

Vol XXXIX No 2 Summer 2016



COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

Journal of Beauty Without Cruelty - India
An International Educational Charitable Trust for Animal Rights

In this Issue:

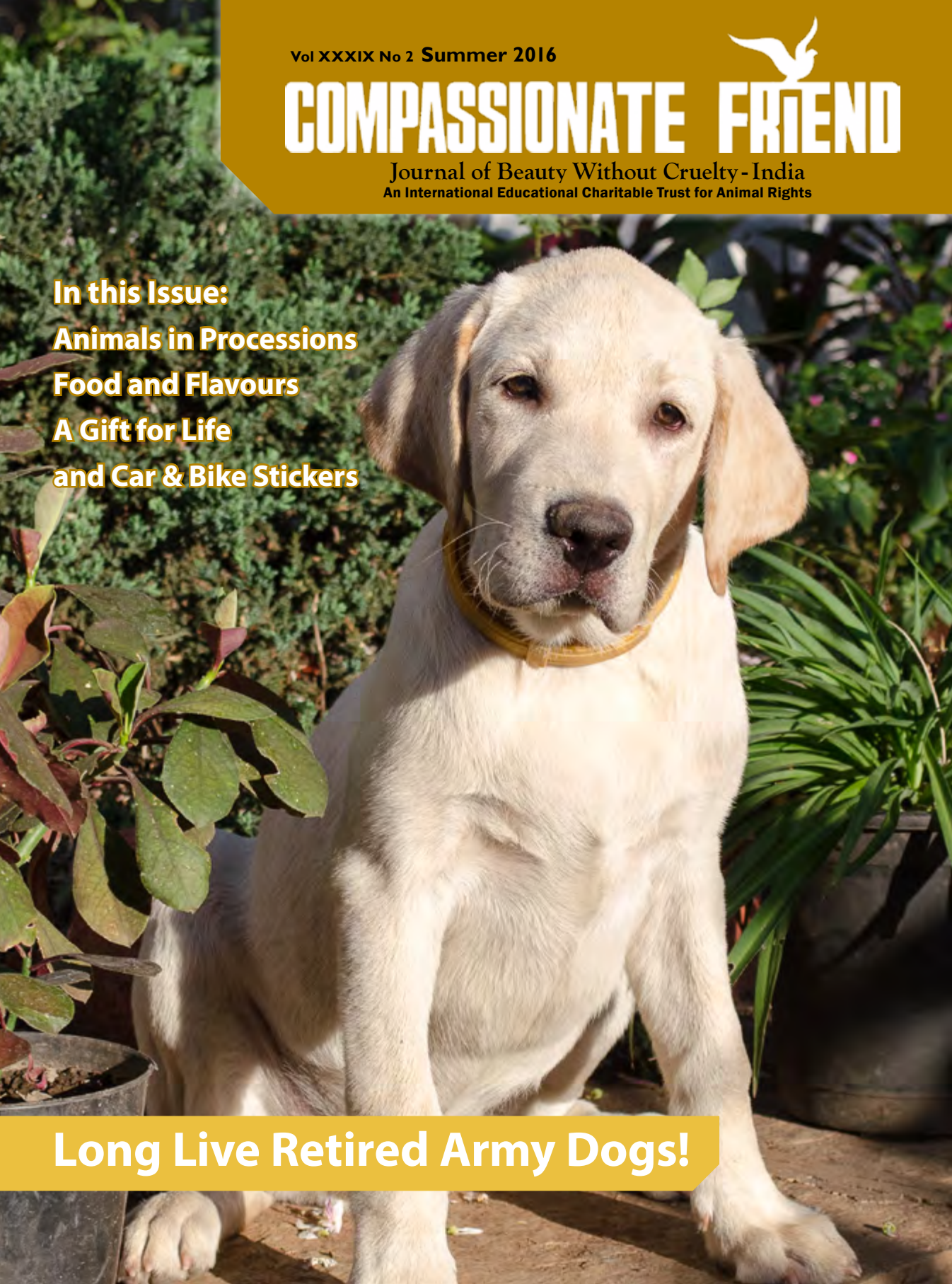
Animals in Processions

Food and Flavours

A Gift for Life

and Car & Bike Stickers

Long Live Retired Army Dogs!





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Beauty Without Cruelty

is grateful to

Shernaz Venkatesh Dhond

for sponsoring this issue of


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

by donating ₹ 1,00,000/-

Beauty Without Cruelty
is a way of life which causes
no creature of land, sea or air
terror, torture or death


COMPASSIONATE FRIEND

is printed on paper
free of animal substances
and published every
spring (February),
summer (May),
monsoon (August)
and winter (November)

Published and edited by

Diana Ratnagar

Chairperson, BWC-India

Designed by Dinesh Dabholkar

Printed at Mudra

383 Narayan Peth, Pune 411 030


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Front Cover: Labrador • Photo courtesy: Nitin Gaikwad

From my Desk... Beheading Animals

The inside pages of *Karuna-Mitra* carry gory pictures of animal sacrifices in different parts of India. Such beheading is widespread, but can be eradicated through awareness campaigns and strict implementation of the law against animal sacrifices where it exists. The Vishwa Prani Kalyan Mandal's (VPKM) remarkable achievement in Karnataka is a recent example.

For five years the VPKM has been trying to save thousands of sheep, goats and hens being killed during the Bhagwan Ranganathaswamy Chikka and Siddhappaji *Jatras*. They were successful this January because in response to a writ petition filed by Dayanand Swamiji, President of VPKM, the Karnataka High court order stated "the respondents are directed to adhere to the provisions of the Karnataka Prevention of Animal Sacrifice Act, 1959. It shall be the duty of the State Government to secure compliance of the provisions of the said Act strictly."



This year the majority of devotees walked up the hill to the Ekvira Devi temple and paid their respects without killing an animal or bird. Photo courtesy: Shashi Kumar

Significantly, a twenty-six member team of VPKM supported by many institutions and individuals, worked tirelessly in Chamrajanagar, Mandya and Mysuru districts to create awareness among people through the *Ahimsa Prani Daya Sandesh Yatra*.

Similarly, for many years Beauty Without Cruelty and Sarva Jeeva Mangal Pratishthan have been trying to stop animal sacrifice during the Ekvira Devi *Jatra* at Karla, near Lonavla in Maharashtra.

Again this April, we displayed hoardings, our volunteers distributed 5,000 pamphlets, and Marathi publications covered our efforts. For the first time during the public function to honour the *palkhis*, it was announced by the Temple's Managing Trustee, Shri Anant Tare that no killing of animals would be permitted on the hill. But, on that



Trudging up the hill to the temple with a goat that was brought down the same way and sacrificed. Photo courtesy: Shashi Kumar

day about ten devotees were seen individually taking chickens and one goat up to the temple and bringing them down alive. They were then presumably killed. We therefore wish the butcher

₹ 300 only

If every BWC member gifted at least one life subscription to a friend or relative, we would easily double our strength.

Remember, there are no restrictions imposed on BWC members: we accept non-vegetarians, vegetarians and vegans.



These chickens were carried upside down up the hill into the temple, blessed and brought back down, only to be sacrificed. Photo courtesy: Shashi Kumar

shops would not be allowed to operate at the foot of the hill.

Nevertheless, due to our awareness campaigns the number of animals killed lessens each year.

Diana Ratnagar
Chairperson

Servitude

Who hasn't heard of poor Shaktimaan – the horse brutally assaulted with sticks by an angry MLA and his people at Dehradun in March 2016? The stately 13-year old white Kathiawari mare belonged to the Uttarakhand Police squad. She was on duty to control crowds when she was beaten, resulting in multiple fractures on her hind leg which had to be amputated. The MLA and others were arrested and it is hoped the punishments fit the crime.

They say it takes 41 weeks to transform a horse into a police horse. The Ahmedabad Police carry out night patrols with mounted cops and the Kolkata Police have 67 horses. The Jharkhand state government has set up a special task force of trained dogs and horses to control crowds at their mega sport complexes at Ranchi in the same way that dogs and mounted police control crowds during matches in Kolkata's Eden Gardens.

Breeding, raising and training animals for work has no limits – far more than the commonly known trained guide dogs for the blind says Khurshid Bhatena



Would a Policeman on duty have been thrashed like this Police horse? Since it was feared that with an artificial limb, the horse would never be able to walk normally again, out of pity an American flew in with a prosthetic leg and shoe for the poor horse. A couple of days later, unfortunately Shaktimaan did not wake up after being administered anesthesia for "a minor surgery". Photos courtesy: (top) catchnews.com, (bottom) 20twentytwo.blogspot.in

The Delhi Mounted Police's 40 stallions (most under 2 years) ensure law and order. For example, 2 were on duty at the Ferozeshah Kotla Stadium in December 2015 during the India-South Africa cricket match. But, they had to be cautiously taken to the location because horses get into a frenzy by the honking of vehicles.

Expectations from working animals are fast changing and becoming exceedingly worse. They are no longer simply beasts of burden such as donkeys and ponies used down the ages for heavy labour.

Elephants continue to be domesticated for logging operations in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, are considered state government servants and made to work from dawn to dusk. It is obvious that they do not like this because they often simply stand still without moving; they are then goaded with a stick.

Suffering for Man's Best Friend

Breeding, raising and training animals for work has no limits – far more than the commonly known trained guide dogs for the blind and hearing impaired. There are trained service dogs like mobility dogs, seizure, diabetic and allergy detection dogs, mental health dogs, autism therapy dogs, and post traumatic stress disorder therapy dogs.

Outstandingly intelligent ones like Labradors and German Shepherds are turned into sniffer or tracker dogs by training them to sniff out buried bombs, concealed explosives, and suspected militants.

Special training is also given to certain dogs to improve their instinctive abilities to guard. In 2014 the New Delhi Municipal Council decided to set up a “May I Help You?” force of sterilised, adopted and trained stray dogs as in-house home guards. The 2-fold benefit cited was that the dogs would be off the streets, and they'd help humans make the capital a safer city. We heard no more, so doubt it came into being.

The basic work of police dogs is to sniff out explosives, etc. and ward off attacks. Quite often, their mere presence acts as a deterrent. That is the reason why animal welfare societies have suggested that smart stray dogs should be trained and the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation had agreed to the proposal but like Delhi, it did not materialise. BWC feels, with or without training, mixed breed dogs make excellent watch dogs. People who have kept mutts know how natural it is for them to protect people and places. Dogs have been guarding sheep for centuries. They guard buildings and people too. They are successful because people fear dog-bites.

A dog that is not merely a pet or companion in a home, and does more than eat and sleep, play and bark is called a working dog. He knows more than how to sit, stand and sniff. But, unfortunately, some canine trainers and behaviourists see no wrong in training dogs for agility as they term it. To

make a pet dog manoeuvre around, over and through obstacles as directed just for fun is no different to making dogs perform in circuses where they are taught to walk on two legs, ride bicycles and salute. BWC condemns such training and performances.

Imprinting

Usually Labradors are trained to locate explosives and Dobermans to pick up trails, but sniffer dogs like German Shepherds made to detect narcotics, are said to be rigorously trained by the Police to find drugs by forcibly making them drug addicts on the presumption that how else would they learn to locate them. Many others are part of bomb squads of different departments like the Railways, Criminal Investigation Department (CID), and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) which is in charge of security at airports, and the Police.

The canines used are usually pure bred German Shepherds and Labradors, trained by the Army Veterinary Corp at Meerut and a training centre of the Border Security Force in Madhya Pradesh. However, since few are actually able to sniff out explosives, the handlers of these dogs



Sniffer dog with handler at Hotel JW Marriott, Mumbai.
Photo courtesy: Travelling with the Jones.

complain that they are overworked. These dogs are supposedly given the best quality of food, travel in first class air conditioned comfort along with their handlers and are insured like their human counterparts. But all this means nothing to the dogs.

Police forces worldwide prefer the Belgian Malinois dogs – 69 were with the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in July 2012. Some corporate houses and security agencies have begun acquiring these dogs too. In India Malinois are trained at a 40-acre academy called

the International Tactical and Canine Training Centre at Sundraan (Dera Bassi, Punjab) by American and Punjabi trainers. The training course for handlers is up to 10 weeks, but for the dogs the duration is 5 weeks. The dogs learn to detect by imprinting: they are exposed to odours ranging from cocaine, heroin, currency notes and live explosives.

There have however been complaints about Hotels using, rather abusing the services of Labradors made to check out by sniffing each and every vehicle that drives up – machines and men could as well detect bombs. The unhealthy exhaust fumes are inhaled by them during their long work hours with no time to rest in-between. They are always on the leash, even when given water to drink. In short, they are made to work like machines day in and day out. It is truly a dog's life, hunger and unease – a rotten job and a miserable unhappy existence; and it shouldn't happen to a dog.

Tracker dogs are trained in discipline, obedience, and public conduct, but it's surprising they are also taught to beg like circus dogs. They attack suspects by tracking scents of criminals and even mothers of abandoned babies. The dog follows the scent of the suspect and the Police follow the dog. In addition to which they learn how to save people from drowning and during fire.

Interestingly in the 1990s the Western Railway acquired 4 dogs to catch ticket-less travellers at railway stations, but as the public vehemently protested they were not put to use! By April 2016 the Delhi Police had 45 sniffer and 15 tracker dogs, but not a single one to detect narcotics.

The Jharkhand Police use a trained dog squad (in place of baton charge, water cannons and tear gas) to disperse and chase protestors. That's not all, the canine squad is expected to keep away poachers from the tiger reserve and locate hidden body parts in inaccessible areas where poachers hide them. Help is taken from Haryana's National Dog Training Institute. In Karnataka too such a dog squad is in operation.

Canine Officers

In 2011 the Indian Army's first unit of 'Canine Spies' were formed to help troops with visual guidance during tricky situation and hostage crisis. In order to reduce the risk

to human lives, the Army's unit of dogs have small video cameras mounted on their heads which help during dangerous situations. In short, humans matter, dogs do not. Experiments in this regard were carried out in the Army Dogs Unit, Remount Veterinary Corps Centre and College in Meerut. The breeds raised and trained included Labradors, German Shepherds and Belgian Shepherds.

On 26 January 2016, Army dogs of the Remount and Veterinary Corps were made to march in the Republic Day Parade. Specially chosen 36 German Shepherds and Labradors along with their handlers constituted the contingent which participated in the Parade after a gap of 26 years, probably because of the recent widespread concern about these dogs being put to sleep when old.

In June 2015 following an RTI reply that "Horses and dogs are evaluated for their fitness with respect to the performance of duties. The animals which are considered unfit for one month active service are disposed of by humane euthanasia" the newspapers prominently revealed that the Army's working dogs when old were euthanized, not retired.

Beauty Without Cruelty immediately wrote to the President of India who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces of India, the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and Chief of Army Staff, saying that it was morally, ethically and culturally wrong to kill these dogs when they were old and unable to work. We asked that the new rules cover all animals like horses and mules also used by the Defence Forces so that they too are appropriately rehabilitated.

A month later, in response to a PIL, the Centre admitted that the current practice of euthanizing the Army's retired service dogs (Labradors, German Shepherds and Belgian Shepherds) was against the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, and assured the Delhi High Court that the Defence Ministry would come out with a policy by March 2016 to stop euthanasia and detail the arrangements for the dogs after they retire or are found unfit or inactive.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Defence replied BWC that necessary instructions had been given for "immediate cessation of further destruction of old and worn out animals". They had been creating facilities to house them.

The issue of Army animals is dealt under the Defence Service Rules and the final policy is yet to be adopted.

However, in November 2015 the Directorate released an advertisement in the national newspapers inviting expression of interest from individuals and NGOs for the rehabilitation of unfit dogs, horses and mules. About 50 dogs and 1,000 horses and mules retire annually. Compassionate Crusaders Trust (Kolkata) feels that the Army needs a transit place close to each of their Commands to handle adoption of retired animals. And, like BWC, they too feel that mandatory pension for the animals should be given so that post-retirement they can provide for themselves financially and live in comfort in individual foster homes, NGO run shelters, or in exclusive facilities the Army may create.

International Labour Day falls on 1 May. Shouldn't it cover animals made to toil? And, shouldn't we aim to liberate them from man-desired demands? Or, should we merely be satisfied that our Military dogs, horses, and mules upon retirement, will not be euthanized?



**Khurshid Bhatena is
a Trustee & Honorary
Secretary of BWC-India**

Fact , not Fancy

Animals in Processions

If tourists were wise about their own safety and had compassion for animals, they would not ride camels, elephants or ponies says Nirmal Nischit

Once again in February 2016, it was proved that using animals in processions back-fires on humans when during the loud, music-filled Bhagavathi temple festival procession in Pallakad, a caparisoned elephant ran amok, angrily destroying vehicle after vehicle. It took the 2 mahouts sitting on top of the elephant several hours to bring it under control.

It isn't in the least surprising that animals were prohibited (on paper only as it turned out) during the Kumbh shahi processions at the Nashik mela in August 2015. Elephants, horses and camels were used by the mahants and sadhus saying that it was their age-old tradition and cited that processions for the Puri Jagannath Yatra and the Allahabad Kumbh had 20 elephants.

Processions involving animals require Police permission. Crackers are burst and blaring music is played all along the route which more often than not scares the



Elephant rage. Justified retaliation. Photo courtesy: mathrubhumi.com

animals and they go berserk, thus injuring people. For example, in Pune during a temple procession organised on the occasion of *Rath Saptami* 2009 by the Shree Balaji Mandir Trust, a 5-year old girl died after being kicked by a horse on her head following crackers being burst. The Pune Police immediately imposed a temporary ban



At the Maha Kumbh Mela. Photo courtesy: linuxandfriends.com

on animals in processions. Then in response to frequent requests made by the Sarva Jeev Mangal Pratishthan and Beauty Without Cruelty, they began issuing orders banning the use of animals (camels, elephants, horses, ponies and cattle) in specific processions and rallies. However, in November 2014, an old gentleman, while walking on the road, was knocked down by a horse that gave joy-rides. He suffered grave head injuries requiring six-hour surgery, was in a coma, and eventually died after a fortnight.

In April 2013, animal activists objected to the Vasundhara Jain Temple Ghaziabad using horses, bulls and elephants for Mahavir *Jayanti* celebrations. The highest bidder was to ride on the elephant during the procession. Their previous year's procession saw one of the two elephants being killed after being hit by a truck on the NOIDA expressway, whilst the other was severely injured and had to be shifted to a sanctuary at Agra. Despite this, in 2015, elephants, camels and horses were scheduled to give joy-rides during an inauguration organised by a builder where the chief guest was a Jain *muni* and the community were invited. Luckily due to the timely efforts of animal activists, political pressure was used to stop the use of animals.

Camels and ponies are put under great stress and are not only frequently taken in processions where loud crackers and commotion exists, but are also made to give joy-rides to adults and children. When exhausted, they collapse and cry out in pain, but are forcefully pulled forward with ropes strung through the metal rings in their nostrils.

In 2012 the Election Commission of India, based on complaints of cruelty received from animal activists, stopped animals from participating in election campaigns. Cruelty to horses, ponies, donkeys, elephants, camels, bulls, etc. was cited which included having to work for long hours, carrying heavy campaign materials, and painting (harmful chemicals in paints) slogans and symbols on the bodies of the animals.

Noteworthy in January 2013, for the first time the *Ulema* (religious heads/scholars) opposed the use of bullock carts in the *Eid-E-Milad* procession at Mumbai citing cruelty to bulls.

Attracting Tourists

In Kerala the season for temple festivals (*vela/pooram*) covers March, April and May, the hottest months of the year, and processions with at least 3 and up to 15 temple elephants participating is a vital part of these celebrations. A growing trend is for churches and mosques to also organise elephant processions. A huge strain for temple elephants – they lose nearly 300 kgs in a single festive season.

Quite frequently temple elephants gore and repeatedly stomp their *mahouts* to death. Likewise, devotees have been killed when elephants have run amok. About a dozen people have thus died in Kerala between 2013 and 2015.

In 2014 when a woman tourist was trampled to death by an elephant at Idukki, it came to light that elephant safaris were being conducted at Munnar, Mattuppettik, Kumili and Thekkady. They were made to give joy-rides for up to an hour as part of a package which included bathing, showering and 5-minute photo sessions with elephants.

Elsewhere too elephants are made to carry tourists

for sightseeing, like rides at Amber Palace in Jaipur, and a large procession during the Teej festival there, includes caparisoned elephants and camels.

In 2009, aiming to phase-out working elephants made to take tourists up to Amber Fort, the Rajasthan state government began looking after them. They built an elephant village to house them and their *mahouts*, and attract tourists. But, the elephants continued to be handled with the cruel *ankush* and made to work long hours. It was however alarming that although old and sick elephants had died, in 2013 the group had increased by about 24% – this indicated young ones had been quietly added. In 2014 an inspection by animal activists and veterinarians exposed the cruelty meted out to them. They found most of them unfit: injured, with two legs simultaneously chained, blind, with pierced ears, and holes drilled in tusks.

If tourists were wise about their own safety and had compassion for animals, they would not ride elephants, camels or ponies. In January 2015 a man in Ahmedabad was killed by a camel that bit



The angry camel of Ahmedabad.
Photo courtesy: indiatoday.in

him on his head; his caretaker who tried to stop the attack was also bitten on his leg, but survived. This goes to prove that not only do elephants get angry, but so do other animals and hit out at humans.

Alms and Rides

Elephants are used illegally for begging and giving rides too. It is a business for the *mahouts*. Many years ago, a Bank gave a business loan to a man to buy an elephant. Not long after, when he was unable to earn enough to pay interest to the Bank, or even feed the elephant or himself, he abandoned the animal by tying it at the entrance of the Bank.

In 2013 such elephants were banned from plying the streets of Greater Mumbai, Navi Mumbai and Thane, so these majestic animals which were in a pathetic condition – underfed and dehydrated with sore feet due to the hot concrete roads they walked on – are no longer seen begging for alms, rarely used in processions or giving rides in the midst of heavy traffic.

Elsewhere, countless captive elephants suffer neglect in the form of insufficient food and medical aid. This has in turn resulted in elephants going into an uncontrollable rage like in November 2011 at Burdwan when an elephant picked up, flung and trampled to death a 7-year old boy after having taken him for a joy-ride.

Sound and Fury at Weddings

The loud noise of bursting fire-crackers at Diwali and other festivals, on auspicious occasions like weddings, during religious processions, political campaigns, and even when India wins a cricket match, causes fear and panic in all animals.

At a 2010 wedding in Meerut an elephant (of the 15 brought to welcome the *baraatis*) ran berserk when crackers were burst and gunshots fired as part of the celebrations. The elephant was chased for 15 hours by over 200 persons during which time he smashed vehicles, blocked roads and finally went into a sugarcane field where he was tranquilised and captured.

Last year a mare called Payal had been booked to carry a groom in a wedding procession at Mumbai, but while being taken there, she got frightened by a garbage truck horn (as loud as a fire cracker). She threw off her jockey-caretaker who fractured his leg and looked on helplessly while she bolted... she entered the toll *naka* and ran alongside the cars almost the entire length of the Bandra Worli Sea Link... eliciting smiles, chaos and a slowdown of cars. Eventually, some Israeli tourists who knew how to handle horses got off their taxi and reined her in. It then came to light that a few months ago the owner had bought the 4-year old *ghodi* costing ₹ 1 lakh, but on a down payment of ₹ 25,000/- from a rural fair in Solapur. He said that she could dance, had also acted in the TV serial Maharana Pratap and appeared in newspaper advertisements.



An unhappy decked up horse. Photo courtesy: rakheeghelani.com

Such tragic incidents clearly indicate that crackers should never be burst or loud noises generated in the vicinity of animals as it adversely affects animals – and humans. Better still no animals should participate in processions. Grandeur need not include animal drawn chariots or animals decked in finery and made to walk long distances with merrymakers.

By June 2016 victorias in Mumbai will be history because in response to a PIL filed by Animals and Birds Charitable Trust of Mumbai, the High Court directed all authorities to ensure that the use of victorias and horse-drawn carriages in Mumbai be completely stopped after a year. The bench felt that using horse-driven carriages in Mumbai for joy-rides was an avoidable activity and completely illegal and violated Sections 3 and 11 of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. “In other cities, such carriages may be used for other purposes too. But if it is noticed that carriages are used for joy-rides, then that should be stopped by the concerned authority,” was also said by the division bench of Justices of the High Court.

FYI Foods and Flavours

One of the common arguments non-vegetarians give for eating animals is that they are addicted to the taste of mutton, chicken or sea food. It is moreishness, a food craving – not just eating to satisfy hunger.

First and foremost, they rarely associate what is on their plate with a living creature. There is a mental block as far as this is concerned. In fact, they rarely want to talk about it.

Enjoying eating something begins with one's senses, other than taste. Sight and smell, texture and expectation, even hearing contributes towards it. It has been established that flavour is derived from a combination of these multi-sensory feelings that register in the brain, not from taste buds alone.

True, the tongue detects tastes – sweet, salty, sour, bitter, astringent, pungent, harsh, and *umami* – but, the nose smells the food before eating, when chewing and swallowing. Together with other senses, they trigger a flavour memory. So it's a

combination of movement, sight, smell, sound, touch and taste that merge to create an enjoyable food flavour in the brain.

A child's food preferences are inborn, usually influenced by the mother's diet during pregnancy. However, children prefer sweet foods because human milk, that contains lactose, is sweet. Interestingly, our tongues have two dozen receptors to detect bitter tastes. This proves we instinctively know what is harmful or poisonous and so we spit it out. No wonder toddlers initially refuse to eat flesh. It is only after much cajoling that they finally agree, and usually continue to do so. Again this is because they are conditioned in their minds not to associate meat with the slaughter of animals.

Our response to tastes is mostly inborn but our perceptions of smells are learnt. The food industry is therefore increasingly using ingredients such as oil, fat, sugar and salt which we have evolved to crave. Humans have probably lost their ancestral receptors except for starch and sugar preferences. And, unfortunately they have been conditioned into eating animals, something they do not need for survival.

Meat or flesh in itself is not flavoursome. It is the manner in which it is prepared that gives it flavour, even if just boiled and eaten with side dishes containing vegetables. The mode of cooking, the spices utilised, and the presentation is what results in a flavour memory as mentioned above.

When non-vegetarian recipes are cleverly tweaked to be vegan, the result is quite satisfactory and acceptable for meat eaters. For example, soy meat or unripe jackfruit can replace mutton, mushrooms can replace prawns, *brinjal* can replace fish, an omelette can be made with chickpea flour/*besan* and contain no egg, and so on. The other ingredients and basic method of preparation of recipes should not be changed and you can't go wrong.

Lastly, non-vegetarians can always learn to love new flavours and tastes of vegan dishes. It is a matter of introducing them to such delectable fare.

Vegan Recipe

Chickpeas

The International Year of Pulses 2016 is being promoted by the Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations to heighten public awareness of their nutritional benefits. Pulses such as chickpeas/*Kabuli channa* are derived from legumes and are high in protein and fibre but low in fat.

According to HealthSite, the 8 top reasons why *Kabuli channa* are good to consume are they aid weight loss, boost energy and immunity, stabilize blood sugar, regulate hormonal levels in women, prevent anaemia, control blood pressure, avoid digestive problems, and maintain a healthy heart.

Chickpeas were first cultivated in the Mediterranean basin around 3000 BC by the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. Today they are a staple of Middle Eastern, African and Indian cuisines; and, 80-90% of the world's production is grown in India.



Eggless Omelette (serves 2)

Ingredients

- ¾ cup chickpea or gram flour/*besan*
- ½ tsp cumin seeds/*jeera*
- 1 tsp black pepper salt, to taste
- ½ cup water
- 1 green chilli, cut fine
- ½ cup tomato, puréed
- ½ cup spinach, shredded
- ½ cup capsicum, chopped
- 2 tbsps oil

Preparation

Mix *besan*, cumin, pepper and salt adding water slowly to make a smooth batter. Add green chilli, tomato, spinach and capsicum. Mix well.

Heat a non-stick skillet. Pour ½ cup of the batter in the centre of the skillet. Using the back of a spoon spread the batter evenly outward to form a circle about 7 inches in diameter.

When the batter starts to dry, gently spread 2 teaspoons of oil on it. Wait 30 seconds then flip the omelette using a flat spatula. Press it all around lightly with the spatula. Turn it 3 or 4 times until it is well cooked and golden brown on both sides.

Serve with mint chutney or pickle.

Do visit

www.bwcindia.org/Web/Recipes/Recipesindex.html

for an assortment of Beauty Without Cruelty's tested and tasted, healthy and delicious vegan recipes.



Readers Write

Oil for Havan

I used Mahua oil for my *havan* on my 60th birthday last month. I did not use cow *ghee*. This oil is considered auspicious for lighting up lamps on festivals. May be BWC can popularise it.

**K Sridharan
on Email**

Form IV (See Rule 8)

Statement about ownership of the newspaper entitled *Compassionate Friend* as required to be published in the first issue every year after the last day of February.

Place of Publication:

Beauty Without Cruelty (India)
4 Prince of Wales Drive
Wanowrie, Pune 411 040.

Periodicity of Publication: Quarterly.

Printer's Name: S. J. Patwardhan
Nationality: Indian.

Address: Mudra, 383 Narayan Peth
Pune 411 030.

Publisher's Name: Diana Ratnagar,
Chairperson, Beauty Without Cruelty (India)
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Names & Addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than 1% of the total capital:

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I, Diana Ratnagar, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated: 1st March 2016.

Sd/- Diana Ratnagar
Signature of Publisher

In Appreciation

Received my copy of *Compassionate Friend* today and I went through it as soon as I got my hands on it. I appreciate all the efforts taken and feel good for all the animals saved – saved from pain and agony. I keep thanking God and also feel how blessed I am to be so well placed in life, far from this cruel world.

I am writing this email to share some good news that made me very happy. Today, my daughter who is in US called up. She has two daughters one 7 years old and the other 5 years. Both are very soft hearted. Last summer they were here and as usual, I showed *Compassionate Friend* issues to them and also spoke of Jain philosophy and they registered every thing deeply. Even otherwise, we being Jains, they don't take anything non-veg, but their father is a Punjabi and he eats non-veg.

They happened to be at a party and the cake there had egg in it. My son-in-law told them "its ok you can eat it, egg has no life in it" but both though they are very fond of it, especially the younger one, did not eat. Then, as usual he asked my daughter to explain to them that these eggs have no life to which the elder daughter said "It's Okay Papa. We are not eating. You follow your heart and we will follow ours" and as my daughter is expecting her third baby, she turned to her sister and said "We will see that even our brother does not hurt any animals."

My son-in-law was stunned and this made him think. Now he too is trying to turn not only vegetarian but vegan because he is very health conscious. He has been seeing documentaries on cruelty to animals and how milk is harmful for health after my talks with him on *Milk a Silent Killer*.

Another thing I would like to share is that our household used 1½ litres of milk daily, but now our consumption is only 1 litre per week.

The stickers are very good. Children will be very happy to get them.

Thanks for being there in our lives.

**Bina Shah
on Email**

BWC's car and bike stickers are enclosed in this issue. Please use them to spread the message, and do ask if you would like a few more.

Date _____

To:

Beauty Without Cruelty - India
4 Prince of Wales Drive
Wanowrie
PUNE 411 040

I wish to gift a Beauty Without Cruelty life membership to:
(PLEASE FILL IN BLOCK CAPITALS.)

Gift Receiver's Name & Address _____

Tel. _____ E-mail ID _____

Enclosed is cash / my cheque No. _____ dated _____

drawn on _____ Bank for ₹300/-.

Direct Transfer can be done in
name of Beauty Without Cruelty
Bank of India
Main Branch
Pune 411001
Savings A/c No: 050010100030961
RTGS/NEFT/IFSC: BKID0000500
Please inform after transfer
and send filled form.
Foreign exchange not accepted.
Donations, big or small, to BWC
are exempted under section 80G
of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Gifter's Name & Address

Tel. _____

E-mail ID _____

Gifter's BWC Membership No. _____

Signature _____

For office use

Membership No.	Receipt Date	Receipt No.
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A gift for life

Beauty Without Cruelty Membership

₹300/- is all it costs
to introduce animal rights to a relative or friend.

The person who gifts the BWC membership will receive
the blessings of animals and the satisfaction
of having contributed to a worthwhile cause.

Life members receive:

Compassionate Friend English quarterly magazine

Karuna-Mitra Hindi quarterly newsletter

Hinsa vs. Ahinsa English cum Hindi fortnightly e-mailer

BWC pictorial animal wall Calendar

Posters, leaflets and stickers

BWC Investment Guide on www.bwcindia.org

Beauty Without Cruelty is a way of life which causes
no creature of land, sea or air - terror, torture or death



Beauty Without Cruelty

An International Educational Charitable Trust for Animal Rights

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