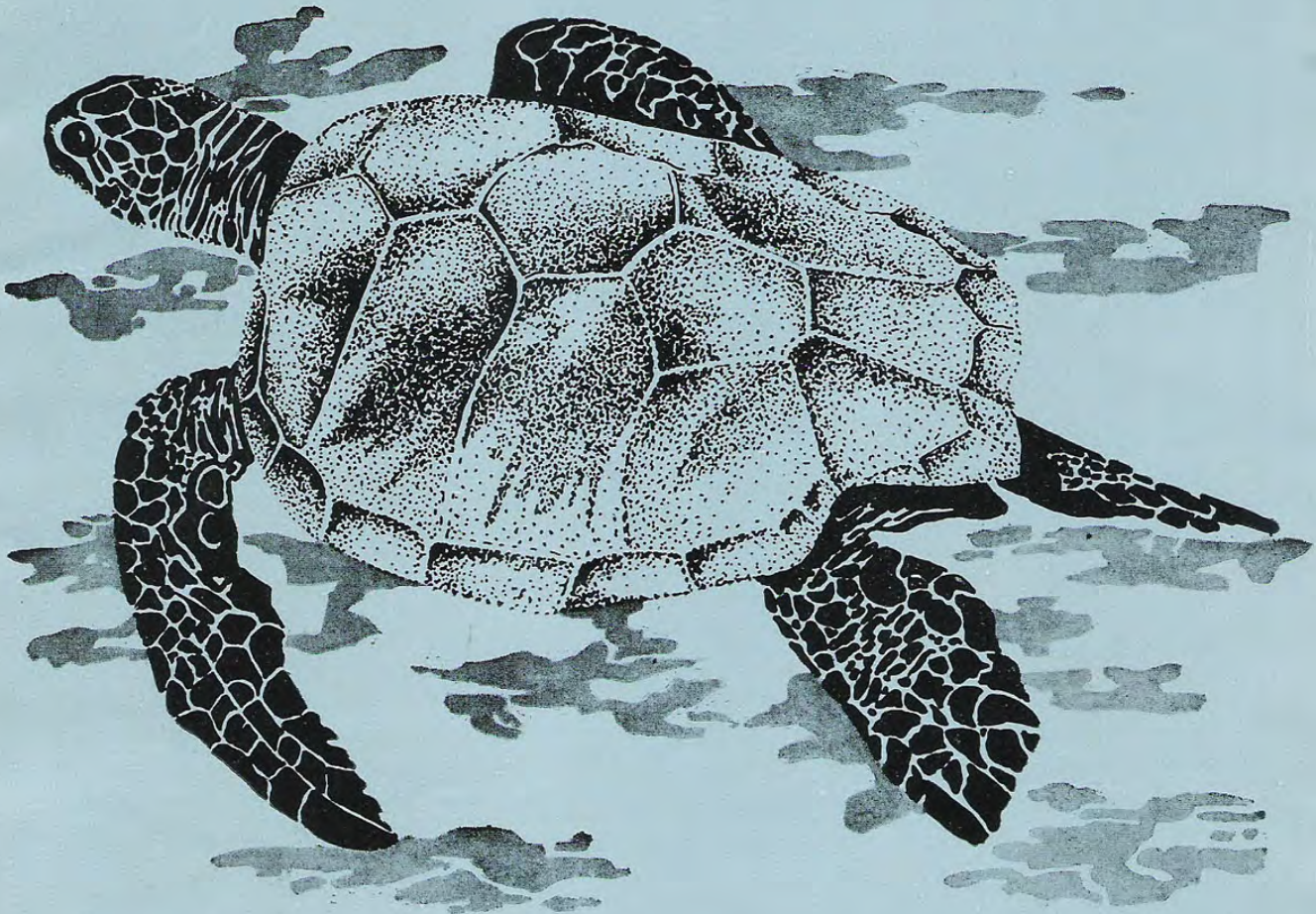


# COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

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**Cover**

TURTLE

*Illustration : Rita Braganza*

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## EDITORIAL

Brutality and barbarity have infested the cosmetic world through the ruthless tests and experiments merrily conducted by sadistic, inhuman scientists on goats, pigs, ducks, dogs, cats and even donkeys, not to mention monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats and mice.

In the forefront are the 'Lethal Dose 50 tests' in which animals are force-fed with cosmetics to discover the level at which 50% of them die. Being acute oral toxicity tests, the internal organs of the poor, wretched creatures get blocked and ruptured. The animals choke and convulse while the material is forced down their distending stomachs, thus causing prolonged and agonising pain.

The 'Draize patch test', introduced by a Dr. J. H. Draize of the United States, is equally excruciating. Guinea pigs among others are first immobilised with the help of stock-like restraint devices and clamps. After abrading the hair of the animal, adhesive tape is firmly pressed on to it and quickly stripped off. Irritants are then applied to the defurred, raw patch of skin. Astringent preparations such as after-shave lotions are usually tested in this manner. The resulting damage often resembles chemical burns.

In the 'Draize eye test', the eyelids are forced apart and kept permanently open with metal clips or adhesive tape. Shampoo concentrates are dripped into the eyes over a period of time and observations are recorded as to the degree of damage. This leads to blistering, swelling, discharge and even blindness. Rabbits screech upon the instillation of the concentrate and struggle violently, sometimes breaking their backs in the process.

Furthermore, after testing, the animals are either put to sleep with barbiturates or gassed with carbon monoxide. A post-mortem is then held on them and their cells, lungs and livers are examined. Finally, they are calcined in an incinerator.

Thousands of excellent cosmetic preparations made of vegetable and herbal extracts are readily available; and since they do not contain any harmful chemicals, need not be tested on animals. The poor, dumb animals have become innocent victims of human vanity. There is no moral or valid reason to continue such nauseating tests - beauty at the cost of such cruelty is unacceptable. A stop must be put to these cruel and callous non-mandatory experiments...Before it's too late.

**Suneel Dabholkar**  
*Assistant Editor*

(This issue has been kindly sponsored by a Well-Wisher)



## FROM MY DESK . . .

Mr. David M. Whiting, Executive Director, B. W. C. International, and I were given an appointment on 23rd June '79 with Mr. Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India. Mr. Desai has always been greatly interested in our activities and told us that he himself was convinced of our cause but we needed to convince others in authority. Mr. Whiting mentioned that since his arrival in India in January '78 he has been mainly in Calcutta investigating various cruelties to animals and had been instrumental in organising a raid. In view of this he suggested a few amendments to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Mr. Whiting showed the P. M. photographic evidence of turtles turned on their backs for days at Digha Beach in West Bengal. One might not realise the torture this entails because of the hot sun burning their tender undersides. As if this were not enough, they are then mishandled and suffer further at every stage of transport till they finally reach the meat market. Turtle meat, turtle oil and tortoise-shell articles are luxuries which one can well do without.

Amongst other subjects covered, I asked the P.M. if it would be possible to put a stop to the setting up of fur farms - like karakul lamb, rabbit, fox, jackal, lynx, etc. - in India. During our stay in Delhi we also approached the Ministry of Agriculture and now look forward to their co-operation not only for implementing this, but also for their support in other matters.

The All India Handicrafts Board have tested carving on a raw ivorine piece supplied by us. Since they feel this material is in need of further improvement, they have very kindly offered to finance a research project for B. W. C. (India Branch). Due to the present shortage of raw ivory and sandalwood, the carvers should now welcome working on ivorine.

On behalf of B.W.C. (India Branch), I spoke to Mr. Mohan Dharia, Minister for Commerce, about enforcing the ban on frogslegs export. A frogslegs exporter told me personally that the factories which export frogslegs also deal in other marine products, and hence unemployment cannot result. Likewise, the frog-catchers are doing this as a side-line and are not solely dependent on it for their livelihood. Furthermore, the news that during the month of January '79 alone U.S.A. destroyed due to bacteria 142,460 lbs. of frogslegs imported from India reveals the vast waste of animal life, apart from the fact that a serious imbalance of nature is created in our country which in turn is injurious to man's health.

B. W. C. (India Branch) Jojoba Projects have been started mainly with the co-operation of the Science & Technology Cell, Mantralaya, Bombay. The agricultural universities at Parbhani and Rahuri in Maharashtra have planted a substantial number of seeds. Field trials have also been undertaken by many individuals. However, we are anxious to introduce more seeds in the semi-arid regions of India so that in a few years' time jojoba oil can replace oil from the fast dying out whale.

**Diana Ratnagar**  
*Chairman*



## THE END OF LIVING AND THE BEGINNING OF SURVIVAL

In 1854, the Great White Chief in Washington made an offer for a large area of Red Indian land and promised a 'Reservation' for the Indian people. Chief Seattle's reply, published here in full, has been described as the most beautiful and profound statement on the environment ever made.

How can you buy or sell the sky, the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us.

If we do not own the freshness of the air and the sparkle of the water, how can you buy them?

Every part of this earth is sacred to my people. Every shining pine needle, every sandy shore, every mist in the dark woods, every clearing and humming insect is holy in the memory and experience of my people. The sap which courses through the trees carries the memories of the red man.

The white man's dead forget the country of their birth when they go to walk among the stars. Our dead never forget this beautiful earth, for it is the mother of the red man. We are a part of the earth and it is a part of us. The perfumed flowers are our sisters; the deer, the horse, the great eagle, these are our brothers. The rocky crests, the juices in the meadows, the body heat of the pony, and man - all belong to the same family.

So, when the Great Chief in Washington sends word that he wishes to buy our land, he asks much of us. The Great Chief sends word he will reserve us a place so that we can live comfortably to ourselves. He will be our father and we will be his children. So we will consider your offer to buy our land. But it will not be easy. For this land is sacred to us.

This shining water that moves in the streams and rivers is not just water but the blood of our ancestors. If we sell you land, you must remember that it is sacred, and you must teach your children that it is sacred and that each ghostly reflection in the clear water of the lakes tells of events and memories in the life of my people. The water's murmur is the voice of my father's father.

The rivers are our brothers, they quench our thirst. The rivers carry our canoes, and feed our children. If we sell you our land, you must remember and teach your children, that the rivers are our brothers, and yours; and you must henceforth give the rivers the kindness you would give any brother.



We know that the white-man does not understand our ways. One portion of land is the same to him as the next, for he is a stranger who comes in the night and takes from the land whatever he needs. The earth is not his brother, but his enemy, and when he has conquered it, he moves on. He leaves his fathers' graves behind, and he does not care. He kidnaps the earth from his children and he does not care. His father's grave and his children's birthright are forgotten. He treats his mother, the earth, and his brother, the sky, as things to be bought, plundered, sold like sheep or bright beads. His appetite will devour the earth and leave behind only a desert.

I do not know. Our ways are different from your ways. The sight of your cities pains the eyes of the red man. But perhaps it is because the red man is a savage and does not understand.

There is no quiet place in the white man's cities. No place to hear the unfurling of leaves in spring, or the rustle of an insect's wings. But perhaps it is because I am a savage and do not understand. The clatter only seems to insult the ears. And what is there to life if a man cannot hear the lonely cry of the whippoorwill or the arguments of the frogs around a pond at night? I am a red man and do not understand. The Indian prefers the soft sound of the wind darting over the face of a pond, and the smell of the wind itself, cleansed by a mid-day rain, or scented with the pinon pine.

The air is precious to the red man, for all things share the same breath – the beast, the tree, the man, they all share the same breath. The white man does not seem to notice the air he breathes. Like a man dying for many days, he is numb to the stench. But if we sell you our land, you must remember that the air is precious to us, that the air shares its spirit with all the life it supports. The wind that gave our grandfather his first breath also receives his last sigh. And if we sell you our land, you must keep it apart and sacred, as a place where even the white man can go to taste the wind that is sweetened by the meadow's flowers.

So we will consider your offer to buy our land. If we decide to accept, I will make one condition: The white man must treat the beasts of this land as his brothers.

I am a savage and I do not understand any other way. I have seen a thousand rotting buffaloes on the prairie, left by the white man who shot them from a passing train. I am a savage and I do not understand how the smoking iron horse can be more important than the buffalo that we kill only to stay alive.



What is man without the beasts? If all the beasts were gone, man would die from a great loneliness of spirit. For whatever happens to the beasts, soon happens to man. All things are connected.

You must teach your children that the ground beneath their feet is the ashes of our grandfather's. So that they will respect the land, tell your children that the earth is rich with the lives of our kin. Teach your children what we have taught our children, that the earth is our mother. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. If men spit upon the ground, they spit upon themselves.

This we know: the earth does not belong to man; man belongs to the earth. This we know. All things are connected like the blood which unites one family. All things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. Man did not weave the web of life: he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself.

Even the white man, whose God walks and talks with him as a friend to friend, cannot be exempt from the common destiny. We may be brothers after all. We shall see. One thing we know, which the white man may one day discover – our God is the same God. You may think now that you own Him as you wish to own our land; but you cannot. He is the God of man, and His compassion is equal for the red man and the white. This earth is precious to Him, and to harm the earth is to heap contempt on its Creator. The white too shall pass; perhaps sooner than all other tribes. Contaminate your bed, and you will one night suffocate in your own waste.

But in your perishing you will shine brightly, fired by the strength of the God who brought you to this land and for some special purpose gave you dominion over this land and over the red man. That destiny is a mystery to us, for we do not understand when the buffaloes are all slaughtered, the wild horses are tamed, the secret corners of the forest heavy with the scent of many men and the view of the ripe hills blotted by talking wires. Where is the thicket? Gone. Where is the eagle? Gone. The end of living and the beginning of survival.



## A DOG'S LIFE AND DEATH - THE CHINESE WAY

Dog meat has always been a favourite, especially among the Chinese. It is said to have particularly warming properties – rendering a dog's life most precarious in winter – besides making one put on weight, stimulating sexual action and improving one's skin. Many restaurants in the Far East, particularly in Hong Kong, carry dog-meat meals on their menu daily. It seems that Chinese living everywhere will not refrain from the partaking of dog-meat (and cat-meat to which similar properties are attributed), even though it may be against the law. Poor people in Hong Kong, however, do not eat dog-meat, since it costs much more than chicken.

Judging other peoples' tastes is risky. The idea of eating a dog or cat may be an appalling one to some, while others would reject swine, considered "unclean" by any religious Moslem or orthodox Jew.

What definitely cannot be tolerated in the Chinese practice is the way the dogs and cats are procured, handled and killed. Very often, pet dogs are stolen off the streets and "stored" under the most miserable conditions up to the day of their slaughter. Repeatedly, dogs and cats have been found in the most inhumane cagings, chained on roofs in the blazing sun, without water, half starved and immersed in their own faeces. Very often, such animals are suffering from distemper or mange, and almost all have worms, making them a health hazard to their consumers.

The Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, along with many other animal protection societies in various countries, has been fighting such practices for years, since Hong Kong seems to be one stronghold of dog-eaters. Only recently, Major P. C. Seekings, an active W.F.P.A. Council member in Hong Kong, has renewed his efforts against the cruel abuse of dogs and cats in a broad-spectered campaign. He writes :

"There are a number of individuals in Hong Kong who practice brutal and illegal killing of dogs and cats for food to sell every winter. As members of W.F.P.A., my wife and I protest very strongly on television and the two English-language radio stations here; whenever we appear on the local 'Talk Show', we raise our voice against this murderous, unnecessary practice. In numerous Letters to the Editor, persons guilty of this offence are even called by name. We send cuttings of our protests to the British press and write letters to the many British Members of Parliament who visit this colony. We inform visiting film and T. V. stars of what is happening here. They are very sympathetic and horrified and



I'm quite sure will help us to fight this. We bombarded the tourist office here and gave great publicity to the fact that tourists visiting Hong Kong should be warned that they could be served dog-meat in restaurants. I feel we have put a stop to a certain amount of this terrible crime, but we intend to keep on until we eliminate it altogether."

The authorities' measures do not seem to follow a definite line. While last year a 39-year-old man was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment, after the police had found 12 carcasses of dogs and 7 live dogs tied to a pole, without food or water in a back-alley, a Hong Kong newspaper complained about the "paltry 1500 HK Dollar fine" for selling cooked dog and monkey meat.

Dr. R. A. Callow, an active member of the Hong Kong S.P.C.A., states in a report: "The H.K.S.P.C.A.'s actions speak louder than the inaccurate reporting in T.V. and the press. The success which the society has had recently in raids on dog-meat slaughter centres was made possible by younger Chinese members, although this support is extending now to some of the older generation. There is no need to go into details of the gruesome methods of cruelty used, but it is the responsibility of us all to act in its prevention."

However, it is not only in Hong Kong that such practices occur. They were widespread throughout Europe during World War II, since it was often-times the only available meat source. In France of today, dog-meat is sold at exorbitant prices and praised for its "particular, fine taste". Most estimated are bull dogs. Since of course the butcher will not pay the full price of a living breed, his "raw material" is mostly stolen in the streets. Many a pet-owner has returned to the dog leash in front of the supermarket after shopping to find his pet gone forever. In some South-European countries, dog-meat is valued as a delicacy by large portions of the populace.

Some people might go as far as to say in defence of this practice that it is not to be argued against so long as the dogs are caught, treated and killed humanely; it might also keep the stray dog population down. Control of this practice would, however, prove extremely difficult and this culinary treat will have to be rejected as the one of frog legs, crabs and lobsters.

*Courtesy* : "Animalia" (World Federation for the Protection of Animals)



# THE LAW TURNED TURTLE

by Tarleen Singh

You can buy the skin of a royal Bengal tiger in a bazaar in Calcutta; python skins by the dozen in Puri; and one beach in West Bengal, called Digha, supplies 10,000 turtles a year to a market in Howrah.

These are some of the findings, of Mr. David Whiting, International Executive Director of Beauty Without Cruelty, during his 18-month stay in India.

At a press conference in New Delhi on Tuesday, Mr. Whiting said that he had spent most of his time in Calcutta, which has the centre of the trade in skins, furs and other animal products. Within two hours of arriving in that city he had been offered the skin of a Sunderbans tiger.

## Open Violation

He later discovered various shops dealing in the skins and furs of animals which were all on Schedule 1 of the Wild Life Protection Act.

He also found that the reason why these people could carry on their illegal trade was because the law was so lax that it may as well not exist. It took him three months to organize one raid and then he found that someone from the police had tipped off the dealer, so that the skins had disappeared by the time they got there.

Mr. Whiting suggested that Section (55) of the Act be changed so that it was no longer necessary for someone from the State Wild Life Department to be present before action could be taken against an offender. He said that it should be possible for anyone to report the offence.

As things stood, even the Central Government could not interfere in the way in which a State was handling its wild life protection problem. That provided the States with a lot of loopholes even if they were signatories to the Act (only Kashmir and Nagaland are not).

When he went to Digha, for instance, and found that turtles were being tortured by being put on their backs in the sun for days on end before being transported to a Howrah meat market, he reported the matter but found that nothing could be done.

Mr. A. Bose, Eastern Region Wild Life Director, said that the West Bengal Government had not yet accepted an amendment to the Act in 1977 which put turtles on Schedule 1. Orissa also supplied nearly 10,000 turtles a year to the Howrah market.



Mr. Whiting found the Central Government extremely cooperative and said that the Prime Minister had asked for a report on their findings. Beauty Without Cruelty was started in England in 1959 as a movement against fur coats and succeeded in completely stopping the use of baby seal skin coats. A branch was opened in India in 1974. The organization lays special emphasis on persuading consumers not to buy products which have been created by subjecting wild animals to cruelty.

Mr. Whiting said that India should not have "concentration camp farming" of fur-bearing animals. Such farms had been started in Simla, Kashmir and Jaipur to breed karakul lamb, fox, lynx and rabbit. He also said that the export of frogs' legs should be banned since the frog was "the farmer's best friend" in that it ate insects harmful to the paddy crop.

Though Mr. Whiting made a very strong case for tightening the wild life protection laws, he could not explain why there was not more pressure on Western countries to stop the sale of furs and skins. He admitted that most of the trade in India was geared to satisfy the demands of Western countries, since very few Indians wore fur, could afford snake skin or had a taste for frogs' legs. Mr. Whiting said that Beauty Without Cruelty spent most of its time persuading consumers in the West, but he was talking about the Indian side because this was India.

It was almost impossible at the moment to ban the sale of these products in Europe or the USA because the trade was controlled by powerful financial interests.

A press release issued by the organization on Mr. Whiting's stay here said: "Poaching of animals in the wild can be found all over the country, whether it be an animal trapped, poisoned or captured. Agonizing death awaits the animal caught in a trap whose only escape would be to chew off its own limb. Poisoned jackfruit is left for elephants to eat and die for the sake of their ivory. Turtles undergo undue stress in their capture and killing. Pythons and crocodiles are also skinned, and since reptiles are known to stand considerable mutilation, they are subjected to a great amount of pain when skinned alive."

### **The Photographs**

Mr. Whiting also had photographs of animals being tortured and showed a film called "What Price Beauty?" The film showed whales killed by harpoons rotting in the sun till they were converted into ingredients for lipstick, soap, perfume and pet food in Durban; poaching of musk deer in Nepal; killing of karakul lambs in Afghanistan, crocodiles in Rhodesia and baby seals in Canada.

Beauty Without Cruelty is an organization which not only believes in protecting wild life but also in persuading consumers and producers that there are synthetic and other alternatives to products made from killing animals.

*Courtesy : The Statesman*  
( 27-6-79 )



## ANIMAL EXTRACTS IN PERFUMERY

An article in the New Zealand Women's Weekly reveals that there are 30 large factories in the vicinity of Grasse, long famous as the home of the French perfume industry. They process over 500 tonnes of flower blossom annually. Daily fresh blooms are macerated in vats filled with beef and pork fat. At the end of the season, when the fat has absorbed the essence, it is treated with ethanol, a form of alcohol, which brings out the perfume. The fatty mixture is transferred to a set of stills and boiled. The rising steam condenses and the essence can be drained off. It takes one tonne of flowers to produce one kilogram of essence. A third process is extracting, using a solvent to draw out the perfume from the flowers. A mixture of perfume and wax results. Alcohol is used to remove the wax. After distillation the fat is used to make soap, by adding glycerine, lanolin or olive oil – then the fixatives are used – Ambergris, Castoreum, Musk and Civet.

A visit to the house of Fragonard, 11 miles from Cannes reveals this process, but it leaves an unpleasant aroma in the nostrils of those who know how the ingredients are so cruelly and ruthlessly obtained.

*Courtesy : B.W.C. New Zealand Newsletter*

## NO TIGER IN THE TANK

Civet cats and the scent bottle ... at first glance, there would appear to be no connection between the two.

Do you know what lies behind so many beautifully packaged cosmetics and perfumes? The vast range of animal exploitation, the experiments on harmless living creatures, the life misery of the civet cat to produce a perfume fixative, the rabbits blinded by the testing of shampoos – in spite of the fact that cosmetics CAN be made free from the taint of cruelty!

**Civet Cat :** Civet ranks among the twenty most important raw materials used in perfumery. It is a fixative. It comes mainly from Abyssinia where the cat is kept in captivity for this purpose. The civet cat is kept in a narrow cage, frequently teased, and undergoes hundreds of painful scrapings of its glands (which are situated near the genital organs) to produce this extract.



**Alternative :** A synthetic fixative called Civettone. This is an artificial substitute for natural civet, used in the same manner as civet, but possessing the advantages of a clean odour, and in fine perfumes is much esteemed. Cheaper civet substitutes, based on phenylacetic acid and its honey – like esters, together with the quinolines, indole, skatole, etc. – are also available for use by perfumery manufacturers.

**Musk :** Another fixative used in perfumes. The quest for animal musk has led to wholesale slaughter and near extinction of the Himalayan musk deer and to the trapping and slaughter of millions of Louisiana muskrats (three ounces of musk oil comes from 1,000 muskrats).

**Alternative :** Many synthetics have been introduced as replacements. Exaltone and exaltolide and other similar ketones and lactones have a remarkable musk-like odour and musk-like effect in perfumery. Also the indane group of musks to be considered, the last and cheapest, but not the least, the older "nitro" musks - musk ambrette, musk ketone and musk xylol. Here the perfumer has excellent substitutes for actual musk in a wide range of odour, shadings, prices and relative suitability for different applications.

**Castoreum :** This is a fixative and is a by-product of the fur industry coming from the beaver. It has a warm, sweet odour suggestive of ripe figs and has a slightly smoky birch-tar note.

**Alternative :** Substitutes are usually based on birch-tar oils or a tertiary butyl phenol, diluted and blended with synthetic chemicals such as ethyl anisate, anisyl acetate, borneol, bornyl acetate, vanillin, coumarin, dimethyl, hydroquinone, ethyl cinnamate and cinnamyl acetate.

**Ambergris :** This is a fixative obtained from whales. Some is obtained from the intestines of whales killed by explosive harpoons. Some is excreted by the whales and floats on the sea.

**Alternative :** Fixateur 404 and other products with bases of natural materials such as oakmoss, cypress oils, clary sage, labdanum, agar wood oil, etc. Remarkable advances in organic chemistry are responsible for such discoveries as Fixateur 404.

*Courtesy : Save the Animals Fund*



# NATURAL BEAUTY WITH HERBS

## Making Your Own Cosmetics - 4th Instalment

In pursuance of our aim to encourage readers to make their own cruelty-free beauty aids, we give below simple recipes for the making of powders.

### Unscented Dusting Powder

- 1 tablespoon boric acid
- 6 oz. precipitated chalk
- 6 oz. maize starch

Pulverise the starch in a pestle and mortar and combine it with the other ingredients. Sieve twice before using.

### Cooling Foot Powder

- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon menthol
- 1 teaspoon witch hazel
- 6 oz. precipitated chalk
- 1 teaspoon boric acid

Dissolve the menthol in the witch hazel and combine with the boric acid powder and the chalk. Sift twice and use.

### Basic Powder for Scenting

- 1 tablespoon boric acid
- 2 tablespoons orrisroot powder
- 6 oz. precipitated chalk
- 6 oz. rice-flower or maize starch
- 1 teaspoon essential oils

Pulverise the maize starch and mix with the other powders. Add essential oils and stir into the powders until quite absorbed and dry. Sift twice before using.

The orrisroot powder helps to 'fix' the smell into the other powders and the boric acid helps make it slightly antiseptic. If you want to scent your basic powder with floral waters or herbal infusions, use 1 teaspoon to each 2 oz. of powder and mix and sift until quite dry and scent to your liking. (The October '79 issue of 'Compassionate Friend' will cover recipes for making floral waters and colognes.)

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



## NEWSPICKS

*The Times of India, 7th June, 1979*

### **SKINS OF TIGER, LEOPARDS FOUND WITH TOURISTS**

The skins of a royal Bengal tiger and two leopards have been retained here. They were found with a group of West Asian tourists who have since left the country.

The Assistant Director (Wildlife) of the Government of India today received the skins from the Government of India Tourist Office.

The animals had been shot within the last six months and the skins are worth Rs. 30,000 according to Mr. P. Kannan, Assistant Director of Wildlife. They can easily fetch Rs. 1 lakh or more in Europe.

The tiger skin can be used as a wall hanging or for making a rug and the leopard skins will make good coats.

The flawless tiger skin measures 10.1 feet - 4.5 inches short of that which holds the world record. It is worth up to Rs. 18,000.

The skins are reported to have been purchased in Jammu and Kashmir where the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, is not applicable. Refusal of this state and Nagaland to adopt this act has been a major handicap in enforcing it effectively.

For any offence connected with the tiger, the sentence is six months' imprisonment and a minimum fine of Rs. 500.

Poachers throughout north India are known to collect skins of valuable animals through illegal means and dispose them off in Jammu and Kashmir or Nagaland.

The royal Bengal tiger is found mostly in the Sundarbans, Nepal Terai and northern and central India. Their number is put at 2,000.

*The Times of India, 18th May, 1979, Letters to the Editor*

### **SHOCKING MOVE**

The Chief Wildlife Warden of U. P. hopes to increase the bag limit of hunters in the near future. He has promised this on the basis that there is an



increase in the wildlife population. What an explanation! At any rate, how can we be convinced that the animals killed are the ones which are not on the protected list? I suggest that hunting should be totally banned. Not a single species should be allowed to be hunted for human entertainment.

Thomas Ignatius

*Indian Express, 27th May, 1979*

### **BROOM BOOM**

Until recently, no one paid much attention to the broom shrub that grew all over the desert regions of the San Juan province in Argentina.

It was sharp, dry and unattractive.

Now, though, the same shrub is suddenly the centre of industrial attention in the region, following studies made by the State Department of Natural Renewable Resources.

For the studies showed that the shrub is capable of producing broom wax, which can be used for making adhesives, varnishes, rubber, cosmetics, explosives, pencils, lacquers, insecticides, polish, matches, linoleum and plastics.

No longer, it seems, is the broom shrub going to be swept out of sight.

*Indian Express, 3rd June, 1979*

### **FOUR HELD FOR SMUGGLING TUSKS**

Batchali and three others of Karnataka were arrested by Mr. Rengasamy, SI Denadukambai, recently for alleged smuggling of elephant tusks from the Masinigudy forests of the Nilgiris.

It is stated that a wild elephant was shot dead by some one on April 7 in the Masinigudy forests. On hearing this, forest officials of the Segur range rushed to the spot and found the elephant lying dead with its two tusks removed. After intensive investigation, the forest officials arrested eight Irulas in this connection. Later they were released.

After investigation, the tusks were recovered - one from a nearby house and the other from a person at Bombay. The tusks weighing about 40 kilos are valued at Rs. 50,000. Police are on the look out for the man who shot dead the elephant.



## USA : MAJOR ORGANISED POACHING RING BROKEN UP

The gamey flavour of freshly killed wild animals was so irresistible to many Detroit residents that they created an outlet for one of the largest organised commercial poaching rings in the U. S., which illegally killed more than 100,000 ducks, geese, deer, squirrels, rabbits, foxes, fish and other animals over the last few years. The ring was broken up recently by Federal and State Wildlife law enforcement officers.

An intensive 15-month undercover investigation climaxed on 20th January when 25 special agents of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and 125 Michigan conservation officers simultaneously arrested 53 people in the Detroit area for illegally killing, selling, buying and marketing dozens of species of fish and game.

"The entire operation is one of the most extraordinarily co-operative wildlife law enforcement efforts ever engaged in between a State and the Federal Government," said Clark Bavin, Chief of the Laws Enforcement Division of the Interior Department's U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. "Thanks to teamwork and co-operation between the two enforcement organisations, the largest and most highly organised market hunting ring uncovered in recent years has been destroyed."

Howard Tanner, Director of Michigan's Department of Natural Resources (DNR), stated the illegal commercialisation involved nearly 300 deer, 1,700 squirrels, 4,400 ducks (including 500 redhead ducks), over 11,000 rabbits and thousands of pounds of walleye fish. The poachers also killed and sold badgers, raccoons, red foxes, pheasants, partridges and geese.

In the fall of 1977 and throughout the remainder of the investigation, four Federal and two Michigan DNR undercover agents penetrated the organisation. The agents posed as route men and customer suppliers, and dealt frequently with ring members who routinely carried weapons. The agents were frequently in personal danger from ring members who were constantly alert to the possibility of being caught by conservation officers. In their undercover capacity to obtain evidence, agents bought the carcasses of illegally killed game and fish more than 75 times.

"We suspect market hunting rings exist in and around several other major U.S. cities," Bavin said, "However, we hope that our success in dismantling this large operation, and the publicity surrounding it, will reveal to the thousands of American consumers just what they are doing to the nation's wildlife."



Some of the methods used to obtain game and fish illegally included deer "shinning" (locating the animal with a powerful light and then shooting it); luring flocks of ducks to baited feeding areas for slaughter; and cutting down trees with chain saws to drive raccoons from their dens for easier capture.

The report of this investigation, which is part of a continuing effort, is made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to inform the public of their efforts to halt the illegal commercialisation of the nation's wildlife.

*Courtesy : The ISPA News*

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## ANIMALS LIKE UNTO MAN

by Peter Freeman

Animals live like men.  
Animals feel like men.  
Animals eat and drink and sleep.  
Animals are born and live and die.  
Animals have a future life hereafter.  
Animals share God's word like men.  
Animals enjoy God's love like men.  
Animals are divine as well as men.  
Animals have rights as well as duties.  
Animals need protection not indifference.  
Animals need sympathy not brutality.  
Animals need freedom not servility.  
Animals are man's best friend.  
Animals love liberty not imprisonment.  
Animals need man's kindness and his love.

*Courtesy : "Jeevabandhu"*