

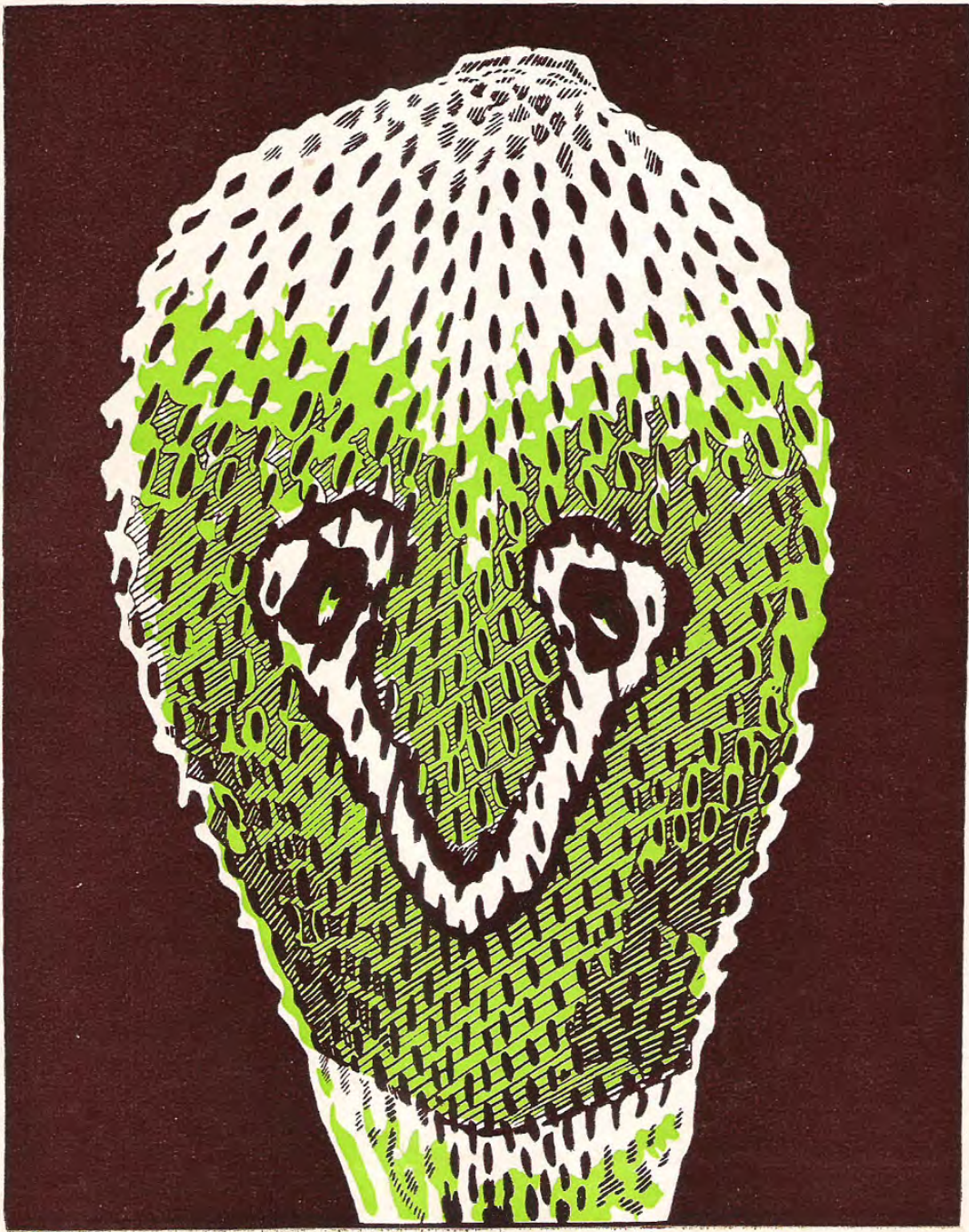


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

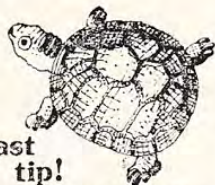
JOURNAL OF BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY INDIA

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"All in a day's work. A young pup gazes up curiously, seeing a hunter thudding towards it. Not for long. A savage blow shatters the skull. Intent on clubbing as many yearlings as he can before the herd drags itself to the sea, the hunter does not stop to kill. Some tragic instinct keeps the herd close to the shore—to witness the coup de grace, a knife plunged to the dying cub's heart.



Last tip!

Tortoises are landlubbers that live in high shells where they're safe as houses. But all you have to do to cut the ground from under their feet, is to tip them on their backs. They just can't turn right again!

The soft body which the shell protects is tanned, toasted, charred to a crisp by the sun. At the factory it is gouged out for processing into suntan oil. The tortoise shell becomes some dainty knick-knack for someone's dressing table. Finders, keepers. Losers, weepers!

"Snakes alive!"



Skin stretches more easily when the snake is skinned alive. A nail through the head crucifies it to a tree. But, the brain being smaller than the head, the snake does not die. A rough and ready foot stamps down the writhing tail. A knife cuts clean down each side, a practised flick splits the neck...

The skin rips off with a hiss.



POP goes the wee seal!

Oink! Oink!



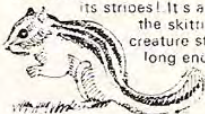
Ever seen a red-eyed pig? Take an in-the-pink specimen. Plant four brutes on fore and hind legs. Then yank out a handful of pig-hair like you would grass. Don't mind the oddly human cries. Keep up the good work. Watch the eyes. Red yet?

It takes a lot of bristle to make a brush. Repeat as often as the hair grows long enough to pull.

See all the little piggies go wiggly, wiggly, wiggles

Nuts to you!

Ram, legend has it, stroked the squirrel's back, and that's how the squirrel got its stripes! It's a wonder the skittish little creature stood still long enough!



Catchers loop a leg-noose over a tree branch. Squirrels are nuts. Sooner or later they out their foot into it.

Squirrel tails are great good luck charms—not for squirrels, naturally.

Say "Ah!"



When a piece of grit embeds itself in soft body tissue, the oyster wraps it in nacre to sheath itself from the pain. A pearl is formed. There is, literally, a one in a million chance of finding a natural pearl. So, using a pair of surgical tongs to hold the valves open, an incision is made in the oyster, and gravel put in.

Chinese torture? When the world is your oyster, what's a little pain between pearls?

Up yours!



Poison ruins fur. Bullets leave holes. So the leopard is baited into a trap. Then prodded into a crush-crate which contracts till the animal is tightly sandwiched. The tail is lifted and a metre-long red hot rod pushed up to the stomach. The animal dies, screaming.

The leopard skin, however, is alive and well

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

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Snake

Illustration Ms. Wendy D'Cruz

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COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

EDITORIAL

The lotus face of many innocent animals is a picture of peace and love. And yet the mammonists care a tuppence whether the animals live a comfortable or a miserable life. The traders who are all out for amassing wealth without waiting to consider whether the business they ply is legitimate, legal or has the backing of society, have persuaded themselves that what they need is not barter on an honourable basis, but affluence by usurping any means, fair or foul. Ignorance and selfishness in man turn many of them from the path of rectitude. Though ugliest of trades have their moments of pleasure, it needs remembering Goethe's words: "Trade's proud empire hastens to swift decay".

One finds skins of tigers and leopards decorating restaurant walls in posh localities. Furrier's shops display coats, belts, purses and other attractive articles. In spite of the Wildlife Protection Act supposed to protect endangered species, the rare species are still smuggled out for earning huge profits to countries in Europe and America. An S.P.C.A. worker has stated: "The illegal trade flourishes because it is worth the risk, as the profits are 400 percent and even if the criminals are caught, they are let off with small fines." The largest volume of illegal trade involves musk deer, parrots, reptiles, etc. The musk deer is the victim of poachers. Musk is extracted from the deer and exported illegally to Japan, China, Switzerland. A fantasy prevails that musk is a sure cure for male impotency. It is also used for preparing ayurvedic and allopathic medicines.

Professional killers such as the tribesmen trap their victims with the connivance of the local forest officer. Bribing the forest officer, the tribals hunt the animals and sell their skin to "businessmen" in the cities of Delhi,

Bombay and Calcutta. Influential dealers have connections with bureaucracy, politicians, customs officers and these connections are exploited to clear the export goods without any difficulty.

Huge earnings are made by selling the skins and ornaments out of the killings of animals including tigers and elephants. The tragedy festers the land due to an unholy alliance among the traders, forest officers, customs officials, and commerce and agricultural departments. With such high ups striding the scene, the wildlife societies are helpless spectators. It is just a day-dream to believe that with the help of forest officers and the Wildlife Preservation Act, the valuable species of animals will be well protected. The skulduggery existing in the administration has frustrated the field workers of the S.P.C.A.

One wishes that mankind remember that all religions bear witness to the One Brotherhood of all creations or essential unity of all life. The secret of life is love of all creatures; the more we love others, the nearer are we to God.

S.M. Masani

All filled-in Signature Campaign Petitions may be sent to:-

**Mr. Divyang K. Chhaya
C/o Hathi & Co.
70 Lawyers Chambers
Supreme Court
Delhi 110 001.**

Latest by 30th April 1982.

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

FROM MY DESK...

The last two issues of "Compassionate Friend" have been unfortunately delayed. We have therefore decided to amalgamate two issues of our magazine. This number contains not only many more pages but also includes photographs.

We welcome Ms. Sheela Dandekar as the new Director of the B.W.C. Bombay Centre. We are most grateful to her husband, Mr. Kumar Dandekar for generously donating office space to B.W.C. in his office at Queen's Road, Bombay. The Bombay Centre office will start functioning shortly, till then Ms. Dandekar is available over the telephone number 256038.

We are pleased to inform our readers that Satyam (525/A S.V.P. Road, Cutch Castle, Opp. Opera House Cinema, Bombay-400 004) have started stocking "Ahinsa Banarasi Sarees" in a large variety of beautiful weaves and patterns. They have very kindly offered a 5% Discount to all B.W.C. (India Branch) Members. Coupons are enclosed with this issue to all Members.

Our Signature Campaign protesting against animals being farmed (specially bred to be killed), for the luxury trades, has received an enthusiastic response. And we sincerely thank all those who have gone out of their way to obtain signatures for the Petition to the Prime Minister. In connection with this work, some of us visited Delhi in March. Members of Parliament and other important and prominent persons were contacted; all have agreed to give us their valuable support. Ms. Nalini Mehta (Vice President) and myself will be in Delhi again by the end of April.

Our films "What Price Beauty?" and "Ivory Poachers" have been screened during the

past couple of months at Bombay, Delhi, Surat and Visakhapatnam, thus creating an awareness of our aims. These films are now being taped on video cassettes. We hope thereby to bring the humane message of B.W.C. to many more people.

We have recently printed our "List of Honour" in Hindi. Those readers who wish to have a copy of this booklet can write to us.

B.W.C. has been in touch with the Maharashtra Wildlife Department requesting them to take the necessary steps in apprehending persons who have been selling fox tails. One sees so many of these hanging in taxis and other vehicles. If members know of places where these tails are available we request them to kindly inform us. We wish to put an end to the supply and the State Wildlife Department can act effectively because the fox is a protected animal.

Some good news: Government has recommended that imports of animal (calf) rennet be substituted to the extent of 50% with microbial (vegetable origin) rennet. This step is due entirely to the efforts of our organisation. B.W.C. will continue its efforts of trying to bring about a total ban on the import of animal rennet for the manufacture of cheese.

Diana Ratnagar
Chairperson

BAN THESE SNAKE YAGNAS

by R. Tiruvengadam

Snakes usually like and prefer seclusion and calm. Normally timid and nervous, they try to escape and seek cover when disturbed. A snake attacks or bites **only** when it is brought to bay and left with no way to escape, or when a person accidentally treads on it. In winter in temperate climates and particularly in cold areas, they usually hibernate and live on very little or even no food at times.

Since the last two years there has been a disturbing increase in the number of youngsters, (mostly all South Indians) who without any concern, or even a thought for the poor snakes' welfare, conduct what they call 'record breaking and highly daring' experiments of living with a number of venomous snakes inside a specially built wood and glass cabin. All these youths are self-declared and self-certified herpetologists.

These modern 'sarp yagnas' are nothing, I emphatically stress and repeat, nothing but money-spinning rackets. They are an absolute hoax and in the bargain the poor snakes in the cabin are the sad, most unfortunate, helpless victims and targets of human cruelty, selfishness and exploitation. The real truth is that in such a 'yagna' it is not the human whose courage and endurance is tested, but that of the poor snakes themselves as they have to rally all their courage and endurance to put up with the nuisance of having to stay confined in the company of the **most dangerous and destructive of all living creatures and suffer his disgusting and torture-some presence and manhandling** as he shows them to the endless stream of innocent spectators who are ignorant of the true

facts about snakes and create a lot of disturbance in their curiosity and excitement.

The first of such purposeless and damaging experiments in India was carried out by one such herpetologist of Poona, Nileem Khaire. In his 72-hour feat, over 14 snakes died due to hostile and unnatural conditions, constant disturbance, strong lighting and frequent manhandling while being shown to the stream of visitors in lakhs. A snake is cold-blooded and has a body temperature much lower to ours. When a snake is held for more than a few minutes, there is a flow of temperature (heat/warmth) from our body to the snake's which is harmful to the snake and causes irritation and great uneasiness. Some snakes like the banded krait attacked and killed a few snakes including 3 or 4 cobras! They become thoroughly uneasy and upset at the slightest disturbance. They do not feed unless they are in an atmosphere of favourable temperature and calm environment. All snakes without exception are delicate and it is, therefore, little wonder that so many snakes die when constantly exposed to so many hostile factors in such 'Living with Snakes' experiments. These self-styled herpetologists call themselves 'Friends of Snakes'. I am convinced that they are without any doubt the biggest and worst enemies of snakes. All they achieve is a lot of publicity and earn lacs of rupees in a very short time and what good have they done to the snake? What have they done for the highly endangered future of these poor reptiles? What have they contributed towards the conservation of these endangered species? What have they done to remove all the false beliefs of snakes from the minds of the majority of the people and enlighten them about the real facts concerning snakes? Nothing, one glaring answer to all these questions — Nothing!

Another young man from the South, through constant 'yagnas' like these in a number of places, earned over Rupees Seven Lacs as profit after accounting for all expenses and the tax he had to pay to the Municipal authorities at those places. And he has gone away to the Middle East to earn more! In his experiments, on an average 5 snakes died every day and spanning all his experiments at different places, over 130 snakes have laid down their lives in silent sacrifice. Another youth was not so lucky. He was bitten by a healthy cobra and was rushed to the hospital for treatment. There at the hospital it was found that the anti-venom injections on hand were past their validity date and thus impotent and useless in that hour of danger. The youth suddenly lost courage and though urgent efforts had been set in motion to get anti-venom within an hour, he, like any other ignorant villager, became psychologically totally defeated, and fear and shock ultimately ended his life. How can such a person call himself an expert? How can he educate others?

Just by catching snakes and keeping them, or maintaining them a person cannot become an expert or qualify as a herpetologist. If we go by that theory, then every snake charmer ('madari') we see on the road is a herpetologist! What nonsense! But I can say one thing in favour of these madaries — they are tough and they have guts. If they meet with an accident in their profession, they accept the bitter result with a smile and face it with courage. Our young, educated, experiment-crazed herpetologists are hypocrites — only posing as friends of snakes.

Regarding the latest show that was on at Baroda, the young hero was Parthasarathy of South India. He was bitten by a cobra during the show and was treated at the S.S.G Hospital and resumed his feat. The

newspapers sang praise for his courage in block letters "COBRA BITE DOES NOT STOP HIM!" Why did the cobra bite him? Because he mishandled it while showing it to people.

The experiment of living with snakes is aimed at highlighting the fact that snakes will not or do not harm or bite unless they have been harmed, provoked or mishandled. So the moment you mishandle the snake and provoke it to bite in self-defence you whole purpose is defeated. You yourself have not allowed the snake to leave you alone. After a cobra bite you resume the feat — here you earn great praise as a hero, a dare devil with boundless courage! Getting bitten by a snake is no act of heroism or bravery. It clearly indicates the carelessness and inefficiency of the handler! He is not an expert at all. In reality, he is only stupid and foolhardy likely to meet violent death any time luck runs out.

The glass cabin in which these experiments are performed is fairly high with sufficient room for the snakes to creep and hide along the walls. The constant disturbance by visitors and exposure to strong lighting keeps them absolutely still and inactive due to uneasiness and fright. The herpetologist wears thick clothing, protective shoes, has a snake stick and an assistant. So where is the bravery? He is not really exposed to any danger.

Nileem Khaire's 72-hour feat was vigilantly supervised by the famous snake expert from Calcutta, Dr. Dipak Mitra, Director of the Calcutta Snake Park. Dr. Mitra, a Ph.D. in Zoology and Master of Toxicology which is the study of venom, has 29 years of practical experience of all types of snakes and he also manufactures anti-venom. With Dr. Mitra looking after his safety, where was the ques-

tion of a display of courage or bravery involved? Conceding that Khaire did carry out a remarkable feat to prove that snakes do not harm or attack without provocation, what is the purpose behind the alarming number of young South Indians conducting such feats one after another? When Khaire has proved it once, what is the sense in every Tom, Dick and Harry performing the same thing over and over again?

If there was really anything beneficial to the snakes and their future in such experiments, then I am sure that celebrated experts like Dr. Romulus Whitaker, Dr. Harry Miller and Dr. Dipak Mitra would have themselves conducted such projects. They are the real experts and true friends and protectors of snakes. Another well-known toxicologist and authority on snakes, Dr. P.J. Deoras of the Haffkine Institute has always been strongly opposed to such experiments.

As per an article in the "Jansatta" (26.11.1981) two jeeps have been placed at the disposal of a herpetologist performing at Nadiad who daily goes out to catch snakes from nearby areas and is so skilled that he caught as many as 350 snakes in about 3 days. This intensive snake hunting is proof enough that the herpetologist needs a large reserve supply of snakes to replace the many that die in his experiment. Snakes are protected species and come under the Wild Life Act. How has the Forest Department allowed these people to catch so many snakes without a licence? And on what grounds have they been permitted? And by whom?

If Dr. Romulus Whitaker of the Madras Snake Park has to send a snake or any reptile to Dr. Reuben David at the Ahmedabad Zoo, then both of them are required by rules to obtain permission to do so. When such celebrated conservationists abide by this dis-

cipline, how can the Forest Department sit quiet when these herpetologists bring hundreds of snakes from their states and also catch hundred in Gujarat? The Government should give this their very special attention and take urgent action to stop this robbery and loot of our wild life, in addition to the prevailing exploitation.

These are the true facts about snakes and the true purpose behind these experiments is making a fast buck.

These 'yagnas' should be banned forthright throughout India. The Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have already banned these 'yagnas' and a Dr. Tam Namby was promptly stopped by the police in a Kerala town and instructed to close down immediately. I salute the Governments of these two states for their understanding and dedication towards conservation. I further appeal to the religious-minded and peace-loving people of India not to be led away and impressed by these 'yagnas'. The wildlife of India is the treasured and proud property of all of us and we must not allow it to be harassed, tortured and exploited.

Snake 'yagnas' are 'hinsa' to the poor snakes and we cannot allow such cruelty to be perpetrated in the Buddha's, Mahavir's and Mahatma Gandhi's own home where they practiced and propagated 'ahinsa' with courage, love and truth which has no parallel in the world.


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

EXPORT OF BANNED REPTILE SKINS

by Nirmal Ghosh

There is obviously something wrong when customs and police records show the seizure of about Rs.60,00,000 worth of snakeskins in August 1979 in Calcutta, mostly at the airport. There was something wrong when seven packages of snakeskin worth around Rs.9,00,000 were fished out of the sea by Customs Officers off Bombay in April 1978. There is something wrong when UK records show the import of 263,412 yellow monitor skins from India in 1976, and American records show the import of 62,864 raw reptile skins in 1977.

There is something wrong because the export of yellow monitor skins was banned by India in 1976. And Indian records show no reptile skin exports at all to America in 1977. In fact the export of all commercially valuable reptile skins was banned in 1976, and a total ban was imposed in 1979. Yet in the year 1976-77, Rs.37,136,226 worth of skins were 'exported' from India. In 1977-78, Rs.12,272,097 worth were 'exported'.

The packets that were retrieved from the sea off Bombay had been dumped overboard by a dhow as it was leaving for the Gulf. The dhow route has always been notorious for smuggling: usually gold comes in, and a large proportion of outgoing cargo is reptile skins. The skins are supplied by South Indian tanneries, which make a roaring business — one tannery used to process 9000 skins a day, which was reduced to 3000 a day in 1970! Skins need a certain amount of cleaning and curing before export, and snakeskins need to be chemically treated. This is an easy source of revenue for several tanneries, even as an illegal side-business.

The snakeskins originate at the hands of traditional snake-catching tribes like the Irulas of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. A skillful trapper may catch up to five big snakes over a day's work in a good area. These hunters have a close knowledge of the species they hunt, and are expert at tracking snakes and digging them out of their holes.

The two most important species are the rat snake or Dhaman (*Ptyas Mucosus*) and the Cobra (*Naja naja*). The Varanus species of monitors, especially four in particular, are also widely hunted and smuggled. The smuggling of crocodile skins is rare, simply because there are not enough crocodiles. And that is thanks to the hunters and smugglers themselves!

A snake-catcher is paid about Rs.7 for a 4½ inch wide rat snake skin, Rs.9 for a 5 inch skin, Rs.15 for a 6 inch skin, and Rs.17 for a 6½ inch skin. Compare this to the price of rat snake skin in Singapore in mid-1980: US\$3. The price in France was \$2-4, and in England \$3-5. In June 1981, these prices were all 50 per cent higher than last year. So the profits involved are phenomenal when one thinks in terms of kilogrammes of snake-skin!

The killing of reptiles and subsequent commercial transfer of any reptile product without a licence is prohibited in theory. This was done by the 1977 Amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act. At that time there were naturally some dealers with left-over stocks, and these were allowed to trade within the country for as long as their stocks lasted. This immediately provided an excuse for

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both legal and illegal dealers alike to enter the market in a haphazard, uncontrolled and clandestine fashion, making detection difficult. The internal trade in reptile skins is geared almost entirely towards export. Casual foreign tourists themselves buy most of the products, taking them out undetected.

And what is the effect on the snake population? To quote Whitaker (in 1978): The Indian python is now "locally extinct in many areas. Entire populations of rat snake have been wiped out in some localities where they were formerly abundant."

Most of these snakes are of great economic value as rodent destroyers. About 35 per cent of India's grain crop is destroyed annually by rodents. A single rat snake kills hundreds of rats and mice annually. But the smuggling trade will never cease while internal trade continues unchecked. Lack of implementation of laws and projects has always been the bane of this country. It is amazing to note that once banned reptile skin products are smuggled out of the country, they can be legally imported into many countries without documents from the country of origin! All this may sound like bad logic, but that's the way it is.

Courtesy: **Onlooker**



Nailed Snake being Skinned Alive.

INDIAN TRADE IN REPTILE SKINS

by Tim Inskipp

Recommendations

1. Urge the Government of India to:

- (i) ban the internal trade in skins and products. The existing stocks held by dealers could be taken over by organizations such as the State Trading Corporations. Alternatively the export ban could be lifted for registered stocks with a stipulation that dealers must reduce their stocks by at least 25 per cent a year, thus ending all trade within 4 or 5 years;
- (ii) improve enforcement of legislation in India to control illegal killing and selling products;
- (iii) provide greater publicity to the details of Indian export controls for the benefit of foreign tourists;
- (iv) instigate Customs checks for reptile skins in commercial consignments and for products exported by tourists;

(v) encourage education of the people of India (especially the tribals involved in catching snakes) in the need for conservation of reptiles;

(vi) propose the Rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) and the Asiatic cobra, (*Naja naja*) for addition to CITES Appendix II to stimulate international enforcement of their export ban.

2. Urge the Government of Japan to withdraw their reservations under Article XXIII of CITES relating to the three Indian species of monitors *Varanus bengalensis*, *V. flavescens*, *V. griseus*.

3. Encourage studies on the population status of commercially important reptiles with a view to formulating management plans for controlled exploitation of venoms and skins.

Courtesy: I.U.C.N.
Conservation Monitoring Centre

Crocodile being Skinned —
to be Later Converted into
Handbags, Belts,
Wallets, & Footwear.



COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

THE TYRANNY OF FASHION

by Jaya Singh

In the civilization of mediaeval Europe, fur was emphatically a luxury. As such its use was forbidden by the church to monks and to all but the highest ecclesiastics, while among the laity it was carefully regulated, by frequent and severe sumptuary laws. None but those of royal blood were allowed to wear certain furs, and in general a man's social status could be judged by the amount, nature and quality of the fur he wore.

Fur and leather remain status symbols and the poor animals suffer for this craze of ours. The sea mammals are also among them, the whales and seals are two such victims.

WHALES: During the 19th Century uncontrolled whaling in the North Atlantic almost exterminated the whales there and drove whalers to the southern oceans. Steam superseded sail and in the early 20th Century factoryships, with enormous carrying capacity and with subsidiary small fast ships for catching whales, began to replace shore whaling stations. It was obvious that, unless conservation replaced uncontrolled exploitation, the whaling industry every where was doomed. In 1946 the "International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling" was signed. The convention, operated by the "International Whaling Commission", governs the industry by restricting the kinds, sizes and quantities of whales which may be taken, imposing closed areas and deciding upon the length of the whaling season. Inspectors accompany factory ships, catches are signalled weekly to the Whaling Bureau at Sandefjord in Norway. When the total catch fixed for the season is reached, the bureau signals that killing is to stop.

SEALS: The story of the destruction of the fur seals is similar to that of the whales. In 1821 and 1822, for instance, 3,20,000 skins of southern fur seal were taken from along the southshed land Island. Young and old, males and females were killed indiscriminately. There are tales of ships reaching port laden with stinking skins which had to be shovelled overboard. By the mid-1950s the southern fur seal was just beginning to recover from this mass destruction.

A closely related animal, the northern fur seal, which breeds on the pribil of Islands in the North Pacific, nearly shared the southern fur seals fate. By 1911, the population of perhaps 3,000,000 had been reduced to 130,000. Then an agreement was reached between Japan, the United States and Great Britain (for Canada) which resulted in the preservation of the northern fur seal, and its numbers began to approach their former lever.

Once the will to preserve was present, the breeding habits of this seal made conservation comparatively easy. The northern fur seal is polygamous, the huge male beachmasters securing a harem of females as these arrive on the beaches from their winter wanderings. There is a large surplus of young males from which a definite percentage of the three year olds are taken for man's needs.

Whaling and sealing are two instances where man has seen the value of wild-life preservation and nations have combined to make it effective. In both cases the purpose was commercial and in neither was action taken until it was almost too late.

PENALISING ANIMALS FOR OUR INDULGENCES

by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan

"Experimenting on animals will one day be judged as a crime", said Leonardo da Vinci. His prediction seems even more remote from realisation 500 years on than it did when he made it! All that has changed is the enlargement of our capacity to inflict death, and the extension of our ingenuity in finding ways to do so. Now we kill animals by the million instead of by the hundred — five million a year in Britain, 75 million a year in America — but our hypocrisy remains intact. We do it, we say, for the good of mankind.

Medical research and scientific testing are the respectable fronts behind which our conscience shelters, but even if we accept that such ends are adequate reasons for killing and mutilating at least 20 animals a second, every day and night, all over the world, there are still the repetitive, the trivial, the needless academic exercises, the 'safety' testing of frivolous products and unnecessary drugs to be justified.

It is estimated that almost 2,000 new chemical products are put on to the world market each year and that about 150,000 different medicines are obtainable, yet according to the World Health Organisation, all known diseases could be treated with 200 of these substances. Animals are sacrificed in laboratories in the development and testing of new drugs to provide us with a reassuring, often illusory facade of safety, yet one Nobel Prize-winning scientist has estimated that 30 per cent of all ailments are now caused by medicines.

No one should ever deny the achievements of medicine, the conquest and control of polio and smallpox, the development of insulin, but medical research can no longer claim truthfully to be for the sole benefit of mankind. In the last 20 years, Russian scientists have produced a two headed dog and an American surgeon has performed head swaps on monkeys, isolated their brains.

The complete abolition of animal experiments may be many years away, but there are faint signs that our moral perceptions are slowly stirring themselves in the wake of rapid largely amoral, technological advance. As a first sign of our concern, we should eliminate immediately the use of animals in the testing of military weapons or in radiation experiments.

In no circumstances should animals be made the first victims of World War III. Monkeys should not be experimentally blinded by laser beams or subjected to severe electric charges in behavioural 'training' as allegedly carried out at an American Air Force base in Texas and reported in the journal of National Anti-Vivisection Society in London.

A legally enforceable and should be put to the sacrifice and torture of thousands of animals in the interest of vanity. The use of animals to test the beauty products demanded by a society that has stigmatised the concept of growing old should be outlawed. The great majority of new cosmetics that flood the world's markets every year are often, according to dermatologists, less effective than many cheaper substances already on the market that do not need to be tested on animals.

We should not penalise animals for our indulgence in drink and tobacco by exploiting them to find ways of helping us to avoid the consequences. It is a pity we have not developed at least some of the will power said to be displayed by hamsters in research laboratories that stop breathing deliberately and commit suicide rather than inhale the tobacco fumes administered to them by force.

Thousands of animals could be saved if we curbed the tremendous wastage caused by the many needlessly repetitive experiments, especially in universities. The University of Geneva alone uses 45,000 animals every year. It is here we should seek to influence the thinking of future scientists to a more sensitive and humane respect for animal life.

One of the most hopeful routes diminishing the use of animals in research is by the use of alternatives like cell tissue, organ cultures, computer aids, and assay techniques. Apart from being less cruel, alternatives are potentially more reliable and relatively inexpensive, and would help to end the distasteful traffic in animals that has grown round their use in laboratories — the theft of household pets, the snaring and capturing of rare species to the point of extinction: science must bear a degree of the responsibility for the fact that there are now only about 30,000 wild chimpanzees left in the whole of Africa.

Next time you rub soap in your eye or the dentist drills a little too close to the nerve, try to imagine an animal's suffering and think how you can help their cause. Avoid beauty products that have been tested on animals. There are plenty of natural alternatives and firms that supply them. Parents should instil their children with a new respect for life, human and animals. Universities should prohibit experiments on animals for teaching purposes. You should canvass your MP or political party to bring about a change in the law.

Progressively, the use of alternatives should be made mandatory but until then national legislation could be encourage to impose stricter regulations and heavier punishments for breaking them.

The philosophy behind vivisection, the sacrifice of creatures we regard as 'inferior' beings, differs little from that behind the concentration camp or the slave trade. "As long as man continues to be the ruthless destroyer of lower living beings, he will never know health or peace", wrote Pythagoras. For as long as men massacre animals they will kill each other. Indeed, he who sows the seed of murder and pain cannot reap joy and love.

Courtesy: **THE OBSERVER**, London

24TH APRIL — WORLD DAY FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS

Priya Singh

Behind the super success story of many a multinational cosmetic firm lies a background of acute suffering and protracted abuse few would care to admit. The postulates of the philosophy of Vivisection, every year certify the gruesome predicament of thousands of animals and warrant the death of more. Somewhat a controversy, Vivisection recognises mans intellectual capabilities and rationality a basis for inflicted torture on "lesser" beings and yet serves a flagrant violation of that very intellect!

The International Association Against Painful Experimentation on Animals has named April 24th as World Day for laboratory animals. An occasion which commemorates both the tenth anniversary of the founder of the association and the birthday of its first patron, Air Chief Marshall, Lord Dowding. The escalation of support for this commemorative day will be a stark reminder to ALL scientists and cosmetic manufacturers who employ animals as "laboratory tools" that deliberately inflicted pain cannot be tolerated in a civilised society.

When the closed doors of a testing laboratory occasionally yield to the persistant demands of anti-vivisectionists and dreaded public inspection the findings are an eye-opener. Traversing the clinical corridors of these 'testing laboratories' then assumes a nightmarish journey, reinforced by the incredulous sights. With a marked destination of inevitable death, for the animals-the journey holds no suspense!



Preparatory Scraping of Rabbit Skin for "Irritancy Test"

The body of a monkey, immobilised, its bare, exposed raw brain jarred by current transmitted by electrodes, its body racked by severe shock, teeth barred in a perpetual snarl. Eventually struggling will give way to frustrated self mutilation. Primate experiments include infliction of radiation, not only to determine the effect of ionising radiation on performance, but also used to assess the effects of T.A.B. a possible nerve gas antidote, on behaviour. T.A.B. a mixture of T.M.B. atropine and benactozine itself produces severs psychological effects. Neutron torture, deliberately induced syphilis, monkeys trained to discriminate visually and as a pre-requisite had their brains sucked our, are but a few particulars in a list that would otherwise stretch from here to eternity.

Kittens undergo a different ordeal when after a period of sight deprivation they never fully recover their sight and sexual performance is impaired for life.

Not restricted to the realm of scientific and medicinal research the annals of Vivisection propose yet another extravagant use of animal life. A global figure, it has been estimated that every year over a million die in the testing of cosmetics and vanity products.

Rather a heavy price for those "blissfully ignorant" unconcerned, acclaimed mistresses of perrenial youth whose beauty rituals ensure the rising sale of these animal tested, animal made cosmetics.

In a wave of protest and incensed sentiments these animal tests have been worded "Immoral and absolutely absurd." Standard procedures used to test cosmetics are skin toxicity, eye irritation and ingestion.

Skin irritancy tests permit the use of guinea pigs. Test substances are applied to the exposed skin of the immobilised animals. As a preparatory measure hair, fur, and even layers of skin are removed. The use of anaesthetics considered a potential waste! Chemical burns are a common outcome. Guinea pigs are frequently used for testing astringent preparations such as after shaves. This procedure is known as the Draize patch test.

Rabbits, their eyes held open by metal clamps while concentrated shampoo is gradually trickled into a terrified glassy wide gaze is a regular feature in many a research laboratory. Rabbits incidentally are favoured for this particular test because they do not have tear ducts and are therefore unable to

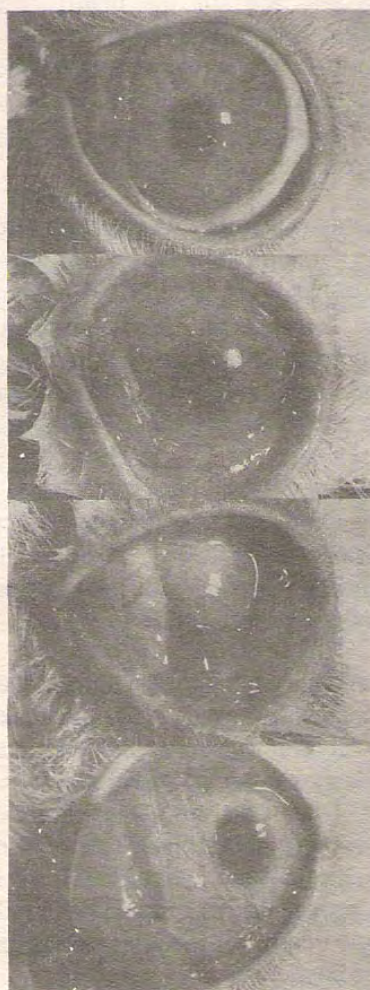
flush out from their eyes the test solution. The testing for eye toxicity has aroused very strong feeling. Everyone knows the sensitivity of his own eye. Any eye irritant can be extremely painful, and to do this purposely on animal seems barbarous.

The internal organs of several animals have been successfully ruptured by "force feeling" A commonplace procedure when testing lipsticks, hair dyes, face powder and other make-up preparations. Vast quantities of testing materials are forced down the gullets

"Draize Test" Shampoo Being Trickled into the Rabbits Open Eye.



"Draize Test" Gradual destroyal of the Cornea. →



of animals. The LD 50 test is designed to establish how much of a given substance constitutes a lethal dose for 50% of the animals in the experiment. Before the LD 50 test is started, scientists experiment on different doses with individual animals. Thereby establishing a safe and lethal dose!

Common symptoms of these often wasteful, repetitive tests include paralysis, convulsions, diarrhoea, vomiting, tremors. There already exists thousands of beautifying preparations produced from pre-tested substances, also a wide range of preparations containing no controversial animal substance or are animal tested.

With measured aplomb, plans are made, a diversity of products launched, the safety of the consumer vouched for — by subhuman conditioned reactions on timid animals.

Vivisection

by J.O. Salmond

Tortured.
Twitching.
Lonely and
afraid.

Caged.
Unloved.
Killed
for a Beauty Aid.

CLARIFYING REPTILE MYTHS:

1. Snakes do not have ears and so it is not true that cobras "dance" to music; they sway with the movement of the snake charmer's flute.
2. There is no snake with two heads.
3. Snakes do not take revenge but killing a snake might attract others to the spot by the smell of the dead one's musk.
4. There is no venomous lizard in India; only in the U.S. and Mexico.
5. Snakes do not drink milk.
6. There is no snake with a light or jewel in its head, and no snake that grows a moustache or any other hair.
7. No reptile can sting and none have poison in the tail.
8. Cobras never mate with any but their own species and will enter water just like any other species.

WHAT PRICE MINK?

by Ruth Harrison

Have you ever worn a mink coat? I have, a very long time ago. It was pressed on me by a thoughtful friend as I had to brave a snowstorm, and it was wonderfully light and soft and warm. Beautiful too, for the mink is a very beautiful animal, about two feet long. "They have no bones, only muscle," a farm worker told me, and the sinuous, acrobatic movements of their long, sleek and graceful bodies do give this impression.

Along with the weasel, marten, otter, shunk and wolverine, the mink belongs to a family of mammals called Mustelidae. In the wild they were originally to be found in eastern Europe, north America and eastern Asia, but owing to ceaseless trapping wild mink are becoming rare and may in time even become extinct.

One of its principal characteristics in the wild is that it is an amphibious animal, with webbed feet, living by streams and lakes. It swims powerfully and easily and has been known to catch a trout half its own size. Besides fish and molluscs, it eats berries and fruit, beetles, rodents, frogs and other small animals and birds, attacking the head or neck of its prey and eating first its brain and then the contents of its stomach. It often kills just for the joy of killing.

It is a solitary creature, rejecting companionship, allowing even the male to come near it only at mating time and rejecting him immediately after — quite rightly as he will kill the young if not kept away from them. She rears her young by herself in a nest in the river bank taken over from some other animal. On ranches, or mink farms, cages have to be completely separate from each other to prevent fighting between the wires.

It is a shy animal, difficult to tame, but it is also intensely curious and visitors to the farm are watched closely.

The Hudson Bay Company got a Charter from Charles II to trap wild mink, but mink farms are a twentieth century development. The most valuable mink, furwise, were in Canada and America. Then in the twenties, ranches were started in Scandinavia and North Germany, and in 1930 in the British Isles. Here they passed almost unnoticed and by 1939 were well established with a steady 4,000 to 5,000 pelts a year coming from a handful of producers who reaped a good profit from them. The same story as in other intensive methods. During the war years the trade almost came to a standstill because feeding stuffs were difficult to get, but it is now thriving again.

Mink farms are usually sited well away from other habitations, partly because the mink shares the unpleasant odour of the skunk, and partly because during the breeding season they must be kept as quiet as possible. They are built near to large towns, fish markets or fish docks so as to ensure adequate supplies of offal from slaughter-houses and fishmongers.

From a distance the intensive mink farm looks like any another intensive farm. Rows of long-span-roofed buildings, opened sided, gangways running between single tier rows of separate cages each about 3 to 4 feet long and 1 to 1½ feet square, with a nesting box at one end, and made of 15 gauge 1" mesh wire-netting. Each cage holds one mink — it is probably fortunate for the mink that they will not tolerate company!

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

As in other forms of intensive farming, the breeding stock tend to be given more space since exercise is considered essential to health, whereas "pelters" will fatten more quickly in a smaller cage with less exercise (we have heard this one before, too), thereby producing a larger pelt.

I was reminded forcibly of Professor Thorpe's mention in the Brambell Report of intense emotional disturbances arising from suppression of inherited behaviour patterns giving rise to movements which are painful to see, the "compulsive pacing movements, often involving quite abnormal postures and actions, sometimes seen in zoos or circus animals long confined in cages which are too small." These and other fur animals are only covered by the 1911 Act and should be brought under the protection of the new Farm Animals' Act.

Their food is only made into a mash and blobbed onto the top of the cage once a day, from where the mink pulls it in pieces through the wire, taking it into the nesting box to eat. Watering is automatic through nipple drinkers.

Several thousand mink are kept on one farm, usually of many different colours. They are very gentle to look at, especially appealing when they are curled up, like a cat, in a tight little ball fast asleep — or with one eye open. But they have very sharp teeth, which they use readily, and fingers are best kept away from them unless covered by strong leather gloves. Unsuspecting birds alighting on their cages often lose a leg before escaping again.

During the breeding season the female mink must be kept very quiet. If unduly disturbed before the litter is born she will abort it, if after they are born, eat them. She has to be kept out of sight and sound of the disturbing male at this time too. The litter is

born in April, and even cleaning out is not done for six weeks after. She has only one litter a year, the average litter size being 5 or 6. Curiously enough the silverblu only has two in a litter — hence the higher value of the fur. The litter is kept with her until weaning and then she is moved to another cage. At thirteen weeks they are fully mature.

Standard dark brown, or natural mink, was the mink to rear until the war and soon after. Colours were considered too risky. A coat takes between 60 and 90 pelts which must all be the same colour. In the forties, however, mutation mink were developed in the States and these are now popular in many colours. There are pastel, silverblu, white platinum and many other colours. Next year the fashionable colour, developed in Sweden, will be white with streaky black markings. Pelts are sold initially to the Hudson Bay Company who then sell them to buyers. This company not only takes the untreated pelts from producers, but also gives them advice on which colours to mate for the following year to meet fashion demands.

A female mink is kept through three or four matings (or years), and the male for five years. They are disposed off after this as their teeth go bad. Each year the best males, with the best colours, are kept for breeding and the rest of the males, conforming to the colours of the year, fattened for pelts. The mink has double fur, a dense underfur and the firm top, guardfur. They shed their fur twice a year and have to be killed in November or December just as their second fur is at its prime and before the guardfur grows too long. Killing can be in an airtight gas chamber, either by carbon monoxide or quick-action gas, or by electrocution, or in a nitrogen chamber, by cyanide or by simply breaking their necks (which is only possible with females).

When mink escape from farms traps have to be set to recapture them. These follow the pattern in the wild and are set in river banks where the mink would be likely to go. The traps are cages at the far end of which food is put as bait. As the mink treads over a device in the cage the door drops behind it and it is trapped. It is obviously of some importance to the trappers that the mink remains undamaged, especially as wild mink

are often introduced into a farm to revitalise the blood of the stock or to develop new colours. Producers can pay as much as forty-five guineas for a pair of breeding stock, but then they get back between six and fifteen guineas for each pelt.

"Does your wife long for a mink coat?" I asked the farm worker. "No she doesn't want one at all", he replied with conviction. Neither do I.

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Dated 31st March, 1982

Sd./- Diana Ratnagar
Signature of Publisher

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

LIFE ON THE FUR FARM

We are today, too often far removed from the source of many of the items we take for granted in our daily lives. For example: How many people stop to really think about where the fur garment in the furrier's window came from?

Millions of animals are trapped and slaughtered for the fur trade every year. Many millions more are bred in captivity and slaughtered after spending their short lives in cramped cages on the factory farm. We do not need the animal's skin to provide a barrier against the cold as primitive man once did. The creatures are killed solely for commercial gain and our vanity. A lame excuse for the taking of millions of lives.

Opposition to fur farms has increased over recent years. The book "Facts about Furs" by Greta Nilsson (Animal Welfare Institute) has listed several points raised by animal welfare groups.

- (1) The killing of animals on fur farms is often inhumane. Methods of killing are largely unregulated.
- (2) Many species used are highly strung, active and unsuited to captivity in small cages (fox and mink). Compulsive pacing movements self-mutilation and neurotic behaviour are found amongst ranched animals.
- (3) The industry is highly secretive about methods of killing, mortality and disease rates and other information which would be critical to ascertaining the humane-ness of fur ranching.

Fox -- Specially Bred & Confined to be Killed for its Fur.





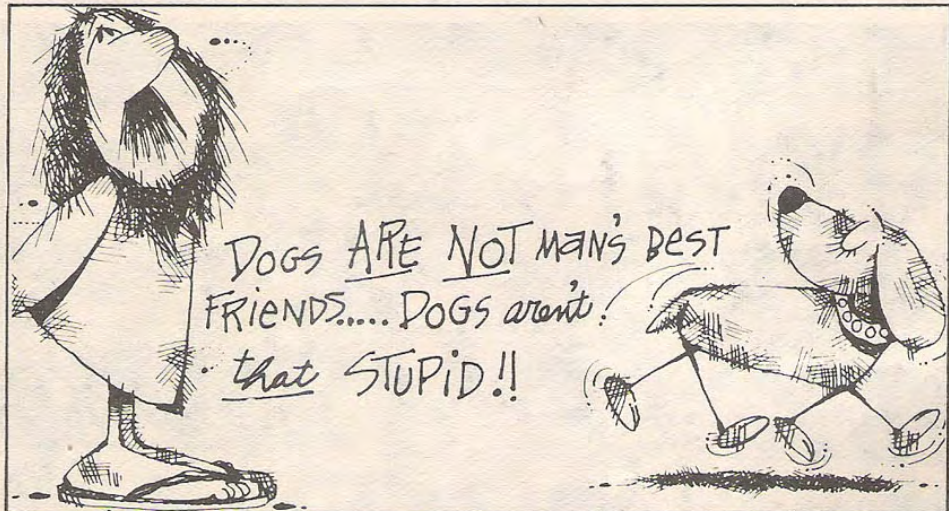
Mink Suffocated to Death in Coffee Jars.

just another coat. A visit there there during killing time is like a peep into an animal Auschwitz.

The mink live in small cages and just before being skinned they are forced into wooden chambers which have cotton-wool inside. This is soaked in chloroform and, if there was enough air inside the chambers, the mink would merely be put gently to sleep. But the chambers I examined were air-tight, so the mink gasp and splutter before they die from suffocation. After seven minutes in the chambers the mink are taken out and have their heads rammed into coffee jars containing chloroform for three minutes.....this makes sure they are dead.....

An article in the "Sunday People" (10/10/76) by Fred Harrison, described an English mink farm at killing time..... "not a pretty sight and far removed from the plush fur salons where 60 of these once bright-eyed, bushy-tailed creatures are regarded as

This form of slaughter is chosen because it is fast, cheap and it keeps the silken pelts intact.



MASCARA IN THE EYE OF A STORM OVER ANIMAL TESTS

How carefully do you think about what you put on your face? Is it only the colour of the eye shadow, or the packaging of the moisturiser that worries you? Or are you one of an ever-growing number of women turning away from the massed ranks of bottles in the local beauty parlour and asking for cosmetics produced without cruelty to animals?

Each year, hundreds of thousands of animals are used to test the shampoos, soaps, eye make-up and face creams we take for granted.

They have long been at the centre of a storm of controversy between people worried that banning animal testing could endanger the health of humans, and militant antivivisectionists who put the lives of animals before looking good.

Most women fall between the two stools. Few people want to inflict pain and suffering on dogs, rabbits, monkeys, cats and guinea pigs, but not many think about testing beyond trying colours on the backs of their hands.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recommends just five firms as producing cosmetics without testing on animals. They are Beauty Without Cruelty, Dorothy Gray, Innoxia, Leichler, and Rimmel. Of those, only Beauty Without Cruelty guarantees that the products do not contain ingredients obtained "cruelly" from animals.

Four years ago the list was three times as long, before the R.S.P.C.A. found out that many firms who did not carry out testing on

animals sent products to outside laboratories which did.

Beauty Without Cruelty Yorkshire branch leader Ms. Mollie Townend believes the only way to find out which cosmetics are safe to use is to write to individual manufacturers.

She said: "Often part of a range is free from animal testing, but one or two products are not. The only way to be really sure is to check with each manufacturer."

Beauty Without Cruelty is campaigning for a change in the law to stop all testing on animals. We believe there are alternatives — our products are tested on humans, and we know they are safe because they are made of ingredients that can be eaten.

"I am sure that if more women knew about the tests that they carried out, and the suffering that animals are put through just for their vanity, they would boycott manufacturers that use them."

All cosmetics produced and sold in France are tested on animals. Firms like Yves Rocher which aim to produce make-up without cruelty to animals, cannot avoid having items tested in Government laboratories and on animals. These rules have led to at least one firm — Rimmel — to withdraw from the French market.

Many health food shops carry out their own research into which cosmetics are made and tested without harm to animals and refuse to stock others.

"I have been surprised at the lack of response for these alternative cosmetics. I'm sure it is because people here just don't think about what happens to cosmetics before they reach the shops."

**COMPASSIONATE FRIEND**

Ms. Townend has recently opened a Boutique in Leeds which sells a large range of make-up, face creams and shampoos, as well as fake furs and artificial leather goods.

She said: "More people are trying these cosmetics and finding them as good, if not better, than those using chemicals and synthetics. It is a myth that these are more expensive than brands you can buy elsewhere — I would put them in the middle price bracket, and I think they are well worth the money just to know they are made with natural ingredients."

Using only cosmetics produced without cruelty to animals has earned a "cranky" reputation, like vegetarianism or wholefoods. It is a very personal decision, but one which, when taken, leads to very strong feelings for and against.

All that either side of the controversy is asking from the public is that we think about the dilemma.

An extract taken from the "Wetherby News"

NEWSPICK

Reader's Digest, November 1981

NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF MEDICINE

NO, THEY DON'T SHOOT HORSES

When a horse breaks a leg, they shoot it, don't they? Whoa! Not these days.

At the Tufts-New England Veterinary Medical Centre's animal clinic, which began accepting patients in January, doctors are using screws, metal plates and carbon fibers to treat horses with serious leg injuries. "We do two or three fractures a week, usually sports injuries," says Dr. Gustave E. Fackelman, professor of surgery at the clinic and one of the nation's foremost equine orthopedic doctors. Fackelman has been a pioneer in internal fixation—a technique, refined in the last few years, that has prolonged the careers of many thoroughbreds. (A horse named Peat Moss, for example, has run 22 races and won close to \$300,000 since undergoing the operation.) "Before that, the fracture might heal, but the appendage might not function as it used to," Fackelman says.

"You salvaged the horse, but not the athlete."

Operating on a horse is no easy matter. First, the animal is given a tranquilizer, then injected with a muscle relaxant. After it slumps to the floor, it is anesthetized and wheeled into the operating room. Grabbing the horse by the legs, tail and neck, doctors roll it onto a padded table. A tube is inserted into the trachea to keep the throat passage open, and sometimes the horse is hooked up to a respirator. An anesthesiologist monitors blood pressure, heart rate and eye reflexes. A typical operation lasts one to two hours. Horses are normally back on their feet within 20 to 45 minutes. Four days later they can return home. After rehabilitation, often including swimming exercises, a racehorse can be back on the track within four months to a year.

— AP

OUR GET-TOGETHER IN NEW DELHI

By Sheela Dandekar

BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY (India Branch) has quite a few members in Delhi, "Parantu Delhi to bahot door hai" (but Delhi is very far away) — with the result that we had not been able to keep as close and personal a contact with our members as we would have liked to.

However, with the current signature campaign, there were quite a few important things to be done in the capital. One such important matter was to meet our Delhi associates.

BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY therefore arranged a get-together for members and friends on Friday, 5th March, 1982 at India International Centre, Lodhi Estate.

It gave us great pleasure to see the enthusiastic response. Almost everyone invited, attended the get-together. Amongst the invites were Members of Parliament, renowned social workers, senior officials from both the private and public sectors, industrialists, teachers, reoesentatives of religious institutions, etc.

The function commenced with the screening of our film "Ivory Poachers" which shows how elephants in Africa are killed by poachers inspite of the Government ban. It was heart-rending to see these magnificent creatures dying a slow, torturous death — all for their tusks.

After the film, Ms. Diana Ratnagar, Chairperson B.W.C. (India Branch) addressed the gathering, speaking of the organization in general and the signature campaign in particular.

Then followed the film, "What Price Beauty?" — which shows the cruelties inflicted on various animals in the name of 'vanity'.

For those who have had the opportunity of seeing these films, it need not be impressed how effective and eloquent they are. The audience was stunned into silent shock, the majority till then unaware of the cruelty inflicted in the process of manufacture of certain products. Needless to add the films served as eye-openers.

A plethora of questions followed. The audience wanted to know which cosmetics contained ingredients that had caused cruelty, pain or torture to God's creatures. People came forward to help B.W.C. and wanted to know how they could serve the cause; new members were enrolled, a few offers of donations were registered, and important and useful suggestions were received. A large number volunteered help in the signature campaign and many petitions were distributed.

Among the snacks served were sandwiches made from B.W.C. Ahinsa cheese which were greatly appreciated. The gathering was made aware of microbial rennet which is as good as calf rennet. One prominent MP showed keen interest in the project and we expect to get great help from him in future.

The get — together afforded an ideal opportunity for members to meet. Reducing anonymity members were able to establish personal contact with each other. A sense of belonging promoting the achievement of present and future B.W.C. objectives.

USE OF 'RENNET' IN THE PRODUCTION OF CHEESE

Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture

Rajya Sabha
Unstarred Question No. 2516

TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH MARCH, 1982

SHRI D. HEERACHAND.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that 'rennet', a vital ingredient in cheese making, is extracted from the stomach of two weeks old slaughtered calves and is being imported for the production of cheese in the country;
- (b) If so, the names of the manufacturers who are using imported 'animal rennet' for cheese making;
- (c) Whether it is also a fact that samples of imported 'microbial rennet' i.e., vegetarian in nature, has been tested in the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and also in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, and found the cheese made with microbial rennet acceptable and up to the mark as compared to that of animal rennet; and
- (d) If so, whether the Government proposes to impose a total ban on the import of animal rennet and in its place import much cheaper microbial vegetarian rennet for the production of cheese in the country and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

- (a) Yes, Sir,
- (b) According to available information, the following make use of imported rennet in cheese making:
 1. Kaira District Cooperative Milk Products Ltd., Anand, (Gujarat).
 2. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana).
 3. Dairy Science College, Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay (Maharashtra)
 4. Milk Foods, Bahadurgarh, Patiala (Punjab).
 5. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation, Lalpet, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).
 6. Asish Technical Services, New Delhi.
- (c) The National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, is conducting investigations on the use of imported microbial rennet in the manufacture of cheese and results will be known conclusively in one year's time. However, based upon preliminary observations, microbial rennets have a good potential for use in cheese making and a combination of animal rennet and microbial rennet (50:50) gives better results than microbial rennet alone.
- (d) Due to limited production of cheese and consequently a limited market for the microbial rennet which is proposed to be substituted for animal rennet, no manufacturer has so far come forward to take up its production on a commercial scale. The Government has accordingly recommended to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports that all imports of animal rennet should be substituted to the extent of 50% with microbial rennet, pending further investigation by research/commercial organisations.

The Minister of State in The Ministries of
Agri. & Rural Dev.

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND