



# COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

JOURNAL OF BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY INDIA

## COSMETIC TESTING



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# Beauty Without Cruelty

AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CHARITABLE TRUST FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS



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which causes no creature  
of land, sea or air,  
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Magazine edited by  
Ms. Diana Ratnagar

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by Ingram Pinn

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The front cover page of this issue depicts Cosmetic Testing. The message is so clearly brought out, isn't it?

On one hand, people are today demanding a ban on cosmetic, tobacco and alcohol experiments, a ban on the Draize eye irritancy test, a ban on the LD50 poisoning test, a ban on behavioural/psychological experiments as well as a ban on warfare experiments. And, on the other hand, there are others who due to vested interests justify the performing of these very experiments on innocent creatures. The animals widely used for such purposes are rabbits, mice, monkeys, pigs, dogs, cats, etc. Experiments on animals are not only carried out in Western countries (even though wide anti-publicity has erupted in these places), in India, for example, the National Institute for Nutrition, Hyderabad, supplies rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits and some monkeys to educational institutions including Government laboratories, medical colleges and schools. These animals undergo intense torture and suffering.

As if this were not enough, the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, has now commissioned a Rs.200 million Primate Centre which has started breeding baboons for medical research.

One wonders how far man can go in his exploitation of animal species. In West Germany calves have been injected with hormones so that their growth is boosted up by 50%. In America cancer researchers have implanted deer antler tissues into mice and are studying these antlered rodents.

Fortunately, on the other side, there is some good news: the Duke University's Medical Center in North Carolina, U.S.A., has created a computerised system which could spare millions of laboratory animals from suffering and death and make costly animal research obsolete. The new system called National Biomedical Simulation Resource (N.B.S.R.) is being developed with a \$2.4million federal grant from the National Institutes of Health.

How often we hear it said: "for the good

## INFORMATION & ACTION


of animals" when actually it is not that way. This issue of "Compassionate Friend" brings out that keeping animals in captivity and even going to the extent of trying to get them "adopted" for huge sums of money is certainly not for the good of the animals. The mere fact that a wild animal is imprisoned for life, makes it a cruelty.

Recently, the newspapers carried some shocking information about two American veterinarians who in a "rare feat" collected semen from six Asiatic lions at the Shakkarbagh Zoo in Junagadh for the purpose of artificial insemination of African lions at Brooklyn Zoo in the U.S. Under the technique the lion was put in a "squeeze cage" and sedated after which a low voltage stimulus was applied by placing an electrode in the rectum of the animal. Do the industrialists who donate large sums of money for purchasing wild animals to be kept in Zoos realise what they are actually subscribing to? They are certainly furthering animal exploitation. And let us not for a moment forget the numerous deaths under mysterious conditions, often hushed up by the authorities, which occur ever so often in Zoos all over India.

The philosophy of keeping animals in captivity seems to have three claims: to promote education, conservation and research. A group of nine Veterinary surgeons met the representatives of Zoo Check in London to discuss this and the general feeling was that most Zoos do not really fulfil these roles and their continued existence is open to question. Conditions in Zoos all over the world need to be improved, but only as a step towards phasing them out.

I have received encouraging letters from some of our readers expressing their views on "Compassionate Friend". The most significant was a message from H.H. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan who being interested in the problems facing animals, finds our magazine excellent.

**Diana Ratnagar**  
Chairperson

  
**COMPASSIONATE FRIEND**

# PRISONS FOR ANIMALS

**RUARC GAHAN**

The July/August issue of "The Vegetarian" carried an article about zoos. Zoos, wrote Brian Burnett (defending them) allow people "to see, hear and smell a wide variety of creatures...". But watch the zoo visitors: dads are in the beer tent, kids canoeing on the pond if they aren't gawking vacantly at the animals, or teasing them, or laughing at them, or complaining because the nocturnal animals are hiding.

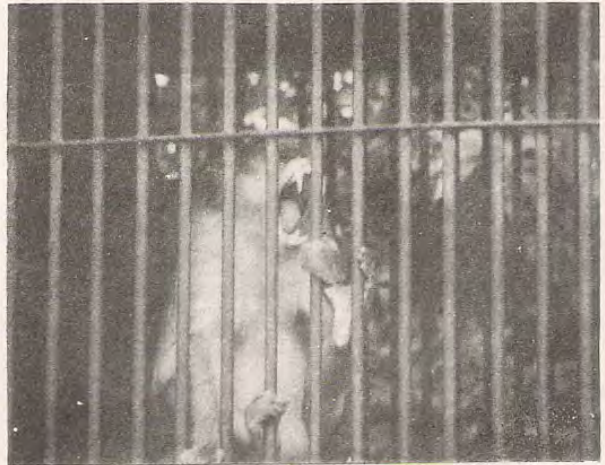
"Zoos can help people to appreciate that they (animals) have personalities, needs and rights." But the personalities of zoo animals are warped by life sentences of imprisonment; their needs, such as the need for interaction with members of their own and other species in a natural environment, are unsatisfied; their rights, such as the right to liberty and freedom from exploitation, are denied. (Zoos, in reality, help to reinforce people's convenient belief that animals have no rights at all.)

"It seems wrong," says Brian Burnett, "to let any species die out completely." (Does it indeed?) Endangered species "can be brought into the safety of a collection" (a collection! — as if living creatures were objects like coins or vintage cars) "and bred until such time that some individuals can be returned to the wild" — rarely successful, as the native habitat may have disappeared for good, or captive-bred animals may not be able to survive in it.


And so it goes on, until we reach the astonishing argument that dolphinarium, though causing considerable suffering, may have contributed to the anti-whaling feeling. No doubt Belsen contributed to the anti-Nazi feeling! Finally, although "collections of wild animals will always involve a certain amount of unpleasantness", conditions in dolphinarium are improving, and "the case against them will become weaker and weaker".

Stefan Ormrod (chief wildlife officer, RSPCA) had a thoughtful article in "Flesh

and Blood", issue 7. He asked two questions: should zoos exist? and, do zoos cause suffering? The first question is an animal rights one: should we assume the **right** to have captive animals just because we **can**? Stefan Ormrod thinks this is "merely a matter of opinion" "Merely" seems inappropriate: it **is** a matter of opinion, but of the same order of importance as questions like "should we keep slaves?" To assert otherwise is to prejudge the whole issue of man's place in nature; to take the view that we **have** the right to confine and exhibit animals is to adopt a blatantly anthropocentric and speciesist position — one which I find logically indefensible and morally repugnant.



Do zoos cause suffering? Of course they do — witness the obvious mental and physical deprivation to which the animals are necessarily subjected even in "good" zoos (a small minority, by the way). The argument that zoo animals are lucky animals because they are (in good zoos) guaranteed food, shelter and safety from predation is also used to defend battery cages, just as the argument that blacks in S. Africa are better off than blacks elsewhere in Africa is used to defend the apartheid system. (The parallel is not exact, of course: black S. Africans are far better off than battery hens.) Someone argued in a recent radio interview that battery hens must be happy because they lay plenty of eggs — so

  
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starving Ethiopians must be happy because they bear plenty of children? It is also argued, of course, that captive-bred animals are well adapted to captivity, but even a brief observation of confined animals will confirm the obvious — that you can't replace six million years of evolution with a century or two of captivity; zoo animals **cannot** be living satisfying lives.

Brian Burnett, in "The Vegetarian", claims that there is a case for zoos in terms of research, education and conservation. I'll look at these in order.

**Education** Zoos are really anti-educational. You **see** the animal, as you would look at a picture of it, but you don't see it interacting with other animals in its natural environment; you **do** see it behaving in an abnormal and unnatural manner. It is counter-educational to view the endless pacing of confined animals, the over-grooming of bored and frustrated creatures, the behaviour of the polar bears that have gone psychotic and become stereotyped, the self-mutilation of monkeys that have chewed off their own fingers — and so on. (Unless, of course, children are taken to zoos expressly to see how things should **not** be.)

In Peter Singer's compilation "In Defence of Animals" Dale Jamieson writes, "Zoos teach us a false sense of our place in the natural order. The means of confinement mark a difference between humans and animals. They are there at our pleasure, to be used for our purposes. Morality and perhaps our very survival require that we learn to live as one species **among** many, rather than as one species **over** many. To do this, we must forget what we learn at zoos. Because what zoos teach us is false and dangerous, both humans and animals will be better off when they are abolished."

**Conservation** It is argued that zoos preserve endangered species. But, firstly, only a handful of the biggest zoos are seriously involved in this, and their successes, (according to Bill Travers of Zoo Check) are fairly small. Secondly, what do



you do with members of the species that you have saved from extinction? It's difficult to release them to the wild (see above). Thirdly, in whose interest are we preserving the species? Not in those of the species, for species is a concept, and unlike an individual, cannot have interests. (In discussing topics like this we must constantly keep in mind the individual creature, **its** pleasure and **its** suffering, and not the species.) Perhaps we are doing it in the interests of the zoo-bred representatives of the species, **which would not exist** if the zoos hadn't bred them. If zoos cause animals to exist, why are they doing this? Possibly to maintain the diversity of species for human entertainment. "Zoos should come clean and stop selling the conservation ethic", said Bill Travers in a recent BBC interview. Instead, humanity should come to its senses and stop destroying habitats. The £8m. given to London Zoo by the British government in 1984 would have been better used to help preserve natural habitats.

**Research** Only a few zoos do serious research, and then it's usually done for its relevance to the breeding and care of captive animals, or to human medical problems.

On all counts, then, the defence of zoos falls. They are a degrading, insulting and cruel institution. They should be phased out. What to do about existing zoo animals and their progeny is a question that someone else might like to tackle.

Courtesy: THE IRISH VEGETARIAN

# THE UTILITY OF ZOOS IN INDIA

ARJAN SINGH

The time has now come to examine the utility of zoos in the modern context of Wildlife Conservation. In the thoughtless days of sport killing, a zoo was in the nature of a live trophy display where so called hunters would visit to indulge the nostalgia of mindless battles where they had gunned down defenceless animals whose hides and antlers (dis)graced their drawing rooms. Though the thinking has drastically changed, and many people have come to realise that killing for pleasure is only indulged in by the human race, and the progress of civilized thought could well mean the sanctity of life for other evolutionary forces, the old shibboleths which maintained these animal ghettos are still repeated parrot-like, though possibly in a somewhat more restrained and shame-faced manner.


It is said that the use of zoos is for scientific research on animals, for the safeguarding of animals so that a species may not become extinct, to display them to the urban and rural public, and familiarise them with the various life forms, which will give the human viewers pleasure and relaxation, and also inculcate them with a love for animals. Finally, the modern concept says that a zoo should be used for the breeding of Endangered Species with the ultimate aim of the restoration of wild populations.

However, all the arguments advanced in favour of keeping animals in confinement are spurious; they are not in keeping with the dignity one should accord to other creations, and are all concerned with their use to the human race. For the human, life imprisonment is sought to be substituted for the final punishment, whereas for the animal, confinement in a restricted and unpleasant cage is a form of reincarnation. In truth, caging for an animal is a form of slow death. Humans can read books in prison, but for an animal whose existence is purely on the

physical plane, their powers gradually atrophy. As a proof, four so-called man-eating tigers in the Lucknow Zoo, trapped in the wilds, have died within the year, presumably of a broken spirit. The so-called Doctrine of Anthropomorphism only applies to the intellectual plane where the animal cannot function, but physical reactions are the same as in humans, and to create an artificial barrier between the functions of the human race and those of animals by calling them by different names, is to create a situation which detracts from the dignity which we should accord to other animate creations.



The so-called utility of animals in zoos for scientific experimentation is extremely limited, as free-ranging animals have different modalities to ones in confinement. For instance, the tiger in captivity is supposed to produce young every one and a half to two years, but they have no other function except procreation, and the androus presence of the male is an inducement to an accelerated breeding; whereas the wild tigress has to find a mate by Natural Selection as well as search for free running prey, and look after cubs, and thereby breeding is considerably restricted. Apart from cruel biological tests, captive experimentation has a very limited similitude or application to wild conditions.

  
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To say that the Armadillo should be kept as a captive because it is the only known mammal to get leprosy, while badgers should be gassed because they convey tuberculosis to domestic stock goes to show the regard the human has for animal life, and it seems obvious, inspite of the circumlocution of our utterances, that only those animals which can be of use to humans will be allowed to survive.

The point of familiarizing the public. Zoos in India have the reputation of being entirely human orientated, where the staff make money out of the rations allotted for the inmates, and the unthinking public considers the main objective of entertaining people can best be served by goading animals into action. The stocking of stone ballast to build a proposed railway in the Delhi Zoo resulted in broken teeth for many of the inhabitants by conveniently providing stones to hurl at them. An autopsy on a hippopotamus disclosed a large wad of coal tar wrapped in a leaf which had been thrown into its gaping mouth. This merely illustrates that animals in an undisciplined country should best be left to work out their own salvation in the wild, for even extinction may be preferable to being a captive animal in India.

Finally, the only positive usage the Zoo in India can have is for the breeding of Endangered Species for purposes of restocking wild populations, or providing a genetic diversity. Needless to say the concept will need considerable revamping from the ghetto conditions which prevail at present. Large enclosures under simulated natural conditions of Safari Parks will have to be provided, and a strong relationship with proposed rehabilitation centres worked out in advance and manned by dedicated and knowledgeable personnel.

The attitude of the Government to my initiative in trying to reintroduce captive bred leopards and tigers and improving their habitat conditions confirms that the lip service to Wildlife Conservation is really an attempt to maintain an international image, in keeping with the func-

tioning of WWF and IUCN, Greenpeace and other world organisations. Having devastated wildlife habitats by insensate over exploitation, wildlife authorities wait for nature to remedy the damage that we have caused. Tiger Project Officials and those of the Forest Department, instead of endeavouring to verify or otherwise my contention of the successful rehabilitation of a tigress and a leopard, have used unscrupulous and unethical arguments and presentation of facts in a jealous attempt to disprove the success of these experiments, which has almost amounted to a vendetta; beside ganging up with erstwhile shikar operators in an attempt to prove that wild animals once subjected to the processes of human kindness will always remain imprinted.

I am therefore of the firm opinion that conditions as they prevail in zoos have no place in India, and unless we can control our population it is perhaps better if extinction were for ever.

Courtesy: ZOO CHECK



**NOTE:** Photos taken at a touring Mini Zoo of India.

"It is necessary and urgent that, following the example of St. Francis, one decides to abandon inconsiderate forms of domination, capture and custody with respect to all creatures."

— Pope John Paul, II

# A DOGGEREL FROM OUR FELLOW BEINGS

S. RAMESH KUMAR

"Those were the days"  
Laments the caged lion  
Facing the catcalls  
Of the merry holiday crowd,  
Dreaming of the thick forests  
Where he had once roamed free.

"Why this 'blinding' test?  
I've done you no harm."  
Is the frantic plea  
Of the innocent rabbit  
On its way to the laboratory.

"I've always been a true friend,  
Why, then, have you let me down?"  
Pleads the faithful dog  
As the glittering steel edge  
Comes down on it.

"I must live for my baby"  
Is the thought of the pregnant deer  
Hounded by the shikari.  
"Dear God, please incorporate  
A defence mechanism in me  
So I do not fall into a hidden trap"  
Is its earnest prayer.

"I'll fight till the end  
— Come what may"  
Decides the tiger,  
Charging boldly  
On a trigger-happy group —  
Out for his precious skin.

"The cunning people"  
Bemoans the dying elephant,  
Poisoned with Jack fruit bait.  
And to add to the agony  
Of lingering death  
Are the whispers of human voices  
Waiting for its final breath  
— And the prized ivory.

"Not a fair game"  
Cries the hapless, bewildered rhino  
Facing the blinding arc lamps  
of the calous poacher,  
Feeling the stabling pain  
Of a pearcing spear.

"We have as much right to live  
As you humans have.  
Let us live together in peace and harmony  
On this wondrous earth of ours!"  
Is the earnest cry  
Of our dear fellow beings.

Let us hear their legitimate request  
Let there always be:  
**Beauty Without Cruelty**

This poem was written after seeing the touching film  
"Beauty Without Cruelty"

## SOLITUDE

VIRGINIA MCKENNA

I am in my room, alone,  
Time is nothing.  
The silence and its stillness please me.

I can keep this solitude  
Without question,  
Until the need to end it pleases me.

In his small cage, alone,  
Time is nothing.  
His silence is within, inside his brain,  
He keeps this inward silence  
To protect him  
From eyes that do not understand his  
pain.

I keep him in this cage  
My primate brother,  
I keep him on display for all to see,  
I must be sure that he knows  
Who is master,  
That in my hand, alone, lies freedom's  
key.

  
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## THE L.D. 50 TEST ..

If there is one area where many scientists and Animal Rights campaigners are united it is in their condemnation of the LD50 test. LD stands for lethal dose and LD50 signifies the single dose needed to kill 50 per cent of the animals used in the experiment. Introduced in 1927 to measure the strength of drugs like digitalis, it is now widely used to test the toxicity of pesticides, cosmetics, drugs, weedkillers and household and industrial products, a purpose for which it was not designed.

A common form of the test is by oral dosing using a tube inserted down the animal's throat. Other forms of dosing include injection, forced breathing of the vapour, and application of the substance to the animal's skin. The test is allowed to proceed for 14 days, assuming that the animals have not already died. Common signs of poisoning include "unusual vocalisation", tears, diarrhoea, discharge and bleeding from the eyes or mouth and convulsions. No pain relief is given.

A grotesque aspect of the procedure is that for relatively harmless chemicals it may be necessary to give huge quantities,

thereby overloading one or more of the body's organs and finally causing death, a situation wholly unrelated to human experience.

Results can vary enormously between species and can also depend on many other factors such as sex, age, diet, genetic strain, degree of starvation, temperature, housing and even bedding material! Studies have shown that LD50 values can vary from lab to lab by as much as 8-14 times, using the same chemical, tested in the same species by the same method of dosing. In a recent major review of the LD50 test leading toxicologist Gerhard Zbinden concluded: "For the recognition of the symptomatology of acute poisoning in man and for the determination of the human lethal dose, the LD50 in animals is of very little value."

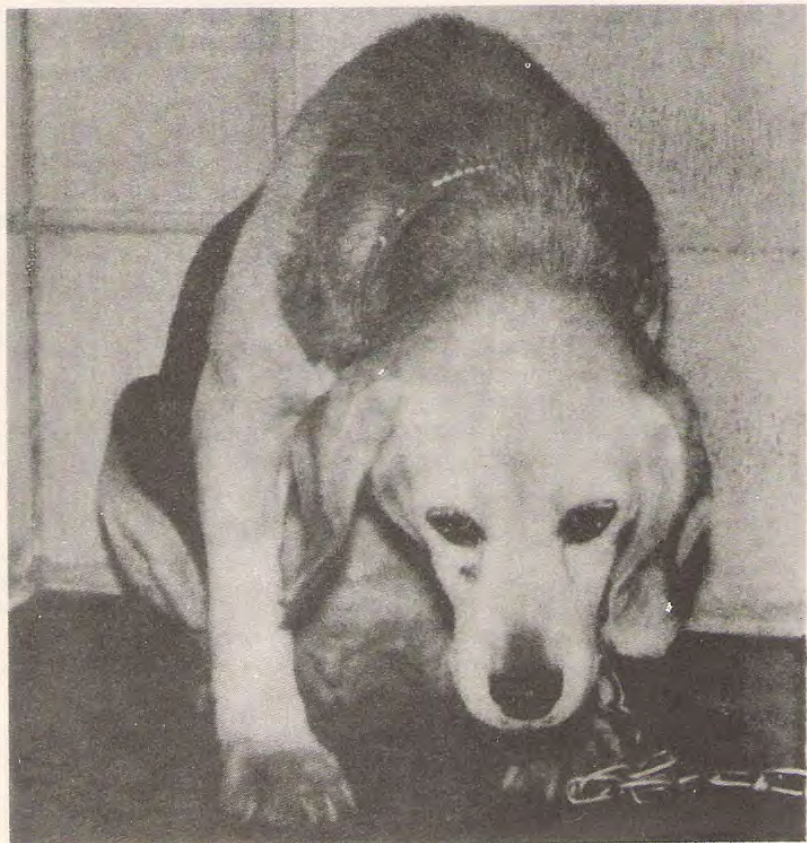
The LD50 is classified as an acute toxicity test and 399,100 animals were used in U.K. in this category during 1983.

Courtesy: MOBILISATION FOR  
LABORATORY ANIMALS

*Day 6 of an LD50 (Lethal Dose 50%) acute toxicity (poisoning) test. This beagle was convulsing, having great difficulty in breathing and was unable to stand. Discharge and bleeding from the eyes are visible.*

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From Beauty Without Cruelty, Printed in India.



# HIDDEN ANIMAL PRODUCTS

ANDIS ROBEZNIKS

In an effort to slow down ripening and spoilage, certain fruits are now being sprayed with a protective coating of "sucrose fatty acid esters." Many vegetarians are upset because this coating is derived from animal fat and, since most grocery stores don't list what sprays are used on produce, it's hard to avoid.

The Food and Drug Administration has tried to calm the nerves of irate vegetarians by claiming that the average person (consuming the average daily portion of fruit) would be ingesting only 0.00009 ounces of sucrose fatty acid esters a day.

This assurance, however, has done little to cool the ire of vegetarian activists. A Stop the Animal Fat Coating Coalition has been founded and angry letters of protest have been sent to the FDA.

But even if the FDA were to take action on this issue, animal exploitation would continue to exist in grocery store produce sections and in scores of other unexpected places. This is because traces of animal products turn up just about everywhere.

While the activists among us may be protesting against minute amounts of animal fat sprayed on their apples and pears, at the same time they may be wrapping that same food in cellophane also made with minute amounts of animal fat.

Stretching the point, they would also be exploiting animals if they put their food in a refrigerator, because animal fat is used in the manufacturing of freon — the refrigerator's cooling material.

The list of manufactured goods made with animal by-products is virtually endless. For example, medicines, soaps, detergents, photographic film, phonograph records, rubber, ceramics, plastics, paints, perfumes, glue, explosives, cosmetics, textiles and shaving creams all can contain materials obtained from the slaughterhouse.

Reviewing the list of places where slaughterhouse products are found in the family

car might lead one to believe that the horse and buggy was less exploitive than today's automobile. Animal products are used to produce a car's galvanized steel body, as well as its fan-belt, gaskets, anti-freeze, hydraulic brake fluid, battery, steering wheel, dashboard and tires. Animal hides and fat are even used in the asphalt the car drives on.

The processing of animal by-products is a \$2 billion-a-year industry. In fact, when a 1,000-pound steer is taken to the slaughterhouse, only 432 pounds of retail beef are produced — the other 568 pounds are classified as "by-products."

In those 568 pounds — often called cattle's "fifth quarter" — are 358 pounds of hide, hair, bones, horns, hoofs, and inedible glands and organs; 183 pounds of fat, bones and waste; and 27 pounds of variety meats (such as heart, liver, brains, tongue and kidneys).


While beef is still the cattle ranchers' and meat packers' meal ticket, the sale of hides, rendered by-products and variety meats accounts for 5 to 7 percent of their profits — about \$50 to \$75 per animal.

This figure can even be higher if the animal has gallstones. In the Orient, where they are valued as aphrodisiacs, gallstones reportedly sell for \$1,000 to \$2,000 per pound.

Gallstones notwithstanding, the hide is the biggest selling item, as a 1,000-pound steer's hide will fetch 40 cents a pound — or about \$32 a hide.

(An interesting note is that American packers send 90 percent of their hides overseas. Where, according to Livestock Market Digest, "they are fabricated with cheap labor and sent back to the United States as finished products.")

Besides clothing, cattle hide is also used in insulation, as a base for many ointments, and as a binder for plaster and asphalt. Cattle hair is used in toothbrush bristles, mattresses, air filters and upholstery covers. The hair from the inside of the cow's ear is used in "camel hair" paint brushes.

  
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Hides, along with connective tissue, cartilage, blood and bones, are also used to make glue used in plywood, paper matches, textiles, cardboard and window shades.

Bones, horns and hoofs are used primarily for gelatin, with the photofilm and pharmaceutical industries being the biggest customers of this product. The bones are shipped in bags or by the truckload to processors who turn them into edible gelatin, film, or medicine capsules.

Bones are also carved into electrical bushings, dice, chessmen, crochet needles, piano keys, buttons and knife handles. Bone charcoal is used as a refining material to purify steel and to filter sugar cane, and, according to the Beef Industry Council, it "is vital in the production of high grade steel ball bearings."

Cattle horns are used in imitation tortoise shell items just as white-colored hoofs are used for making imitation ivory products. Black-colored hoofs are used in the manufacture of potassium cyanide, which, in turn, is used to extract gold from its ore.

Blood is sent through steam and a centrifuge and then dried. Most cattle have about 46 pounds of liquid blood and will yield about 7.5 pounds of dried blood. The primary consumers of dried blood are the makers of cattle, turkey and hog feeds. The pet food industry, in contrast, prefers to have its blood shipped in liquid form.

Agribusiness also uses blood in its fertilizer, mixing it with potash and phosphoric acid.

Pharmaceutical companies use blood in the making of the drugs Thrombin and Fibrinolysin. Raw materials for other drugs are extracted from the adrenal glands, liver, lungs, pancreas, stomach, pituitary glands, spinal cord and thyroid glands. In all, more than 130 medicines are created from the glands of the beef carcass.

It seems, however, that the most varied mixture of products is gotten from tallow and lard. (Tallow is the fat of cows, goats

and sheep. Lard is the fat of hogs.) Lee Linka, communications manager for Emery Chemicals, a company that makes chemicals out of tallow, said that Emery's customers include manufacturers of glue, agricultural chemicals, candles, cosmetics, detergents, drugs, metal castings, paints, inks, paper and shaving cream.

A look at the tallow market shows how well-established and widespread the by-product industry has become. Linka compared the tallow market to "a huge tree branching out," because of all the steps involved in getting it from the slaughterhouse to the store shelf.

After Emery buys tallow from the meat packer, they first use hydrolysis to separate the glycerin (which is further processed) and the crude fatty acids. The crude fatty acids are then distilled and separated into stearic and oleic acids — each of which may also be further processed. (Oleic acid, for example, may be pumped with ozone to obtain certain properties.)

Stearic acid, a solid by-product, is sold in 50-pound bags of different grades. Top grades go for 60 cents a pound and lower ones 18 cents a pound. This doesn't sound like much when it's sold one bag at a time to candlemakers, but sold in quantities of daily truckloads to tire manufacturers, it adds up fast.

Oleic acid is a liquid and is sold in 55-gallon drums, 5,000-to-6,000-gallon tank trucks, and 25,000-gallon rail tank cars. Prices can run from \$1 a pound to 42 cents a pound, depending on the grade and quantity ordered.

Prices can change daily. To keep track of the latest price changes, interested parties even have a daily "scratch sheet" devoted to their needs, Jacobson's Fat and Oils Bulletin. (Jacobson's Publishing also produces Jacobson's Hide and Leather Bulletin and seven other similar publications.)

Tallow is a global commodity and its price, like that of petroleum, fluctuates with world events. For instance, Linka worried that the decline in U.S. meat consumption would lead to a shortage and price increase in tallow, but countries such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia have cancelled their orders for tallow-based products because of falling oil revenues.

Consequently, a noticeable shortage never surfaced.

In fact, stearic acid, Linka said, "is in abundance." However, "we have been able to sell as much oleic as we can make."

Avoiding any contact with the animal fat-laced products of Emery — or any similar company — is basically impossible. Among Emery's other customers are the makers of synthetic "man-made" fibers. Linka said that the makers of synthetic fibers use tallow-based products to control static.

Other products that have their origins at Emery include lubricants used in jet engines — which would then make air travel a non-vegan experience. The same would be true of any contact with petroleum products as Emery-treated tallow goes into corrosion inhibitors used in oil pipe-lines.

Animal fats are not necessarily the only things that will do the job. Emery also uses fats from corn and soy products, and Linka said that "to a large degree" plant and animal sources are interchangeable.

At the present, however, as American Vegan Society President Jay Dinshah points out, "There are no vegan tire factories."

"We avoid as many animal products as we can," Dinshah said, "but we live in a world that is not, by a long shot, under our control. We never said you could avoid all animal products."

He admitted that even the Society's magazine Ahimsa (named after Mahatma Gandhi's ethic of non-killing and non-injuring) uses photographic material that is

coated with a 1/1000th of an inch layer of gelatin. "We use about one teaspoon of gelatin to print 5,000 magazines, and if one person stops eating meat after reading one of them, then it's worth it," Dinshah said.

"But, at the same, we don't waste a scrap of film and I won't take any more pictures than I think are necessary."

According to Dinshah, eliminating animal products from the diet benefits animals more than anything else. "Everything falls into insignificance after the food," he said. "Food is about 75 percent of it. Clothing is next — about 10 to 20 percent, and then things like soap and cosmetics.

"If you just keep going one step further with avoiding animal products, just when you think you can go no further, you'll find doors opening up.

"But you can't withdraw from society and live in a cave," Dinshah said. "Only half of the ethic of Ahimsa is not killing. The other half is helping. There's a point where you are spending so much time and energy trying not to hurt anyone that you can't help anyone either."

That point was echoed by San Francisco-area vegetarian activist Billy Ray Boyd. "I would not avoid going to a vegetarian or animal rights rally because I was going to get there by rolling on tires down asphalt," Boyd said.

"When it comes down to avoiding animal products, trying to find individual salvation is next to impossible. It makes more sense to try to change society so it's no longer that way."

Courtesy: VEGETARIAN TIMES

## Use Consumer Power to Advance Animal Rights

**COMPASSIONATE FRIEND**

# COMPASSION AND ALTRUISM IN ANIMALS

**SHEELA DANDEKAR**

(Ref. "Slaughter of the Innocent" by Hans Ruesch)

A monkey would renounce pressing levers which provided it with food if, at the same time, the use of that lever administered a shock to another animal. The monkey preferred going without food, rather than hurting a companion.

When rats discover poisoned food morsels, they cover them with their faeces, to warn other less perceptive rats.

Many animals adopt little orphans, even offsprings of different species. Cats may nurse orphaned puppy dogs.

A pair of pelicans flew thirty miles to carry fish to a blind companion whom they fed regularly.

A big lobster tumbles on its back and can't right itself owing to its heavy dorsal shield. Its companions rush to the rescue and after numerous attempts succeed in putting it back on its legs.

A British miner saw two large rats proceeding slowly along a roadside, each holding one end of a straw in its mouth. One of the rats was blind and was being

led by the other.

Monkeys carry to safety, at the risk of their lives, companions that have been wounded by hunters.

When two wild animals are locked in mortal combat, the loser immobilizes itself, belly up and spreads its paws in sign of surrender, as if imploring mercy; and usually obtains it.

Now consider this in contrast to the above.

In a study of motorists' behaviour, carried out in Italy, a fake accident was staged along a busy road, with a seemingly blood-covered crash victim laid out on the roadside, next to a wrecked car. Hundreds of motorists went by, some accelerating to get away faster from the scene of the accident. This in spite of the fact that today everybody knows that in our "highly civilised" society an injured person can die for want of assistance.

Do you think motorists in India would behave differently?

## "BUILD YOUR LIFE IN COMPASSION AND LOVE"

**J. P. VASWANI**

So many work in research laboratories, seeking new knowledge concerning disease and its cure. Their experiments bring untold torture to innocent animals.

Monkeys and guinea pigs and other mute creatures are grotesquely distorted and mutilated: they are made to suffer indescribable agony.

Knowledge is not knowledge which is ac-

quired in cruel ways. Such ill-gotten knowledge is a curse: it unleashes the very forces of hell and will hurl humanity into a dark abyss of disease and death.

Knowledge, if it is to be a source of blessing to humanity, must never be sought through the torture of helpless creatures. True knowledge springs from compassion and love.

Build your life in compassion and love.

Courtesy : "BEGIN THE DAY WITH GOD"

  
**COMPASSIONATE FRIEND**

# VEGETARIAN COOKING

TARLA DALAL

## QUICK CORN SOUP

Surprise unexpected guests with this tasty soup.

Preparation time: 5 minutes.

Cooking time: 15 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

- ¾ teacup cooked tender corn (frozen)
- 1 finely chopped onion
- 3 teacups milk
- 3 teacups water
- 1½ tablespoons plain flour
- 1 tablespoon butter
- salt and pepper to taste

### How to proceed

1. Mix the milk, water and flour.
  2. Heat the butter and fry the onion for at least 2 minutes.
  3. Add the flour mixture and the corn.
  4. Boil for 10 minutes. Stir in between and check that the soup does not stick to the bottom of the vessel.
  5. Add salt and pepper.
- \* Serve hot.

## ONE MEAL SOUP

Hearty and warming. An unusual combination of vegetables and lentils.

Preparation time: 15 minutes.

Cooking time: 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

### For the stock

- 2 onions
- 2 potatoes
- 1 tablespoon moong dal (without skin)

### For the topping

- 1 chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon chopped french beans
- 2 tablespoons chopped cauliflower
- 1 chopped carrot
- 1 chopped tomato
- 2 tablespoons boiled spaghetti
- 1 tablespoon butter
- salt and pepper to taste
- grated vegetarian cheese and bread croutons to serve

### For the stock

1. Cut the onions and potatoes into big pieces. Add the moong dal and 5 teacups of water and cook in pressure cooker.
2. When cooked, pass through a sieve.

### How to proceed

1. Heat the butter and fry the onions for at least 2 minutes.
  2. Add the french beans, cauliflower and carrot and fry again for 2 to 3 minutes.
  3. Add ½ teacup of water and cook till the vegetables are soft.
  4. Add the stock and boil for 10 minutes.
  5. Add the tomato, spaghetti, salt and pepper and boil again for 5 minutes.
- \* Serve hot with grated vegetarian cheese and bread croutons.

## CREOLE SOUP

Easy to prepare and inexpensive.

Preparation time: 15 minutes.

Cooking time: 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

### For the stock

- 3 onions
- 3 potatoes
- 3 tomatoes

### For the topping

- 1 chopped onion
- 1 large capsicum, finely chopped
- 2 finely chopped tomatoes
- 2 tablespoons tomato ketchup
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- 2 tablespoons refined oil
- salt and pepper to taste

### For the stock

1. Cut all the vegetables into big pieces, add 6 teacups of water and cook in a pressure cooker.
2. When cooked, blend in a liquidiser. Strain.

### How to proceed

1. Heat the oil and fry the onion for 1 minute.

2. Add the capsicum and tomatoes and fry again for 2 minutes.
  3. Add the stock and boil for 10 minutes.
  4. Add the tomato ketchup, salt and pepper. Sprinkle the paprika on top.
- \* Serve hot.

## CREAM OF VEGETABLE SOUP

Creamy and hearty.  
Preparation time: 15 minutes.  
Cooking time: 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

### **For the stock**

- 3 onions
- 3 potatoes

### **For the topping**

- 1 finely chopped onion
- 1 teacup mixed boiled vegetables (french beans, carrots, green peas)
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 tablespoons fresh cream
- 2 teacups white sauce
- 2 tablespoons grated vegetarian cheese
- salt and pepper to taste

### **For the stock**

1. Cut the onions and potatoes into big pieces.
2. Add 6 to 7 teacups of water and put to cook in a pressure cooker.
3. When cooked, blend the vegetables in a liquidiser and strain.

### **How to proceed**

1. Heat the butter in a vessel and fry the onion for 1 minute.
2. Add the stock and cook for 5 minutes.
3. Add the vegetables, cream, white sauce, vegetarian cheese, salt and pepper and mix well.

\* Serve hot.

**Note:** You can prepare different types of vegetable soups by changing the vegetable for the topping e.g. instead of 1 teacup of mixed vegetables, use 1 teacup of canned mushrooms or asparagus and add the liquid from the can to the stock.

## STRAWBERRY SOUP

This delicious cold soup is an excellent start to a meal. Serve chilled.  
Preparation time: 10 minutes.  
Cooking time: 10 minutes. Serve 6.

- 2 teacups ripe strawberries
- 9 teaspoons sugar
- ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
- juice of 1 lemon
- 2 level tablespoons cornflour
- 2 tablespoons sweetened cream to serve

### **How to proceed**

1. Slice a few strawberries for decorating the soup. Sprinkle a little sugar over them.
2. Boil the remaining strawberries in 4 teacups of water for 5 minutes.
3. Sieve the mixture and boil.
4. Add the lemon rind, lemon juice and sugar.
5. Mix the cornflour with a little water and add to the boiling soup. Cook for a few minutes.
6. Cool the soup and chill in the freezer compartment of a refrigerator.
7. Decorate the soup with fresh cream and sliced strawberries.

\* Serve ice-cold.

## RARE STUFF

Actually New York is a city for big game hunting. More, it is the city that serves the best game meat. Really. On Madison Avenue there is a place called M. Lobel and Sons, where you'll find the connoisseurs' butcher — he stocks female venison from New Zealand and Scotland; quail, Canadian geese, elk and black grouse from Sweden; wild hare from Scotland, and partidges, regarded as the aristocrat of wild birds. That's not all. You can't come away without a taste of lion (a cross between veal chop and pork chop) llama (tender very flavourful, needs no seasoning) Kangaroo tail (more tender than beef, close in taste to wild rabbit) and roasted bear foot.... Are you still reading Monsieur Vegetarian?

Courtesy : SOCIETY

# NEWS FROM OUR CENTRES

## BANGALORE CENTRE

As I have been out of Bangalore for the past three months I have not been able to work as much as I would have liked to for **Beauty Without Cruelty** (Bangalore Centre). Never the less, thanks to favourable publicity, **BWC** has gained some Members. We plan to actively spread our movement during the next quarter.

**Sudershan Kumar**  
Director

## BOMBAY CENTRE

A major event was our stall at Winter Fair at Dadar (10-19th January). Since people visiting fairs are in a festive mood our strategy this year was accordingly adapted. Lucky Dip, the greatest attraction helped get the crowd into our stall. Our video cassette was screened over the last week-end.

Thanks are due to all donors and sponsors. My special thanks for the unstinted support and co-operation I got from the volunteers. A turnover of over Rs.10,000/- is entirely due to the excellent team work and dedication shown by each one.

As usual, the annual INDUS Festival of Charities (6th December) was very encouraging.

Film shows have been held at two colleges, two Ladies Mandals and one Lions Club.

The Essays are still being assessed, but we expect to declare the results shortly. It is disheartening that not a single member responded to our appeal.

The Competition for Teachers has now taken definite shape and we expect to announce it shortly.

Members interested in vegetarian cheese may please contact us —  
Tel. 297118.

**Sheela Dandekar**  
Director

## DELHI CENTRE

Early March 1986 brought Ms. Diana Ratnagar, Chairperson and Ms. Nalini Z. Mehta, Vice President, **Beauty Without Cruelty** to Delhi. During the week they spent in the Capital, they contacted many important persons. As **BWC** works for different animals there was a lot to do and accordingly they worked towards a ban on snakeskins, frog legs export, Karakul lambs being specially bred for their skins, etc. Side by side they obtained contacts for educating tribes in rural areas concerning the hidden harm they do to themselves by catching frogs, snakes and other animals. Similarly, the National Wasteland Board was contacted for introducing Jojoba plantations in arid zones of India. Sister organisations, companies and individuals interested in such causes were also approached. It is therefore hoped that **BWC** will benefit in more than one way.

**Madan Lal Sharma**  
Director

## MADRAS CENTRE

A permanent Stall was put up for the 5 weeks Programme conducted at the Swethambar Jain Temple at Red Hills, where a display of all **BWC** Products was kept. Members of the youth wing of the Jain Sangh manned the Stall right through. A very large number of enquiries regarding **BWC** was received at the Stall and some quantity of soaps and shampoos were also sold. Film shows with an introduction in Hindi were also conducted on all 5 Sundays.

Our Chairperson Ms. Diana Ratnagar was one of the participants at a Seminar held on February 2, 1986, on "People Caring for Animals" organised jointly by the Lions Clubs International District 324 A1 and the Blue Cross of India.

The Seminar was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of State, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Govt. of India. He is also an Associate Life Member of the Blue Cross of



India for the past several years, and is a Member of the Animal Welfare Board of India.

Other participants in the Seminar included: Shri S. Sripal (IG of Police, Govt. of Tamil Nadu), Dr. B. Ramamurthi (Neuro Surgeon), Shri Tilak Raj (Hony Secretary, Amritsar SPCA), Shri Preston Ahimaz (World Wildlife Fund India, Tamil Nadu Branch), and Shri Peter Hoffman (Founding Editor, Animal Citizen).

A fair amount of publicity was given to our activities on the TV — Tamil News on February 2, as well as in the News Papers on February 2nd and 3rd. A special write upon **BWC's** work in informing the public on the cruelties of Animal Experimentation appeared in 'The Hindu' on 14.2.1986 as a result of a very well attended press conference held on 1.2.1986 prior to the Seminar.

"Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" is the Lions District Governor's Programme for the year 1985-86 and has been basically intended to create an awareness regarding animal rights. Almost 78 Lions Clubs in District 324 A1 have participated in this Project. Approximately, 4000 **BWC** Greeting Cards were sold to the Lions Clubs and their members. Many of the Clubs brought out Stickers using the **BWC** slogan "Don't kill animals for vanity"

**S. Chinny Krishna**  
Director

It is with deep sorrow that we report the passing away at Madras on 24.2.1986 of Shrimathi Rukmini Devi Arundale, Chairman, Animal Welfare Board of India and a long time associate and office bearer of the **BWC** International and **BWC** India Branch. On behalf of **BWC** a garland was placed on her body by the Director of Madras Centre.

In a universe which embraces all types of life and consciousness and all material forms through which these manifest, nothing which is ethically wrong can ever be scientifically right.

**M. Beddow Bayly**

## NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(w.e.f. 1st April, 1986)

**Life Membership :** Rs.300/-  
**Annual Membership :** Rs. 30/-

## SURAT CENTRE

During February 1986, **Beauty Without Cruelty** Surat Centre held Drawing Competitions for Schools. Two competitions were organised: one for primary students and the other for the secondary classes.

We were very pleased with the response received for the first competition held on 8th February, 1986. More than 200 children from the primary sections participated even though each school could only send in three entries. The candidates were given a ball point pen each and biscuits.

More than 150 students participated in the Competition from the secondary sections. This competition was held on 23rd February, 1986. Candidates were strictly prohibited from using brushes as they are made from hog or mongoose hair.

The prizes for these Drawing Competitions will be distributed at a function to be arranged shortly.

Our films have been screened during the last quarter at several places; we received a particularly good response to our programme at Bhroch city, 70 km. from Surat.

Lastly, we are happy to state that the demand for **Ahimsa** Wildflower soaps is increasing.

**Pravinchandra M. Zaveri**  
Director

"You do not settle whether an experiment is justified or not by merely showing that it is of some use. The distinction is not between useful and useless experiments, but between barbarous and civilized behaviour. Vivisection is a social evil because if it advances human knowledge, it does so at the expense of human character."

**George Bernard Shaw**

  
**COMPASSIONATE FRIEND**

From Beauty Without Cruelty, Printed in India, January - March 1986

# A MINOR ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

The following true story is an example of what happens when Man, in his arrogance about his newly acquired scientific knowledge interferes thoughtlessly with the natural balance in an ecosystem.

Malaria was rampant in Borneo. This is a disease spread by mosquitoes. The mosquitoes could have been eliminated by promoting better sanitation and introducing fish and frogs in the ponds and lakes because they eat the larvae of mosquitoes. However, the Government was eager to conquer malaria using the latest science and technology. The powerful insecticide DDT was widely sprayed and all the mosquitoes were exterminated. Malaria disappeared and in came Bubonic Plague. This is how it happened.

The amount of DDT used in the spray was very small, just enough to kill the tiny mosquitoes, but the cockroaches in the huts also ingested the spray and they were eaten up by the house lizards. The lizards did not die with this dose of DDT, but they became sluggish and the cats found it easy to catch and eat them. Since DDT does not easily decompose into harmless other substances, it is passed on from the prey to the predator. Suddenly most of the cats died. Later, it was found that the cats had died from the DDT which had accumulated in their livers through the food chain from the cockroaches through the lizards.

The destruction of the cats triggered a disaster. Rats from the forests nearby invaded the clearings and huts. Without cats to kill them they multiplied. A chance case of plague spread rapidly because of the rats. Finally, with great urgency cats were parachuted to control the plague epidemic and everyone heaved a sigh of relief. But suddenly, another thing happened.

Mysteriously, the roofs of the huts in the area began to cave in. It turned out that the DDT-rich lizards had not only eaten cockroaches, but also the caterpillars which fed on the thatching and roof-beams of the huts. With the lizards dead, the caterpillars multiplied and made a feast of the thatching and roof beams until entire roofs collapsed. In due course, the roofs were repaired and man's miscalculation was remedied. Very often, it cannot be.

In India also, Malaria was eradicated with DDT spraying, and we Indians have more DDT in our livers than people in other countries. However, malaria is now making a resurgence. To help villagers make a living we built up a large export trade in frogs legs. Frogs eat larvae of mosquitoes and with the frog population greatly reduced, mosquitoes have bred rapidly. Many of the new breeds are DDT resistant.

Courtesy: GATEWAY



Courtesy: ECOFORUM

## WARNING ABOUT PEST CONTROL

The Pollution Expert, Mr. Gulab Gidwani of Bombay has declared that pesticides contain a high percentage of DDT which is dangerous to human beings. The use of DDT has been banned in the West. Mr. Gidwani therefore advises, it is far better to endure the nuisance of cockroaches rather than call in the Pest Control whose advertisements actually go against the public health.

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

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