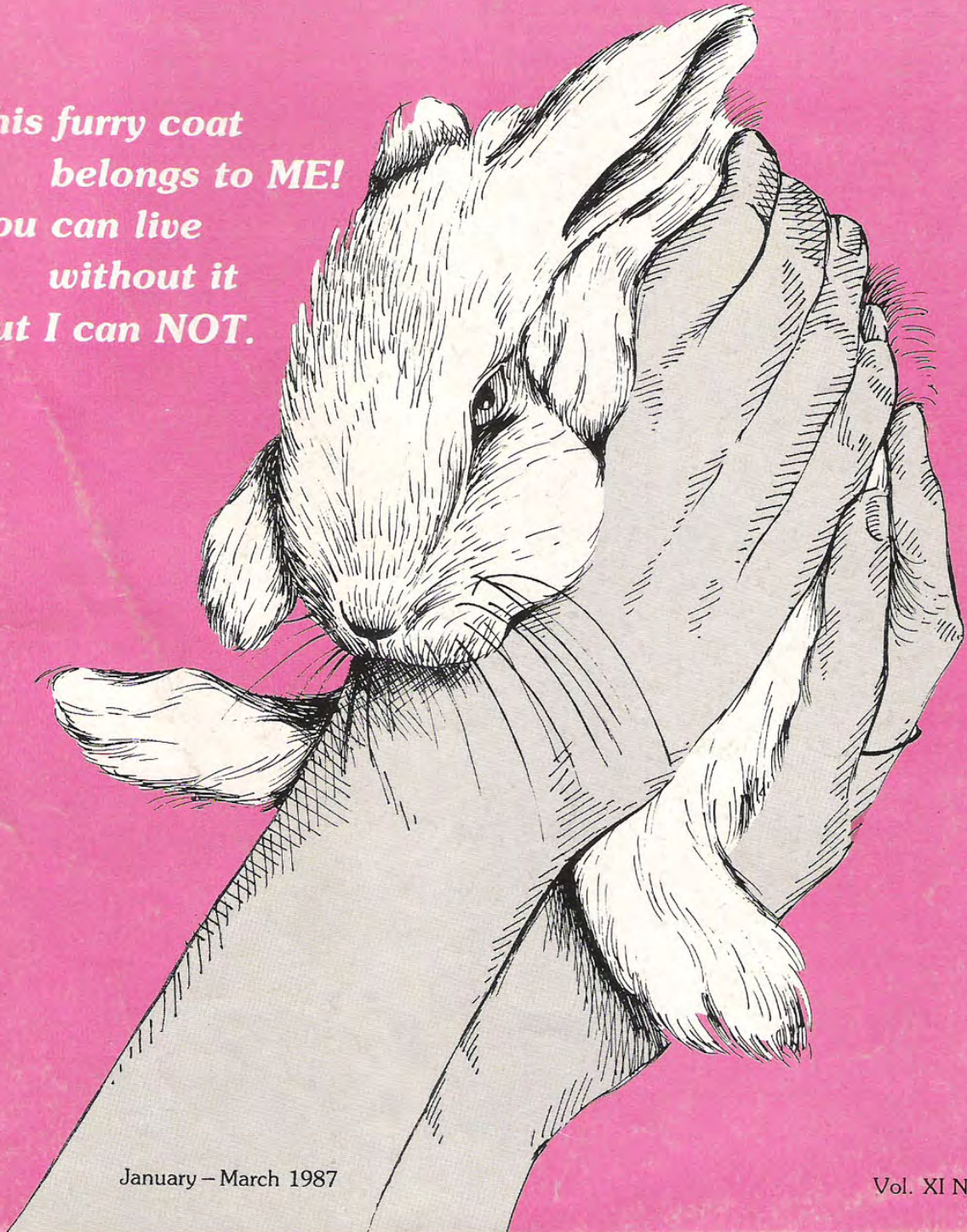


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

JOURNAL OF BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY INDIA



*This furry coat
belongs to ME!
You can live
without it
But I can NOT.*



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Beauty Without Cruelty

AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CHARITABLE TRUST FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS



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Beauty Without Cruelty

is a way of life
which causes no creature
of land, sea or air,
terror, torture or death.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS



INDIA BRANCH

4 Prince of Wales' Drive, P.B. 1518, Wanowrie; Poona 411 040.
Tel. (0212) 64321 Grams : 'Ahinsa'

Bangalore Centre

Mr. Sudershan Kumar (*Director*)
D-10, 4th Floor, Sakalajee Market, Avenue Road, Bangalore 560 002.
Tel. (0812) 228864

Bombay Centre

Ms. Sheela Dandekar (*Director*)
Ruby Auto Engineering Compound, 43, Queen's Road, Bombay 400 002.
Tel. (022) 297118

Delhi Centre

Mr. Madan Lal Sharma (*Director*)
10/6 Doctor's Lane, Behind Citizen Hotel, Gole Market, New Delhi 110 001.
Tel. (011) 322324

Madras Centre

Mr. S. Chinny Krishna (*Director*)
221 Mowbrays Road, Alwarpet, Madras 600 018.
Tel. (044) 431399

Surat Centre

Mr. Kishorbhai A. Shah (*Director*)
8/1644 Copipura Police Gate, Surat 395 001.
Tel. (0261) 36240

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Magazine edited by
Ms. Diana Ratnagar

Cover design by
De Anna Jaeger Littler

***This issue has been kindly sponsored by
Harshavadan Mangaldas Foundation***

India gains through export ban — Long live the frogs!

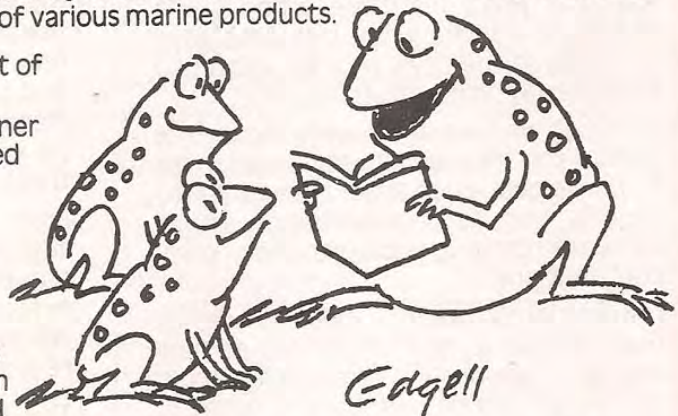
The Union Minister for Environment & Forests, Shri Bhajan Lal, informed Ms. Diana Ratnagar, Chairperson, BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY, an international animal rights' organisation, that the Indian Government had last week finally decided to ban the export of frogs legs.

Environmentalists and animal lovers have spent over a decade in trying to convince the Government to impose this vital ban. Meanwhile, the Marine Products Export Development Authority tried their best to help the trade and went as far as organising the First World Conference on Trade in Froglegs vis-a-vis Environmental Considerations (Calcutta, April 1986). This was another ploy by the Commerce Ministry, to avoid banning the export, moreso when the Ministry of Environment & Forests had recommended a total ban. Although the Commerce Ministry did not take a firm stand last year, it is good that at least no export licences were issued.

Contrary to the exporters' plea, the ban will not affect the livelihood of any tribal or other persons because catching of frogs is a side line. Furthermore, the traders also deal in the processing and export of various marine products.

By imposing this ban on the export of frogs legs, India will be respected internationally. The barbaric manner in which the frogs were butchered had been covered widely in the foreign media and this had adverse effects on the country's image abroad.

India will be gaining, not losing through this ban because it has been emphatically proved that in agricultural areas pesticides need to be widely used to destroy insects which would normally have been consumed by the frogs.



... and suddenly the ugly prince turned into a beautiful frog.

Ecological, economical and ethical

The Frog has been included in Schedule II, Part 2 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 which gives it a special status of protection.

As no licences were issued, no exports of

froglegs materialised last year. 2,770 tonnes were exported during 1984-85.

Although India's annual loss will be about Rs.7 crores in foreign exchange, in the long run the country will save atleast, Rs.50 crores by reducing its pesticide imports.

Mr. Humayun Abdulali, the environmentalist who has carried out valuable research on frogs, has welcomed this export ban as "ecological, economical and ethical".

Information & Action

Beauty Without Cruelty International has lost one of its chief head workers — a most sincere and dedicated person. On 2nd February 1987, Ms. Betty Midderigh, the Managing Trustee of **BWC** International Headquarters passed away. Some members may recall, how a few years ago, when **BWC** International was facing a grave crisis, it was mainly due to Ms. Midderigh's perseverance that the organisation did not close and went on to regain its strength and credibility during the following years.

On 8th March, 1987, Mr. Mool Chand Daga, Member of Parliament & Chairman of the Animal Welfare Board of India visited the **BWC** (India Branch) office at Poona. He was basically pleased about our activities and achievements but felt we should start our Hindi magazine soon. It was therefore a shock when two days later we received the news that Mr. Daga had passed away on his return to Delhi.

Although we have individually thanked all donors for their generosity in response to our appeal, once again I would like to express our deep appreciation to all those who came forward with their timely contributions.

Unfortunately, during 1986-87 there has been a drop in the enrolment of new members. I earnestly request all members to concentrate on membership development. Membership strength plays an important part in achieving our goals.

Over the years due to the awareness created by **BWC** many persons on knowing the facts of how animals are subjected to torture and killing, have readily given up the use of certain products of animal origin. Some have gone as far as taking vows never to use particular items. This has motivated our organisation into providing Pledge Forms for use by both members and non-members. It is entirely

voluntary and gives an opportunity to people to commit themselves into giving up the use of even one product of animal origin either for their life-time or perhaps for a short period. Those interested are requested to write us for **BWC** Pledge Forms. Please enclose a self addressed stamped envelope.

Up-dated copies of our "List of Honour" (1987 edition) will also be mailed on request.

We are pleased that the demand for ~~Alisa~~ soaps is fast increasing. Now both Wildflower and Jasmine are available.

Members on their return from abroad often say they did not know which perfumes and cosmetics to buy. Either they didn't purchase any, or they purchased the wrong items. We have therefore obtained the necessary information from a few international sister organisations and can supply it to those who write us. Please let us know which country you'll be visiting. If a Branch of **BWC** exists there we'll also send you its address.

From now onwards "Compassion" (magazine of **BWC** from U.K.) will not be mailed to our **BWC** (India Branch) members. However, we shall select some articles which will prove of reader interest in India and re-print them in our magazine.

This time we have not printed regular news from our Centres, however, they are doing well in spreading the **BWC** message in their areas. Active participation is always welcome — in fact is an urgent need. Please therefore try to spare some time and contact your nearest Centre Director.

Diana Ratnagar
Chairperson


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

News: Good and Bad

Bad News

2 Million Kangaroos

The Australian Government has announced their "culling" quotas for their national animal, the Kangaroo. This year an expected 2,804,400 Kangaroos will be killed and converted into Pet Food, Souvenirs and Furs for vanity items.

Butterflies on toilet seats

Taiwan alone turns 500 million butterflies each year into table mats, bookmarks, handbag decorations, paper weights, ashtrays and even plastic toilet seats. The butterfly trade fetches the country about 25 million dollars a year, but the 78 swallowtail species are the sufferers.

Skill on Skulls

Oscar Silvester Leon specialises in skull shrinking. He uses a secret recipe of herbs and spices. The inhabitants of Lobos, Argentina, his home town, think he is a crazy man. Nevertheless, shrunk and mounted trophies of animal heads produced by him are fast becoming so-called collector items.

Such weirdness does not end with animal heads. Being tired of work on animal heads, he now wants to try his skill on human heads. It is not surprising then that people turn their heads away on seeing him.

Pulling the wool

Due to poaching resulting in mass slaughter of the Vicunas, the Government of Peru had imposed a ban on hunting the wild animals. However now that the Vicunas are said to have increased in number, permission for shearing the adult ones has been granted. An animal can be sheared only once in two years, resulting in nine ounces of wool. The trapping and shearing will no doubt be a most traumatic experience for the wild creatures.

**COMPASSIONATE FRIEND**

From Beauty Without Cruelty, Printed in India, January - March 1987

Good News

Mongoose hair export banned

In January 1987, the Government of India banned the export of mongoose hair and articles with immediate effect.

Sanctuary for Whales

The area prohibiting commercial whaling in the Indian Ocean will be extended beyond 55 degrees south latitude to include the Antarctic. Scientists from the International Whaling Commission who have recommended this have done so because whales breed in the Tropics, but feed in the Antarctic. It was also felt that the ban on whaling should be extended for another 20 years or more.

Helping Man and Animal — and Trees

If aeroplanes and buses can have aluminium bodies, why not the simple bullock cart? Bullock carts need no longer be heavily trudging into the 21st Century. The Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. has designed and manufactured a new bullock cart which is considered ideal. Being light in weight, the animal undergoes less stress. Being strong and durable, and affordable to the average villager, it appeals to man. But, the happiest are lovers of trees. Each aluminium cart will be replacing approximately 500 kg of wood.

Love conquers all

In Russia, Julia Protyanova's white mongrel dog, Mars got lost. Julia went to the dog pound to look for him, was so shocked at the pitiable conditions she saw that she fell into a deep coma. Four days later, Mars was found. That's when Julia revived — at the sound of his bark!

Fakes are in

India is fast producing quality simulated leathers and furs. The first of these came from the Bhor Industries, the pioneers in the field, and is closest to leather. This material, Bilbo "breathes" just like leather and is becoming more and more popular.

Maharashtra Fur Fabrics have set up a plant which will make quality fake furs. It is with Australian know-how. Synthetic furs are also being manufactured by another company under the brand name of Himgiri Fabrics.

Excerpts from the Islamic Teachings on Animal Welfare



مُقْتَطَفَاتُ مِنَ التَّعَالِيمِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ عَنْ رِعَايَةِ الْحَيَوَانَاتِ

Al-Hafiz B. A. Masri,
The (Sunni) Ex-Imam,
Shah Jehan Mosque, Woking, Surrey, England.

المحافظ بشير احمد مصرى. (الإمام السابق) من أهل السنة
شاه جهان مسجد. ووكنج. إنجلترا

Islam lays great emphasis on animal rights and man's responsibility for their welfare.

يُولَى الْإِسْلَامُ عِنَايَةً خَاصَّةً بِحُقُوقِ الْحَيَوَانَاتِ وَمَسْئُولِيَّةً الْإِنْسَانَ حَوْلَ رِعَايَتِهَا

"The Holy Prophet Muhammad (S) was asked by his companions if kindness to animals was rewarded in the life hereafter. He replied: 'Yes, there is a meritorious reward for kindness to every living creature.'" (Bukhari)

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قِيلَ إِنَّ لَنَا فِي الْبَهَائِمِ أَجْرًا. قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ:
"فِي كُلِّ ذَاتٍ كَبِدٌ رَطْبَةٌ الْجَزَلُ" (البخارى)

STATUS OF ANIMALS

All creatures on earth are sentient beings. "There is not an animal on earth, nor a bird that flies on its wings — but they are communities like you." (The Qur'an, 6: 38)

وَضَعُ الْحَيَوَانَاتِ:

وَمَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا طَائِرٍ يَطِيرُ بِجَنَاحَيْهِ إِلَّا أُمَّتٌ لَكُمْ مِنْهَا
(الأنعام - ٣٨: ٤)

SANCTITY OF LIFE

"The Holy Prophet (S) admonished: 'Avoid the seven abominations [sins], and for one of the sins he recited the following verse of the Qur'an: 'And kill not a living creature, which Allah has made sacrosanct, except for a justifiable reason'."

(Al-Tirmidhi and Al-Nasai); (The Qur'an, 6: 152 and 17: 33)

"The Holy Prophet (S) said: 'One who kills even a sparrow or anything smaller, without a justifiable reason, will be answerable to Allah.' When asked what would be a justifiable reason, he replied: 'to slaughter it for food — not to kill and discard it'."

(Ahmad and Al-Nasai)

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

قَدَاسَةُ الْحَيَاةِ :

عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَنَّ قَالَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : «اجْتَنِبُوا السَّبْعَ الْمَوْبِقَاتِ»
قَدَّكَرَ : قَتَلَ النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ الْإِيَالِحَقَّ»

(الْبَيْهَقِيُّ وَالنَّسَائِيُّ) (الْأَنْعَامُ - ٤ : ١٥٢ وَبَيْهَقِيُّ إِسْرَائِيلَ - ١٥ : ٣٣)

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْرٍ وَأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ : «مَنْ قَتَلَ عَصْفُورًا فَمَاتَ نَفْسُهَا بِغَيْرِ حَقِّهَا سَأَلَ اللَّهُ عَنْ قَتْلِهَا» قِيلَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَمَا حَقُّهَا - قَالَ : أَنْ يَذْبُحَهَا فَيَاكُلُهَا وَلَا يَقْطَعُ رَأْسَهَا فَيَرْجُو بِهَا» (أَحْمَدُ وَالنَّسَائِيُّ)

GENERAL TREATMENT

"The Holy Prophet (S) told of a prostitute who, on a hot summer day, saw a thirsty dog hovering around a well, lolling its tongue. She lowered her socks down the well and watered the dog. Allah forgave all her sins [for this one act of kindness]".

(Muslim)

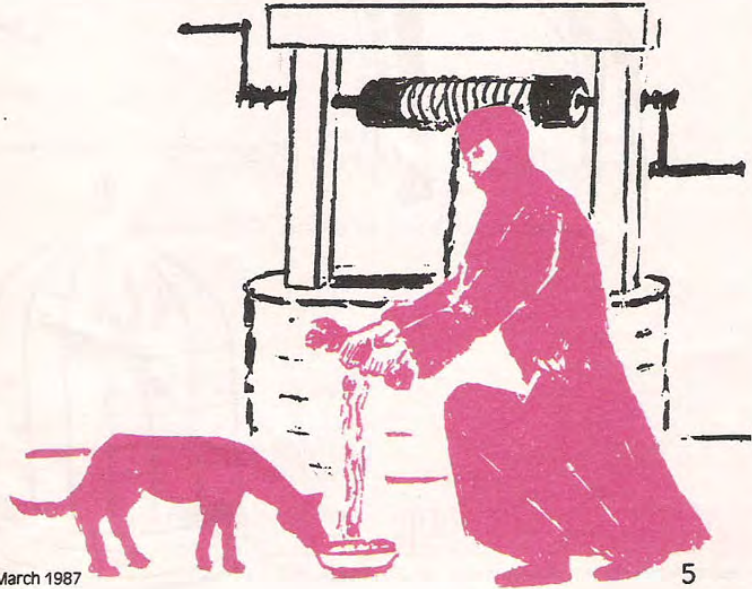
"The Holy Prophet (S) narrated a vision in which he saw a woman being chastised after death because she had confined a cat during her life on earth without feeding and watering it, or even letting it free so that it could feed itself."

(Muslim)

مَعَامَلَةُ الْحَيَاةِ :

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً بَغِيًّا رَأَتْ كَلْبًا فِي يَوْمٍ حَارٍّ يُطِيفُ بِبَيْتِهَا قَدِ ادْلَعَ لِسَانَهُ مِنَ الْعَطَشِ - فَزَرَعَتْ لَهُ بِمَوْقِفِهَا - فَغَفِرَ لَهَا - (صَحِيحُ مُسْلِمٍ)

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ : «عَذِّبَتِ امْرَأَةٌ فِي هِرَّةٍ لَمْ تُطْعَمْهَا وَلَمْ تُسَقَّهَا - وَكَمْ تَرَكْنَاهَا تَأْكُلُ مِنْ خَشَائِشِ الْأَرْضِ» (صَحِيحُ مُسْلِمٍ)



COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

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PHYSICAL INJURY

"The Holy Prophet (S) forbade the beating, or the branding of animals. Once he saw a donkey branded on its face and said: 'may Allah condemn the one who branded it'."

(Muslim)

الْجَرَاحَاتُ الْبَدَنِيَّةُ:

رَأَى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حِمَارًا مُوسُومَ الْوَجْهِ (مُكْوِيًّا فِي وَجْهِهِ) فَأَنْكَرَ ذَلِكَ وَقَالَ: "لَعَنَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي وَسَّمَهُ"
(صحيح مسلم)

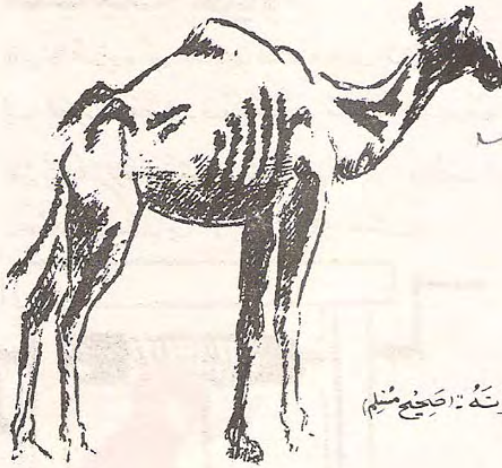
BEASTS OF BURDEN

"The Holy Prophet (S) passed by a camel who was so emaciated that his back had shrunk to his belly, and said: 'fear God in these beasts — ride them in good health and free them from work while they are still in good health'."

(Abu Dawūd)

الْحَيَوَانَاتُ لِلْحَبْلِ:

عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ الْحَنْظَلِيَّةِ قَالَ مَرَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِبَعِيرٍ قَدْ لَحِقَ ظَهْرُهُ بِبَطْنِهِ فَقَالَ: انْتَوَى اللَّهُ فِي هَذِهِ الْبَهَائِمِ الْمُعْجَمَةِ فَارْكَبُوهَا صَالِحَةً وَارْتَكُوهَا صَالِحَةً: (أَبُو دَاوُد)



CAGING

"The Holy Prophet (S) said: 'It is a great sin for man to imprison those animals which are in his power'."

(Muslim)

وَضَعُوهَا فِي الْأَقْفَاصِ:

عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: "كَبَى بِالْتَمْرِ إِشْمَاءُ أَنْ يَحْبِسَ عَمَّنْ يَهْلِكُ تَوْتُهُ" (صحيح مسلم)



VIVISECTION

There are numerous Islamic laws forbidding vivisection (*Al-muthla*) on a live animal. Ibn 'Umar reported the Holy Prophet (S) as having condemned those who mutilate any part of an animal's body while it is alive.

(Ahmad and other authorities)

التَّشْرِيحُ :

قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ: "مَنْ مَثَلَ بَدَى رَوْحٍ - ثُمَّ لَمْ يَتَبَّ - مَثَلَ اللَّهِ بِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ - (أَخْبَدَ وَرَوَاتُهُ ثَقَاتٌ مَشْهُورُونَ)

ANIMAL BAITING AND BLOOD SPORTS

"The Holy Prophet (S) forbade the setting up of animals to fight each other."

(Abu Dawūd and Tirmidhi)

"The Holy Prophet (S) condemned those who pinion or restrain animals in any other way for the purpose of target shooting (*Al-Masburah* and *Al-Mujaththamah*)."

(Muslim)

إِشَارَةُ الْحَيَوَانَاتِ عَلَى الْمَصَارَعَةِ وَالْأَلْعَابِ الدَّمَوِيَّةِ :

عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنِ التَّحْرِيشِ بَيْنَ الْبَهَائِمِ - (أَبُو دَاوُدَ وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ)
عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَعَنَ مَنْ التَّخَدَّ شَيْئًا فِيهِ الرُّوحُ غَرَضًا - (صَحَائِحُ مُسْلِمٍ)

RELIGIOUS SACRIFICE OF ANIMALS

✓ "Their flesh will never reach Allah, nor yet their blood — but your devotion and piety will reach Him."

(The Qur'ān, 22: 37)

الْحَيَوَانَاتُ كَقَرَابِينَ دِينِيَّةٍ :

لَنْ يَتَنَاَلَ اللَّهُ لَحُومَهَا وَلَا دِمَاؤها وَلَا يَكُنْ تَنَاَلُهُ التَّعَفُّى مِنْكُمْ - (التَّحْسُّنُ - ٢٢ : ٣٧)

(S) stands for 'Salām', meaning 'peace be upon him'.

Hare Raising Facts

Zara

According to the ancient Chinese calendar, 1987 is the Year of the Rabbit. What will it hold in store for these gentle creatures? For Australian activist Lorna Staub, beguiled by two homeless bunnies who stole her heart, rabbits were the catalyst for her involvement in the animal rights movement. But for "Time" magazine, which recently voted rabbit flesh the "Meat of the Year", rabbits are the "food of the future". 1987 could be the year that decides the fate of rabbits once and for all. Currently there is a tremendous push underway by the fledgling rabbit breeding industry to make rabbit meat a mainstream food source. Trans-Species Unlimited saw this threat coming several years ago, and formed a grass-roots coalition of animal protection groups to counter it. Since that time, H.A.R.E. (Humans Against Rabbit Exploitation) has swollen to an international network of more than 100 organizations throughout the U.S., Canada, England, Europe, Australia and India. H.A.R.E.'s strategy is to reach the consumer with its message about the tremendous suffering and slaughter which awaits rabbits if the rabbit meat, fur and research industries have their way. Rabbit Meat is Bunny Murder! just as Rabbit Fur is Bunny Murder!

A grim future

For rabbits, traditional symbols of peace, joy and love, the future does not look bright. Until recently rabbits were relatively unexploited. All this is quickly changing due to Government policies (in several countries) which encourage farmers to raise rabbits for meat and fur.



The Meat Industry

The rabbit industry is currently in the same position that the poultry industry was forty years ago. Once, most of the chickens raised lived on small, backyard farms. Now most of the chickens live in intensive chicken farms, where they are crowded into cages so small they can not even stretch their wings. If the rabbit industry succeeds in making rabbit meat

the "food of the future" the same thing will happen to rabbits. Very soon we will find rabbits being raised by the hundreds in crowded, all-wire cages in totally enclosed, environmentally-controlled buildings, in much the same way as egg-producing chickens, a practice which has been widely condemned by animal welfare groups and outlawed in Switzerland as frustrating the animals' natural instincts and involving unjustified cruelty.

Rabbits are thus to become living machines, forced to produce eight to eleven litters per year, averaging seven bunnies per litter. Intensively kept rabbits are fed intensively. In India they are maintained with a high forage, low grain diet and have a quick growth rate: an average 2 kg. rabbit could come to market in 12 to 16 weeks. Crowding prohibits the rabbits from running and playing, thereby also ensuring maximum weight gain. This will make possible the production of yet another fast food meat source in competition with chicken. "Bunny-burgers" are round the corner.

The Fur Industry

Traditionally, rabbit fur could not hold its own with the more exquisite luxury furs. American researchers have however developed a new strain of rabbit which is well on its way to producing a fashionable fur among discerning exploiters.

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

From Beauty Without Cruelty, Printed in India, January - March 1987



At the Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute at Garsa in Kulu District, soon after killing the rabbit the fur is removed like taking off a shirt by holding its hind legs and pulling the skin down. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is busy introducing this activity not only in Himachal Pradesh, but also in Jammu & Kashmir, Darjeeling, Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, Sirsi in Karnataka, Araku Valley in Andhra Pradesh Rahuri in Maharashtra and other climatically favourable places of the country. The fur will be converted into garments, vanity bags, money purses, sandals, caps, gloves, etc.

Trinkets and Baubles

The rabbit industry produces various novelty items such as the "lucky" rabbit's foot. It is unfortunate for the rabbit that its ears, teeth, tails and even rumps are made into ornaments, garnishments and toys.

Drug and Cosmetic Testing

Drug and cosmetic companies also have a big stake in the rabbit industry. The most objectionable of these various tests are, of course, the infamous Draize and Acute Dermal Toxicity tests. In the former test, live, unanesthetised rabbits are confined in boxes for up to three weeks at a time while increasingly toxic doses of various cosmetics, household products, shampoos, etc. are put in their eyes to test the irritancy of the product. Rabbits are ideal subjects for such tests since there is no tearing to interfere with the process, al-

though the test is notoriously unreliable and expensive. In the Acute Dermal Toxicity test, the skin of the rabbit is abraded and a sample of the product to be tested is attached directly to the skin. The test is concluded when the dosage that kills 50% of the animals is determined.

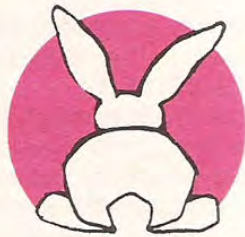
Laboratory Experimentation

Rabbits are also increasingly the subject of pointless experiments. Here are some recent examples: "In France sonic booms caused does (female rabbits) to kill their young. The brains and hearts of the does had abnormal electrical activity." (from the "Veterinary Bulletin"); "Forty-eight New Zealand White adults were housed so each rabbit had 100 square inches of floor space. They spent two weeks in, one week off, two weeks in this crowded condition. Crowded rabbits became aggressive, fought, and bit. Twenty died the first month, ten in the first two weeks. The rest survived. The dead had heart disease, fluid in the lungs, and cardiac failure." (from "Recent Advances in Studies on Cardiac Structure and Metabolism").



Rabbit Research

Rabbit research is basically for promoting exploitation of the rabbit. The research focuses for example on Rabbit Nutrition — how to get more meat for less food; Disease — how to keep rabbits from dying as a result of the conditions under which they are raised; Genetics — how to turn the rabbit into a breeding or luxury-fur-producing machine; Artificial Insemination — how to keep the rabbit constantly pregnant; Management — how man can "care for" hundreds of rabbits.



Perhaps the most imaginative research project undertaken is Dr. Cheeke's (of Oregon State University, U.S.A.) proposal to try "to develop an ugly rabbit" thus making it easier for consumers to consume rabbits!

In spite of certain research successes, the rabbit industry still has serious obstacles to overcome. Like other factory farmers, rabbit-breeders are quickly discovering the adverse effects of intensive-confinement production: increase in disease, fighting as a result of stress and overcrowding, infections caused by wire and slatted-wood floors, high mortality rates of young, and frequent "burn-out" from intensive breeding. Taking the cue from other animal producers, breeders experiment with antibiotics and drugs to solve these problems. No doubt this creates serious health risks for the consumer.

Collusion of Universities and Schemes of support from Banks

The efforts of the rabbit breeders are also being promoted by a number of Universities which sponsor rabbit conferences, seminars, projects and courses. It is both tragic and ironic that such institutions of "higher learning" should be providing instruction in torture and killing, and contributing to the incarceration of sentient beings.

As rabbit rearing demands "meagre capital and little managerial skill", certain Banks in India have formulated schemes to help small farmers and others to take up this "profitable" proposition.

Yet there is hope

The rabbit industry is still in its infancy and vulnerable. Its future rests ultimately

with the consumer. Humans Against Rabbit Exploitation (H.A.R.E.) believes that there is yet hope for rabbits. H.A.R.E.'s international campaign drawing worldwide attention is aimed at halting the industry before it gains a firm foothold, thereby saving an entire species from the terrible fate suffered by billions of other factory-farmed animals.

Rabbit farming in India is fast expanding, and will continue to expand unless we do something quickly. The rabbit industry, backed by Animal Husbandry Departments will have its way and a grim future will await millions of rabbits.

What YOU can do to help

Don't eat rabbits: Even if you are not a vegetarian, at least don't get into the "rabbit habit". Rabbits can not be raised humanely for a profit. Rabbit production means tremendous suffering for rabbits.

Avoid all other products of the rabbit industry such as fur, key chains and other trinkets like the ones often seen hanging on rear-view mirrors in cars. Do not buy cosmetics and toiletries which have been painfully tested on rabbits. (Write to **Beauty Without Cruelty** for a free copy of the latest "List of Honour" booklet.)

Educate others about the plight of rabbits raised for meat and fur. Write letters to the Editors of different publications, inform media persons, and discuss the issue with your friends.

Find out what is going on in your area and Inform BWC: Are there any courses on rabbit breeding? Any conferences or seminars taking place? Any new units being set up? Any sort of distribution for introducing rabbit-rearing been undertaken? Any teaching projects? Any stores or restaurants that promote rabbit meat or sell rabbit fur? Help keep **BWC** informed by sending news clippings, responses to your letters, and any information pertaining to the exploitation or abuse of rabbits.



I am the voice of the voice less
Through me the dead shall speak
Till the deaf world's ear be made to hear
The cry of the wordless weak .
From street, from cage, and from kennel
From jungle and stall, the wail,
Of my tortured kin proclaims the sin
Of the mighty against the frail.

The same force formed the sparrow
That fashioned man, the king.
The god of the whole gave a spark of soul
To furred and feathered thing.
And I am my brothers keeper
And I will fight his fight
And speak the word for beast and bird.
Till the world shall set things right.

Oh, never a brute in the forest
And never a snake in the fen
Or ravening bird, starvation stirred
Has hunted it's prey like men.
For hunger, and fear, and passion
Alone drive beasts to slay.
But wonderful man, the crown of the plain
Tortures, and kills, for play.

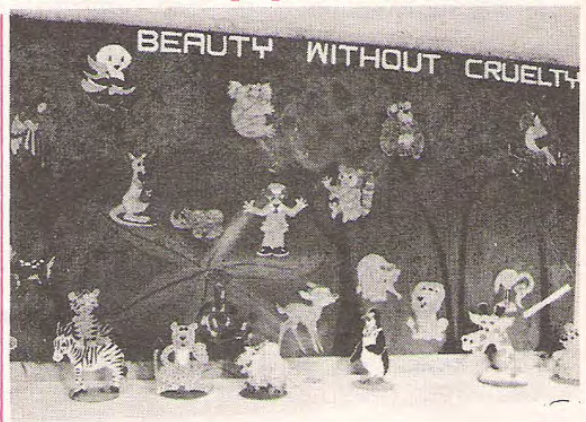
Ella Wheeler Wilcox

School Children support BWC

Alongside is a photograph of one of the exhibits of the Art & Craft Exhibition held at Bishop's School, Poona.

The Delhi S.P.C.A. wrote to say that this year the majority of the essays submitted by School children for their annual competition covered **BWC** topics.

In short, we are glad that children are taking a keen interest in stopping animals from being commercially exploited.



COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

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Baby Curls on Bald Heads

Indian politicians are wearing Karakul lamb caps. The Jinnah cap is becoming popular! What ever happened to their Gandhi caps? Presumably, the V.V.I.P.S' attraction to this gory headgear is based on ignorance of its gruesome origins. It is therefore high time that more and more people write to the politicians informing them that it is not at all in good taste to be seen wearing "baby curls" on their heads.

Under the Indo-U.S.S.R. Treaty, in 1975 the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Division of Carpet Wool & Karakul Pelt Production, Bikaner, obtained 200 Karakul sheep from Russia.

Over the years this flock of sheep have been bred. Besides the present stock of 1050 sheep, the balance of over 3000 have been slaughtered within 24-48 hours of being born.

The value of the Karakul lamb pelts depends on the tightness of the curl. The hair starts straightening after 48 hours of its birth. At D.C.W.K.P.P. they let the lamb suckle its mother for the first 24 hours and then slaughter it. The reason being that unless the milk starts flowing from the ewe's teat she will get ill and cause health problems to the management. Also a day old lamb can stand on its legs and this facilitates handling at the time of slaughter. For 4-5 days the ewe cries for her lamb.

This year a total of approximately 400 lambs are expected to be born. Lambing takes place in January-February-March. Of these most of the males and weak females will be or have been already slaughtered. This comprises of about 50% of the total lambs born.

The Karakul lamb is not an Indian animal, nor does the wearing of a cap or coat made of such fur conform to Indian culture. However, the Government felt research was essential with the view to export.

In 1982, **Beauty Without Cruelty** undertook a Signature Campaign and collected over 150 thousand signatures, requesting that Government put a stop to such research. The reply received stated that the Government would not stop the research.

Then, **Beauty Without Cruelty**, together with 5 other like-minded organisations submitted a petition to the Rajya Sabha Petition Committee requesting that such exploitation be stopped while in research stages.

The Rajya Sabha Petition Committee Members saw the cruelty on film and also witnessed it at the site. In the film the lambs were shown being slaughtered without any form of prior stunning. When the Members visited the site one lamb was specially killed after being first hit with a wooden hammer. The Members realised that the lamb was still conscious and struggling for life and therefore they recommended that a fool proof method be found for stunning prior to slaughter. Today the lambs killed at the D.C.W.K.P.P. are electrically stunned prior to slaughter.



The D.C.W.K.P.P. has given about 40 rams to farmers to breed with their local ewes. These cross-bred lambs will also be slaughtered, but by the local Khatiks who do not use any form of so-called stunning. Since the Khatiks would not be able to use the electrical stunner the D.C.W.K.P.P. may consider teaching them the use of the

wooden hammer. This is the very same point which was unacceptable to the R.S.P.C. Members. The D.C.W.K.P.P. will have no control over the methods employed by farmers and Khatiks.

Originally the research was carried out for the sake of procuring an export market. But now due to cross-breeding the pelts are bound to lessen in quality and therefore they are trying to create an Indian market for the pelts. The drawbacks are: lack of foreign market, Indian market and the religious sentiments of

the public against one-day old lambs being slaughtered in villages.

Once the pelt production goes in the hands of the Khatiks and if they realise that the pelts of unborn lambs will fetch them more money they may try to abort the ewes towards the end of their pregnancies. Not only will the ewes be beaten with iron rods to induce abortion but this could result in them also being killed.

Now is the time to protest. We need your help.

Was AIDS created by Vivisection?

For some time the theory has existed that AIDS may have been genetically manipulated by an American research laboratory and accidentally released. This theory has now won the support of several 'experts', as revealed in the headline story of the Sunday Express (26.10.86).

Three independent experts, Dr. John Seale of London, Dr. Robert Strecher of California and Professor Jacob Segal of East Berlin all reject the widely held belief that AIDS was spread when an African Green monkey bit a man. Professor Segal goes so far as to say that this idea is 'ludicrous and scientifically incredible — and has been promoted, I believe, by the US Government as part of the cover up'.

Professor Segal, retired Director of the Institute of Biology at Berlin University, believes it likely that the virus was released from a secret US laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland. He believes 'that scientists there created the AIDS virus by combining parts of the Maedi-Visna virus and human T-cell Leukaemia virus type I. The Maedi-Visna comes only from sheep — and the infected sheep used in the experiments may have been kept at Fort Detrick or at some other government laboratory site. HTLV-I is found in southern parts of the US, Carribean and the northern parts of Japan, and the virus could easily have been taken deep frozen to Fort Detrick.

'Almost certainly the scientists were unaware of the extent of their terrible creation — the AIDS virus', states Professor Segal.

Dr. Seale believes that AIDS was genetically engineered in a laboratory by accident by combining part of the Maedi-Visna virus found in sheep and Bovine Leukaemia virus from cattle, which is similar to HTLV-I.

His firm conviction is that scientists from a laboratory, probably somewhere in the United States, undertaking cancer research with the two viruses, accidentally spliced elements of both together and thereby created AIDS.

Dr. Strecher's theory coincides with Dr. Seale's. He says that 'there is no known animal virus with all the symptoms of AIDS. It must have been genetically engineered, from different viruses. The two viruses which were used, according to all my research and studies, are Maedi-Visna and Bovine Leukaemia. It almost certainly happened in a research laboratory in the United States'.

Those of us who have opposed vivisection have always said that human beings cannot go on treating animals as research tools forever without there being some terrible consequences.

It now seems increasingly possible that the horror of AIDS virus will prove that terrible truth.

Courtesy: OUTRAGE!

Make your own Herbal Cosmetics

DR. BHARTI MARU

Making your own herbal cosmetics is as easy as cooking. Commercial products available are very costly and not always effective and often not worth the money spent on it.

However, the idea of making your own cosmetics is not to keep them forever, but to make them in small batches and use them lavishly while they are still fresh. You can store them in the refrigerator for relatively long periods of time. If you wish, you can also add preservatives. However, I feel it is better not to use preservatives or chemicals, as it may harm the skin.

Advantages of Home Made Herbal Cosmetics

It has a cooling healing and soothing effect.

It does not disturb the normal pH level of the skin, but balances the disturbed pH level.

It relaxes you and improves skin blood circulation.

Thus it improves the skin texture giving you soft radiant, lovely smooth and flawless skin.

It makes you fairer than you ever were at a minimum cost without any side effects.

Lotions — Dry Skin

Wash a ripe banana with water and peel the skin. No, don't throw away the skin. Eat the banana and cut the skin into small pieces. Add half a cup of milk and blend in a mixer till it is homogeneous. Pour the mixture in long thin bottle and use it lavishly and see the dirt coming off. Store the remaining in the refrigerator.

Oily skin :

Don't throw away the remaining buttermilk after lunch or dinner. Keep it for eight hours or till the water separates from the buttermilk. Slowly take that

water and store it in a bottle. Use as above. This is very effective oil free cleanser which removes all the dirt.

Normal skin:

Take 10 or 12 seedless grapes and add a cup of milk. Blend in a mixer and use it. Bottle the remainder.

Astringents — Oily skin:

Take a few fresh neem, tulsi and dill leaves and soak them in one glass of water overnight. The next day, blend them in a mixer. Strain the water and apply liberally in the face with cotton-wool. It is an excellent natural astringent to close the pores and remove excess oil from the face. Store the remaining in the fridge.

Pimpley skin:

Soak half a teaspoon of thyme seeds in one cup of water for two hours. Add a few camphor crystals to it. Churn and strain, add one teaspoon of Eau de cologne; if you wish you can also use one teaspoon vodka as vodka is an excellent astringent.

Normal skin:

Mix one teaspoon cucumber juice, one teaspoon tomato juice, one teaspoon lemon juice, and one teaspoon water lemon juice. Dab on the face with cotton pads. This is very good astringent as it helps to shrink the enlarged and open pores.

Rain water is also a natural astringent. You can use it instead of water in the monsoon season.

Nourishing cream for dry and normal skin:

Beat one teaspoon fresh butter, one teaspoon almond oil, one teaspoon of soyabean oil, one teaspoon apricot oil, one teaspoon cabbage juice, and one crushed white lily. Mix properly and use.

Moisturiser:

For any type skin, honey is a natural moisturizer. Heat one teaspoon honey for half minute on a very low fire. Remove from heat and apply on the

face. Let it dry for 20 minutes. Remove with plenty of water. It makes your skin soft and supple.

Make a paste of one peach, four grapes and a few leaves of cabbage. Keep on the face for 15 minutes. Wash it with plenty of water.

Herbal Shampoo:

Take one tablespoon aritha powder and a few shikakai leaves. Soak them overnight in one glass of water. Boil them the next morning, strain and add this boiling water to some flakes of any soap of your choice. Mix it properly, taking care that too much foam is not formed. This is a very good herbal shampoo which leaves

your hair lustrous. To the above shampoo you can also add a lemon.

Hair rinse:

From now onward whenever you drink tea, don't throw away the used leaves. Wash them properly under running tap water. Then add one glass of fresh water and keep it overnight. Next morning, strain the water and to that water add one teaspoon lemon juice. After washing the hair with shampoo use this as a hair rinse. It adds shine and colour to the hair and leaves the hair soft and easily manageable. It also reconditions the hair.

Courtesy: Body and Beauty Care

82% Success In Alternative Methods for Eye Irritation Tests

As a direct result of a 60% subsidy allocated by the Stichting Schoonheid zonder Wreedheid (the Dutch equivalent of **BWC**) and 40% provided by the Dutch Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) who also carried out the tests, 82% success in alternative methods for eye irritancy tests have been established by researchers in Holland.

The tests covered a great variety of chemicals and the cruelty aspects of previous methods of testing on the eyes of live rabbits was totally eliminated. The alternative method was to use the eyes of already dead animals which were procured from government controlled slaughter houses.

On the conclusion of these tests, a full report was submitted on behalf of the SSzW (and other participating animal rights organisations) to the government's health minister, who promised that he would present the results to independent experts for their opinions. The minister also promised that assuming that these opinions are positive he would recommend that these methods of testing should be

carried out on an international basis.

It has been emphasized that no animals are specially killed for these tests and its certainly no exaggeration to state that this is a breakthrough in the field of research into eye irritation tests.

The tests showed conclusively that with 82% of the chemicals tested, the results of the alternative test method were equal to the results which were previously obtained on live animals. What is more, the test showed that in no less than 13% of cases, the alternative method was more sensitive. The chemicals tested were those used in toilet articles, cosmetics and household products.

In 1983 no less than 400 eye irritation tests were carried out on live animals in Holland and on considerably more in other countries. If these alternative tests meet with international approval, it might mean an end to this particular aspect of animal cruelty.

In order to promote this alternative test method, the TNO has recommended that these tests are repeated in other countries and in doing so, they have stipulated that they should follow Holland's example that no animals should be specially killed for the purpose of these tests.

Vegetarian Recipes from our Readers

Spaghetti Supper

— Sophia Loren

Ingredients:

½ kg. spaghetti
7 litres water
salt
6 tbsp. oil
1 or 2 cloves of crushed garlic
½ kg. fresh, peeled & sliced tomatoes
4 heaped tbsp. grated cheese

Method:

1. Heat the water. Add 2 tsp. salt when water boils.
2. Add spaghetti a little at a time making sure the water does not stop boiling. Keep stirring so that it does not stick to the vessel.
3. Before pouring out the water, taste a strand of it to make sure it is the way you want it. Then drain it into a colander. Keep aside.
4. To make the sauce, heat the oil, and when hot add garlic until blanched.
5. Add tomatoes and salt to taste and stir until blended.
6. Lower heat and cook gently for 30 minutes, stirring every now and then.
7. Place spaghetti on a large serving platter. Cover with the sauce. Sprinkle with cheese.

Yam (Suran) Mould

— Freny Dalal

Ingredients:

¼ kg. Yam
3 slices bread
1 cup milk
1 small bunch green coriander
few sprigs of mint
½ inch ginger
1 tablespoon Worcester sauce
salt and pepper to taste

Method:

1. Peel the yam, wash and cut into small cubes and boil in sufficient water and steam it. When ready mash it to a pulp.
2. Wash ginger, coriander and mint and chop finely.
3. Heat the milk and crumble the bread slices. Soak well and then mash.
4. Mix all the yam pulp. Season the mixture with salt, pepper and sauce.
5. Grease a baking tin and fill it with the mixture.
6. Place in a moderate oven and bake for half an hour or till the mixture is firm.
7. Remove from oven, run a knife on side to loosen it. Turn out on a dish. Decorate all round with lettuce and serve with Curd.

Your Recipe

Readers are invited to send us the recipe of their favourite vegetarian dish.

Address to:

Beauty Without Cruelty

Post Box 1518,
Poona 411 040.

Cocoanut Treat

— Lata Bharwani

Ingredients:

½ kg. grated cocoanut
300 gms. sugar
250 ml. water
2 elaichi (powdered)
colour (pink, yellow or orange)
4 tbsp. oil
4-5 almonds (blanched & finely cut)

Method:

1. Mix sugar, water, elaichi and colour and put to boil for 7 minutes.
2. Add to above syrup grated cocoanut and mix well on stove.
3. Add oil and mix well on stove.
4. Grease a flat dish (or thali) with oil and pour the mixture onto it. Sprinkle the almonds over the mixture. Let it set without refrigeration for three hours.


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