say the least, degrading.

In fact our international movement encourages the use of humane alternatives. One such alternative, introduced in India, is the Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*) seed. Field trials have been carried out by individuals and institutions such as the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur. B. W. C. is going all out to obtain jojoba seeds in large quantities and trying to introduce them in the semi-arid regions of our country. It is our earnest hope that in the near future India will stop importing sperm oil derived from whales (it is estimated that not more than 10,000 sperm whales are alive today) and use jojoba nut oil instead.

Diana Ratnagar
Chairman

A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRIME MINISTER

We are very happy to announce that on 15th October '78 the International League for Animal Rights presented its Universal Declaration of Animal Rights to the United Nations which was accepted by U.N.E.S.C.O. in Paris. This is the first time that any charter giving animals rights has ever been presented.

The League conferred on our Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, the title of Lord Chancellor of the Order of Nature for the export ban from India of monkeys, frogs legs and finches. The terror and torture involved on these innocent creatures was brought to the notice of our Prime Minister by Lady Dowding, the International Chairman of Beauty Without Cruelty and President of the National Anti-Vivisection Society of U. K. who pleaded for the ban during her visit to Delhi in November '77.

The following is the message from Mr. Desai to the International League on the occasion :

"I much regret that owing to pressing and urgent preoccupations in India I have to deny to myself the privilege of being present at the meeting on 15th October 1978 and having the unique honour of receiving the insignia of Lord Chancellorship of the League which the League has been pleased to confer on me. I would have considered it a privilege to participate in the discussion if I could have been present.

"I am very glad to know that the League has decided to issue a proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Animal Rights at the meeting. Nature, civilization and scientific instruments have combined gradually to wage a continuous but destructive war against the animal kingdom. At first there was a struggle for existence between man and beast which man gradually won in his favour. Then animals suffered as a result of ravages on environment by man in the pursuit of his own pleasure or business. Even when domesticated and despite societies for protection of animals, the animals have seldom had their due. The destruction of animals however has gone on apace so much so that many types have become extinct or are on the point of extinction. Many species have

been pushed into the recesses of jungles and forests to eke out their precarious existence, so much so that man in his own self-interest or out of benevolence has to devise sanctuaries or silent valleys to safeguard them against human vandalism and depredations.

“ Most animals when free are quite conscious of the need of co-existence with man. The carnivorous animals pose a menace, but that can be contained. When in bondage animals are useful to man. In either case they are entitled to receive from mankind humane treatment or freedom to pursue their own course of life near to nature or in natural environments. Also, in either case they have claims on human beings which as a matter of obligation the latter are bound to respect and meet. The Declaration of Animal Rights will, I am sure, seek to achieve these objectives and I do hope that as a result of that Declaration and through education and propaganda an active movement for their protection would cover all the countries in the world. I wish the League and that movement every success.”



THE LEOPARD COAT BELONGS ON THE LEOPARD

KEEP IT THAT WAY

When the great glaciers of the ice-age slabbed across the temperate zones of the world, men hunted herds for the warmth of their furs. To-day, the excuses are over - we have every material to hand - the slaughter of animals for vanity and greed must stop - NOW - before whole species are wiped out of existence. The cave days are over - it's not even pagan to wear furs - it's plain uncivilised.

It's smart NOT to wear animal skins.

MEDICAL RESEARCH OR MANSLAUGHTER ?

By V. Balasubramanian

Private but not personal

I do not know whether it shocked others as much as it shocked me to read the PTI report published the other day that the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi had kept alive up to 21 days 15 patients dying from rabies. This is claimed to be a world record since rabies, for which no cure or, indeed, treatment is available, usually kills its victims in a couple of days. The AIIMS medical team, which prolonged the dying process in the case of these 15 "captives", using oxygen, antibiotics and drugs still being tested, such as "interferon", is evidently proud of its achievement. It has been claimed that the experiment has enabled the medical profession to learn about the "clinical progress of the disease" and that further advances in this direction may one day lead to the discovery of a cure for rabies. In other words, the 15 human beings the doctors knew they could not save were treated literally as human guinea pigs.

Lacking in Ethics

Death from rabies is one of the most painful forms of dying and the victim suffers physically far beyond the limits of tolerance of any human being. His agony is heart-rendingly visible and witnessing it must be a traumatic experience, especially for the kith and kin. The news report does not say whether the doctors concerned secured the permission of the relatives of the patients for prolonging the period of dying without the remotest hope of recovery and essentially for the purposes of medical research or experimentation. We are also not told whether, during the periods stretching up to 21 days, when the tormented patients were being prevented from dying, any measures were taken to eliminate or reduce significantly the pain and the anguish and, if so, with what success? The whole business surely leaves a bad taste in the mouth and apart from being an outrageous insult to the basic human feeling of compassion, it also raises grave issues of medical ethics.

This, of course, is not an unprecedented case of patients in hospital being subjected to "medical ministrations" – if this is the right phrase – for purposes which are not related primarily to effecting or even attempting their eventual recovery. For instance, terminal cancer patients are administered trial drugs or other experimental techniques of treatment but this is generally done with their consent and in such cases care is taken presumably to see that even the patient's life is being prolonged artificially or purely for research purposes, the physical torture inflicted by the disease is controlled or eased. In the case of rabies it is not

clear even whether this minimum solicitude is possible and, if possible, was actually practised when the experiments to which the press report referred were made at the AIIMS, New Delhi.

Outcry Against Callousness

Medical research, of course, has always made cruel demands on laboratory animals. The laboratory use of animals is often characterised by casualness if not callousness, and the feeling is not always preserved that the researchers, the laboratory technicians and the attendants are after all handling sentient beings. More specifically, there has been much justified outcry in many countries of the world against the tortures inflicted on laboratory animals in the course of testing products new for the cosmetic trade.

The slaughter of animals for food and certain other animal products falls into a different category, if only because the process does not necessarily involve physical torture. As a matter of fact, the modernisation of commercial meat production or processing and the mechanisation of slaughter houses are being accompanied by the adoption of techniques of slaughter which aim at minimising cruelty in its various forms and the infliction of pain inherent in any operation separating life from body. At the same time, it must be noted that there is also a contrary trend encouraging or even making a fetish of refinements of cruelty in the preparation of animals for food intended to pamper the palates of gourmets. *Foie gras* is a familiar example, but the most disturbing illustration is the consumption on the spot of bits and pieces of the brain scooped out of the cracked skull of a screaming monkey clamped to the dining table. This practice is legally prohibited in Malaysia, but this has not prevented clandestine indulgence in it among the Chinese community there. In Japan, again, it appears that this ritual is arranged in the secluded parts of special eating places for the benefit of favoured patrons. The point I am making is that the dividing line between man's cruelty to animals and man's cruelty to man is extremely thin and easily crossed.

Courtesy : Swarajya (Oct. '78)



“If men exclude any of God's Creatures from the shelter of pity and compassion, they will deal likewise with their fellowmen.”

— St. Francis

FALLING GIANTS

by Pratima Sinha

While primitive man was a simple hunter, food-gatherer, killing only to subsist or supplement his diet, modern man's urge to kill knows no bounds - for pleasure and sports, for economic value, and above all the snob value.

The most magnificent of mammals which inhabit the earth are Whales. Once they roamed the waters free and thriving, but man saw their potentiality - whale-oil being used in soaps, cosmetics, glycerine, varnish, linoleum and watch-oil. The head produces a wax called spermaceti, widely used in the cosmetic industry. Perhaps, the most sought after item from whales is ambergris, obtainable from the Sperm Whale. The gruesomeness lies in the fact as to how these are obtained.

The boats which catch the whales are equipped with 6 foot harpoons of 120 lbs. each. On entering the whale, the barbs fitted on the harpoon open up, resisting withdrawal; then the time-fuse triggers an explosive charge. As if this is not enough, some times more harpoons are ruthlessly plunged in just to make sure! A large whale may take quite some time to be completely exhausted and then even longer to die. This is sheer agony and for what purpose? To obtain blubber oil, meat oil, meat for pet-food industry, and above all ambergris (when substitutes for these have been found).

Japan alone in 1962-63 season harvested 156,812 tons of whale products valued at \$ 39,200,000. In 1969-70 2,477 Blue Whales were murdered, and in 1961-62, 15,253 were slaughtered. In fact the very hugeness of the Blue Whales has made it attractive to whalers, with the result that it became the principle quarry of the modern pelagic whaling fleets, equipped with sophisticated machines indulging in unprecedented exploitation. It has thus also wiped out the species which has declined by 99% from the original stock of 150,000 to fewer than 2,000 in 1963. It is noteworthy that the International Whaling Commission set up in 1946, now strictly prohibits the slaughter of Blue Whales.

The International Whaling Commission has on several occasions advised that the quotas of killing Sperm Whales should be drastically reduced. However, Dr. John Beddington who represented the International Union for the Conservation of Nature at the International Whaling Commission meeting in December '77 remarked: "The actions of the I.W.C., seem to an observer, to be guided by two ruling passions: secrecy, and the killing of whales to the maximum degree possible in the prevailing climate of public opinion." This remark was in view of the fact that the 1978 quota for killing Sperm Whales in the North Pacific decided on in Canberra was 763, but later in the year, in Tokyo, the I.W.C. increased this figure to 6,444. The Russians are known to kill even more Sperm Whales than the Japanese.

What does this signify? Time is running out... The whale is in peril...

LOYALTY, A DEFINITION...

Time gives old words meaning. I discovered a new meaning recently for a very old word. Loyalty, or devotion. It was in a home where a boy and his dog were pals. Seldom apart. Always together. Playing, walking or just sitting close to each other and dreaming. And one day a boy forgot – forgot to carry out an errand about which his father had complained once before. And now his father was determined to punish him for it.

He was to go to bed at once. It was only late afternoon. He was to miss dinner and a favourite radio programme. He tried to say, "I'll remember next time". His father was determined. And a boy walked upstairs to his room very slowly – looking back as he walked to a dog who seemed to understand; whose head came down between his paws, and a faint whimper seemed to carry but one meaning – "Gee, I am sorry, pal."

Half an hour later the family sat down to dinner. And a customary dish was set aside for the dog in a near-by corner. They called to him – "Dinner's ready, Tiger". Nine times in ten, "Dinner's ready," found Tiger running to his corner. Tonight there was no sign of him. They called again and again. And when a father tip-toed upstairs to a boy's room, he saw a picture which he told me would live forever in his memory.

A boy was on his bed weeping softly. Near his door, a dog was stretched out on all fours. His head was buried in his paws – and sobbing every bit as much – and a moment later he moved over close to a boy's bed and lay motionless.

"Dinner's ready, Tiger," said a man whose voice a dog always obeyed. But tonight a dog simply moved closer to a boy on a bed and whimpered and whined – and it was all as plain if he had written it on paper....

"No dinner for me. My pal is going hungry tonight, and so am I. He won't be out walking tonight, and neither will I. You have punished him, and I'll take my punishment just as he does." And when a parent tip-toed in again next morning, he found a boy and a dog in a tableau which will remain in his memory unforgettably. A boy on a bed – his shoes on – fast asleep; a dog near by – his head close to a boy's hand as if he was saying, "You forgot your blanket – I'll try and keep you as warm as I can."

And such words as devotion and loyalty and friendship that were humbled by a dog's devotion for a body – his pal. If only men and women and nations could feel what a boy does for his dog, or a dog for a boy, how quickly we could solve what appear to be so many difficult problems of life and living.

Courtesy: Our Dumb Animals

NEWS WORTH SPOUTING ABOUT : A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHALE OIL

By Lewis Brigham

SYNTHETIC OIL REPLACES SPERM WHALE OIL

Since passage in 1973 of the U.S. Mammal Protection Act which prohibits the importation into this country of whale sperm oil for use as a lubricant in the manufacture of highly delicate products such as watches, two significant developments have emerged.

The magnificent gray whales today are virtually free to playfully snort and snorkel their way down the Pacific Coast from their normal haunts in Arctic waters to the warmer climates of Baja California, where at this time of the year they mate and have their offspring.

The needs of U.S. micro-oriented industries, plus a number of heavy duty applications for a light lubricant, have led to the development of two alternative oil supply sources. One is synthetic. The other comes from a natural oil-filled nut which grows in the deserts of the Southwest.

Here, at the Chevron Chemical Company's research laboratory, work continues on the perfection of what the Standard Oil of California chemical subsidiary calls OLOA 910. This is described by the company as a "selectively synthesized lubricating oil additive with an inherently stable sulfurized monoester structure."

In short, it's a product of the hydrocarbon family, but which can withstand intense heat. And "happily," according to an official for the local of the Watchmakers Union of America, it does not have the disagreeable odour of whale sperm oil.

The olive-sized, oil filled nuts found in the hot deserts of Arizona and New Mexico grow on jojoba shrubs. These bushes range from 2 to 15 feet in height. The seedlike nuts, when crushed, give an output of about one-half oil. Its chemical composition is quite different from other vegetable oils.

Although a relatively new approach to finding an alternative to whale sperm oil for U. S. users, the jojoba nut oil is reported to be working well in the limited application it has been used thus far.

Along the Pacific Coast the Arctic-based gray whale is pretty well protected by the joint activities of the U.S. Coast Guard and its Mexican counterpart. However, in other bodies of waters, whales are still threatened by "factory ships" accompanied by a satellite group of smaller killer boats using explosive-laden harpoons.

The Soviet Union and Japan, according to the Greenpeace Foundation, are responsible for about 80 percent of the total whale slaughter in the world today. The balance is taken up by factory ships from Chile, Peru, Portugal and Spain. Also involved - and the only English-speaking nation to ply this widely condemned trade - is Australia, according to Patrick Moore, President of the Vancouver-based Greenpeace.

There have been some reports that in an effort to cut its balance of trade deficit with Japan, the Soviets have been selling its share of whale sperm oil to that Asian instrument-producing nation. But this is not so, maintains Mr. Moore. He says the U.S.S.R. retains its own take of sperm oil for anti-ballistic missiles and other military applications.

Here at the Chevron Chemical labs, chemists report that along with eliminating the odour factor attributed to whale oil, its OLOA 910 also exhibits several other advantages. Chevron claims the synthetic product has greater thermal stability. Also, because of what Chevron calls "its excellent solubility," it can eliminate compounding problems "even in the most difficult paraffinic base oils."

Similar claims are being made for oil produced from the jojoba nuts. It is unconfirmed - but frequently reported - that some key national figures are buying into or creating jojoba ranches in the Southwest.

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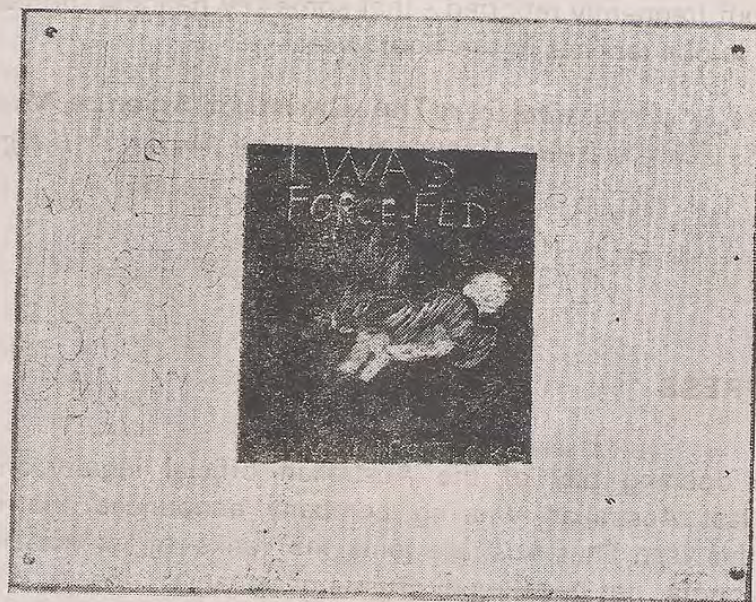
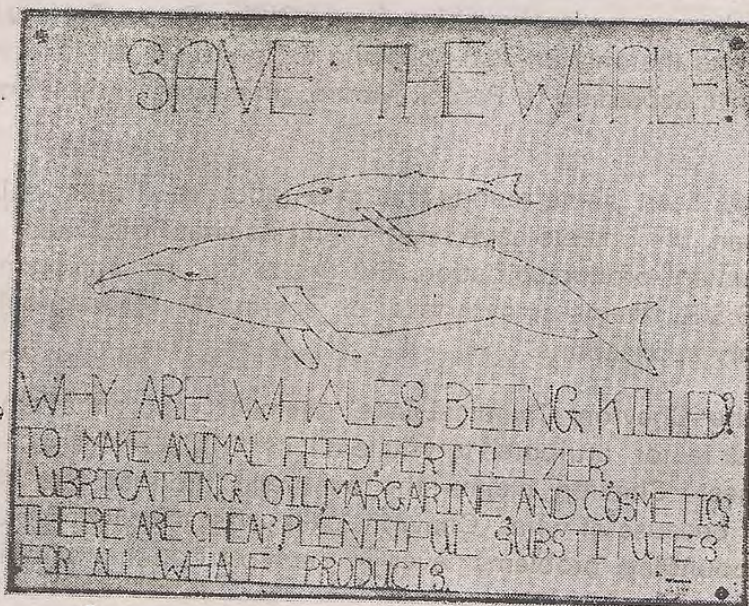


STOP PRESS

On the opening day of the Australian official inquiry on Whales and Whaling, the last Australian whaling company announced that it was ending its operations this year. Thus Australia joins the ranks of ex-whaling nations. It is vital that its quota not be taken by Russia or Japan.

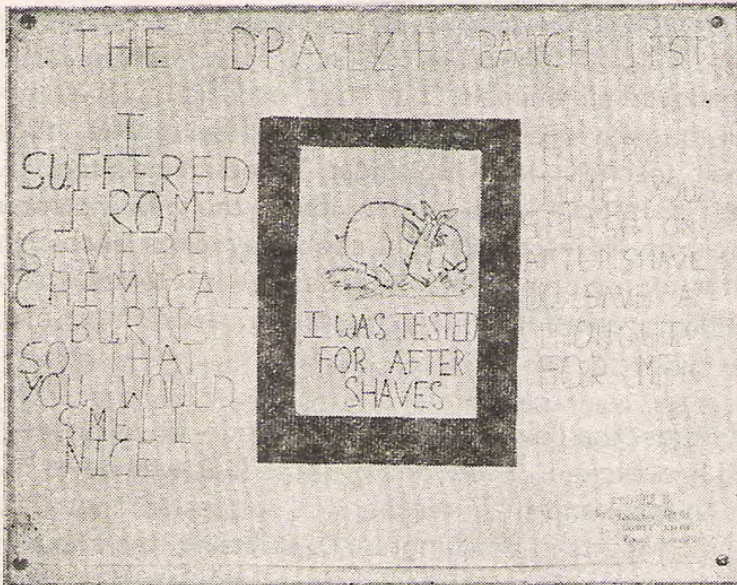
B.W.C. DISPLAY AT GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL

"Greenlawns" (Bombay) has been having Environment Studies for the past five years. This is a new approach in teaching which lays emphasis on study skills than on facts to be learnt by rote.



This year Std. IV did the topic "Animals". Mrs. Lily Maneckji, the teacher in charge, had a discussion with Mrs. Suriaya Jetha, a parent of one of the students, who introduced the idea of Beauty Without Cruelty.

We reproduce four of the charts made by the children.



SO YOU WANT TO HELP THE ANIMALS ... AND YOU'RE ONLY NINE YEARS OLD

By Hope Ryden

Yes, you can help the animals. Here is the story of some nine year olds from Roseburg, Oregon, and what they did.

These kids loved all animals, but they especially loved horses and they loved best of all the very idea of some horses still being wild, the way all horses once were. Their teacher, Joan Bolsinger, loved animals too. Miss Bolsinger read to her class an article I had written about the wild horses in the National Geographic magazine. This article told about my experiences in studying and tracking mustangs for my book, America's Last Wild Horses. After hearing my story, all the children wanted to write to me, and Miss Bolsinger made it their class writing project.

I'll never forget the day those letters arrived - all at once - 30 of them. I was so surprised and excited. Every one of those kids wanted to help me save the horses. I wrote to them and their teacher and suggested that they write to their Congressmen and Senators in Washington, D. C., telling them to please pass a law to save the wild horses. Meanwhile, kids in other States were doing the same thing. At the same time, kids who lived in those States in the West which still have wild horses went to work writing their own States for laws to save the wild horses.

It did turn out to be a difficult fight. Miss Bolsinger and the kids went right up to the State Capitol in Salem, Oregon, and they were allowed to testify during the hearings about the bill. But they found that against them were not only hunters and cattlemen, but also all the men from the State Fish and Game Department. The pay of these State men comes right from the hunters - the money the hunters spend for hunting licenses. And, therefore, they are a part of what you might call the conservation "vested interest" people. In any case, they certainly kept in their pocket the interests of the wild horses!

However, there was one piece of good news. The Oregon Legislative Assembly sent a message to the government in Washington, D. C., asking that the wild horses be put under federal control. And it was the testimony of those kids that was responsible for this. After all, it is a bold legislator who votes against the wishes of 30 nine year old kids and their teacher from his own State.

Meanwhile, back in Washington, 80 Congressmen, all of whom had received so much mail from the kids, introduced a new federal bill – a landmark in animal history. What the new bill did was to make the wild horse something new in animal history. It made him an “esthetic resource and a national heritage”. The bill is called the Jackson-Baring Bill, and kids everywhere, nine years old and all other ages, are uniting to help pass it. Even kids from New York, who lived over two thousand miles away from the nearest wild horse, wanted to help save them.

They raised enough money to send one of the kids to Washington so he could testify for the wild horse bill. The hearing in Washington was jam packed with kids. And one of the kids who spoke for the wild horses was none other than a son of one of the Congressmen.

So once more I say, yes, you can help the animals. You can use what I call “kid power”. And more power to you! I only hope that all the nine year olds, as well as the eight and seven year olds, the ten, eleven and twelve year olds, and all others will join together and take part in a great new effort to help write to your Congressmen. The wolf needs your help. The coyote needs your help. The baby seal needs your help. The kit fox needs your help. In fact, all the wild, wonderful, interesting, innocent animals of this world need your help to protect them from cruel, unfeeling, stupid, unimaginative grown-ups and governments.

Courtesy : The Fund for Animals



TRUE STORY

By James Sully

“ A mother once remarked to her boy, between five and six years old, ‘Why, I believe you are kinder to the animals than to me’. ‘Perhaps I am,’ he replied, ‘you see, they are not so well off as you are !’ ”

Courtesy : Compassion

NATURAL BEAUTY WITH HERBS

Making Your Own Cosmetics - 2nd Instalment

In pursuance of our aim to encourage readers to make thier own cruelty-free beauty aids, we give below simple recipes for making of creams and lotions.

Herbal Cream :

2 tablespoons double cream
1 tablespoon herb juice
Beat together until thick and pot up for use.

Lettuce moisture lotion

1 lettuce
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint distilled water
Boil the lettuce leaves in the water for about 10 minutes. Leave till cool, then strain and bottle.

Rosewater moisturing lotion

4 tablespoons glycerine (of vegetable origin)
3 tablespoons rosewater
Pour into a bottle & shake before use.

Lotions for freckles

1 teaspoon alum
1 tablespoon lemon juice
3 tablespoons elderflower water
or
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated horseradish root stewed in
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of buttermilk, mixed to a paste with
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons of oatmeal

Only regular application of either paste can make freckles fade, so keep at it and do not sit in the sun either, or else they will come back again.

From the book "Natural Beauty with Herbs" by Alyson Huxley

NEWSPICKS

The Times of India, 23rd November 1978

Mass Slaughter - Killing Dolphins

To protect their catch from the voracious dolphins, Japanese fishermen have often not hesitated over killing them. But the incident that has aroused a wave of protests from conservationists in the West occurred a few months ago when local fishermen on the island of Iki drove a large school of dolphins into a shallow bay. This was closed off to prevent their escape and then over a thousand dolphins were systematically clubbed or chopped to death.

The protests have clearly had impact. For, in order to check the slaughter of any more dolphins, the Japanese government has begun to construct a mechanical killer whale which will frighten them away. It is going to be tested for effectiveness in a short while. The whale will be let loose in a bay in Wakayama which will be sealed off with nets so as to prevent the escape of dolphins that have been rounded up in it. If it is able to scare the dolphins by its ferocious tape-recorded cries, mechanical whales might be mass produced and deployed off Japan's fishing waters.

The Japanese fishermen are, however, not the only ones who have been killing dolphins. As many as 70,000 of these sea-mammals are destroyed by American tuna boats every year. Why have the animal lovers in the West not voiced their protest against this wanton carnage?

Animal Talk, November/December 1978.

U. S. Stuck With 1,000 Bottles of Turtle Oil

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a problem on its hands - 1,000 bottles of turtle oil in a warehouse and no idea what to do with it.

Harry Stiles, agent in charge of the Denver office of the division, said law requires U.S. customs agents to confiscate turtle oil from people returning from abroad but there isn't any provision for getting rid of it.

Turtle oil is refined from the carcasses of sea turtles and is used as a hand or body lotions, or a suntan oil. Sea turtles are on the United States' list of endangered species, and products made from them cannot legally be brought into the country.

The Times of India, 1st December 1978

Tortoises set free

About 950 tortoises were set free into the Ganges after a court order saved them from being served as sumptuous dishes, says an Allahabad report.

The scaly reptiles were booked for Howrah from various stations of Northern Railway. But the wildlife warden, central Vindhya region, who got a tip, raided and seized the unusual goods under the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.