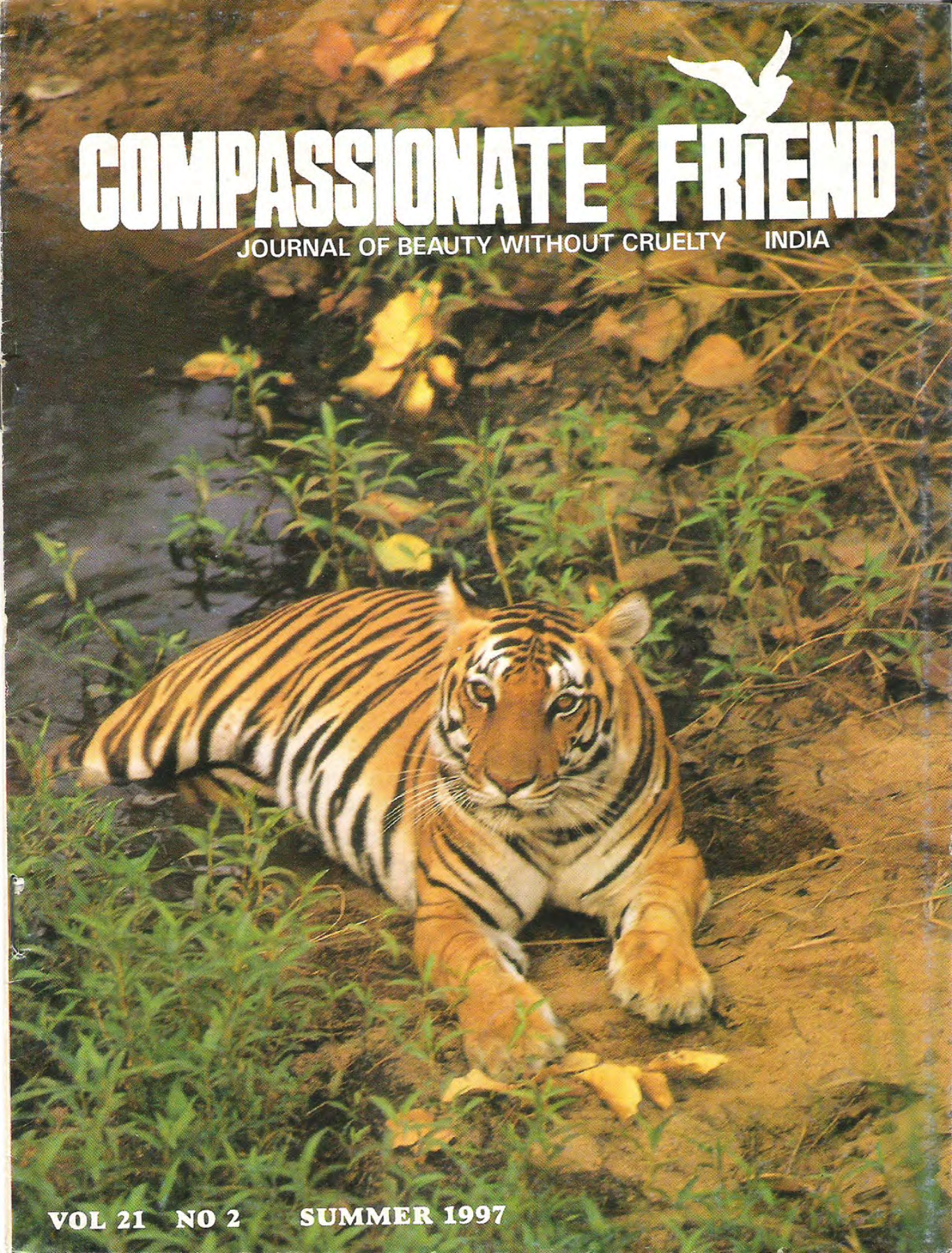
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Beauty Without Cruelty

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An International Educational Charitable Trust for Animal Rights
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Cover Photo : Mr Vivek R Sinha

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

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Pilu Dady - Thank You!

Diana Ratnagar

Pilu Dady, my aunt, sowed the first seed of the ideals of **BWC** in my mind. I must have been in my early teens when she told me that perfumes contain substances for which animals like the gentle musk deer were killed. She, who had been using the world's best perfumes, had decided to completely stop using them for this reason. Since then, every day when I used expensive perfumes, I felt guilty. It was only years later that I gave up their use.

In 1974, I saw a little advertisement in a British women's magazine inviting those who loved animals to write to them for a list of cosmetics and perfumes produced without causing animal suffering. This led to a correspondence between the Rt. Hon'ble Muriel, Lady Dowding, the international founder of **BWC** and me. Emotionally, financially and physically Pilu's support tremendously helped establish **Beauty Without Cruelty** (India) during September of the same year.

On 20th May, 1997 Pilu Dady passed on. Few knew that she had been unwell for about a year. Typically, she quietly carried on as usual, without even a murmur of a complaint. All she ever said (if probed) was that she felt weak. Even when she herself was so ill, her caring nature made her think of and reach out to relatives, friends, servants and associates, showing deep concern about their well being and their work. We could see her becoming physically weaker but she stood firm in her philosophical beliefs and high thinking which as a family we respect. When a friend visited her last month and remarked that he appreciated her philosophy of life, she said that she was mindful of Shakespeare's words: *"When in sickness, let me not say 'am I getting better of my sickness; Rather let me say 'am I getting better for it."*

Pilu had remarkable inner strength: the strength of purpose to 'lead a useful life' which made her do **BWC** work as its Honorary Secretary efficiently and most promptly till about a fortnight before the very end. Being one of the Founder Trustees, she dedicated her life for twenty-three years to **BWC** (India). She had in fact started living the ideals of **BWC** long before the organisation came into being here. Her support to **BWC** was three-fold — She happily and most generously gave of her time, her ideas and her money. She accomplished so much and successfully too. However, her emphasis was always on being, not doing. Establishing herself in being first, she would then go about her work with the understanding that 'all work is sacred'.

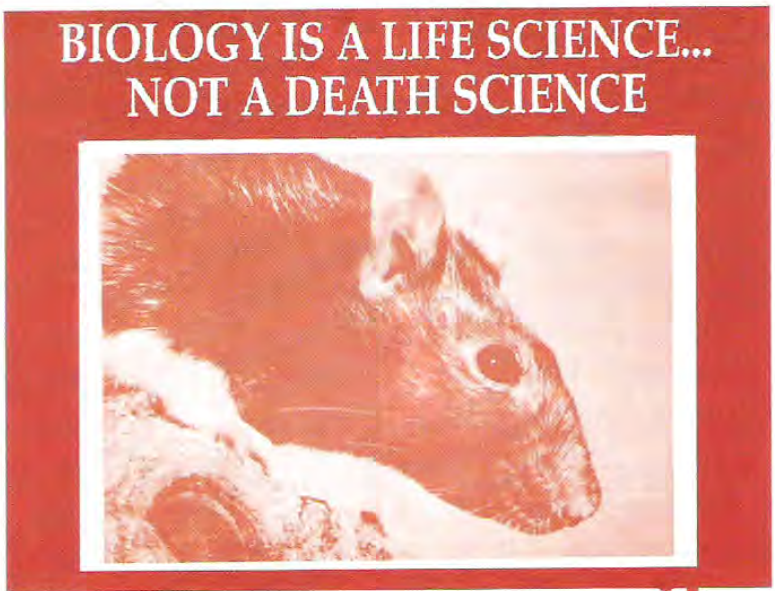
BWC was not the only institution Pilu supported. Societies working for both animals and humans were dear to her heart and whenever she felt that a cause (particularly one which helped animals, women and trees) would benefit with a contribution, she quietly sent off a donation cheque. In doing so she derived immense pleasure and fulfilment in sharing because of a deep-rooted desire to contribute in making the world a better place. She did far more for animals in India than scores of others who have done and are doing, but expect, hanker, lobby for and demand to get honour, accolades and awards in return.

Dissection no longer necessary

The dissection court case has been won!

Beauty Without Cruelty's list of achievements in India is growing!

BWC was one of the first organisations which during the 1980s seriously took up the issue of dissection in educational institutions. Representations to ban it were made to the Government of India. A leading presentation was made at the 'Seminar on School Curriculum and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with special reference to Dissection and Vivisection and Environment Protection' organised by the Department of Education in Science and Mathematics of the *National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)* in March 1990 at New Delhi. Considerable support was garnered from several societies working for animals in India and abroad. A year later, relief was first granted when the dissection of frogs was banned in schools in Gujarat.



Later, in January 1996, **BWC** joined *KARE (Kindness to Animals and Respect for Environment), PFA (People for Animals)* and others to file a case in the Delhi High Court. On 19th May 1997, the Court judgement ruled, that school students have a right to choose whether or not to dissect.

Please inform **BWC** without fail, in case any school refuses to abide by this order.

BWC is grateful to Ms Camellia Satija of *KARE* (she is also a life member of **BWC**), whose sincere efforts helped in finally winning the court case.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS AND RESPECT FOR ENVIRONMENT
KARE
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Canine Tiger Skins

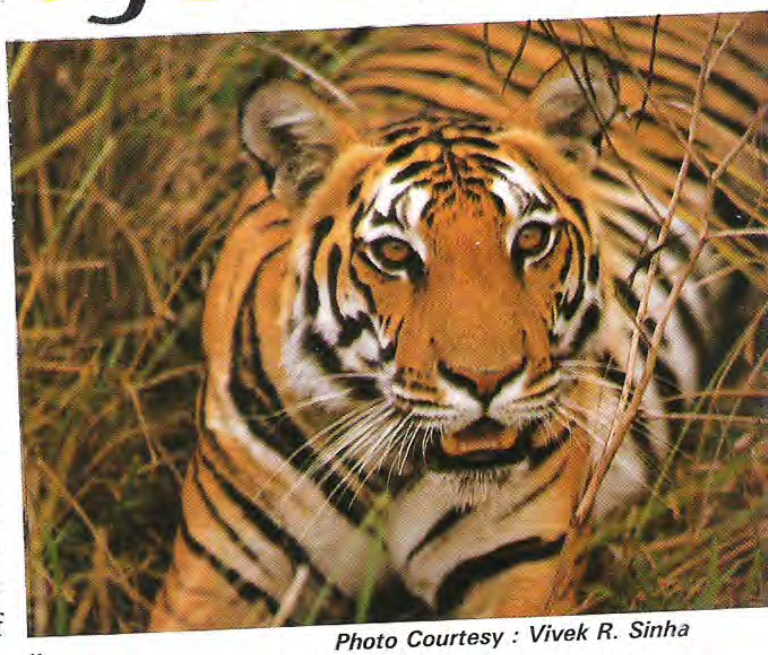


Photo Courtesy : Vivek R. Sinha

For some months the Police in different parts of India have been apprehending persons selling fake tiger skins. It seems to be a big racket involving mainly women and young boys. They approach people in cities and towns, outside big shops in expensive localities and offer to supply them tiger skins.

The commonly used story is that the skin is from their distant village, has been with them for decades, but now as they need money urgently, are prepared to sell it for only a couple of hundred or thousand rupees. They usually are most persistent and persuasive and press the prospective buyer to fix a time and place to meet them so the skin can be shown.

In Mumbai a group of young boys was apprehended for selling tiger skins. In their anxiety to escape being jailed, they requested the policemen to wash the skins to prove that they were not selling actual tiger skins. The seized skins were then washed with lime and sure enough they weren't tiger skins. They turned out to be dogskins.

It is obviously not difficult for these people to obtain skins of dogs. Usually they are of dogs involved in road accidents. The modus operandi is that the dog skin is first washed with salt water and painted with turmeric so it becomes yellow, then black dye is used for the stripes. As a dog's paws are too small to pass off as a tiger's, usually cattle hooves are used; and nylon thread for the whiskers. If asked why the skin is so small, they can always reply it is that of a tiger cub.

BWC feels a tiger's life is as precious as that of a dog's. The basic idea of wanting to own a skin, whether it be a fake tiger skin or a dog skin, is in itself sickening. But the majority of wildlife enthusiasts, conservationists and the Government wildlife officials think otherwise: after all dogs aren't an endangered species like the tiger, nor are they protected under the *Wildlife Act*, so why bother? In effect this means that the culprits, both the sellers and the buyers go scot-free.

Are Circuses and Zoos Needed?

K Sowmya

"But when we play the fool, how wide the theatre expands! Beside, How long the audience sits before us! How many prompters! What a chorus!"

Laandor — Plays

Seven year old Nita clapped her hands in delight as the newly captured, two month old, trapped chimpanzee relentlessly tried in vain to escape from the strong iron cage that was now supposed to be its *home*.

The agonizing fact is that little Nita is not the only one who finds pleasure in pain. Most of us, young and old alike, relish watching animals in captivity. This being so, the question arises whether we are any more civilised than our barbarous ancestors? Is watching a circus any less savage than enjoying a cockfight? The answer in both cases is no.

The animals in the circus are put through untold brutality while undergoing training. Merciless torture techniques are applied in order to get a dog to jump at the right time, or on an elephant to kick the ball at the correct place. Is it absolutely necessary to put them through such ruthlessness just for our pleasure?

One of our most prized possessions is freedom. Countless wars have been lost and won just to attain freedom. But do we really respect freedom? If we do, then why do we keep animals in bondage (zoos)? We see how pretty a deer looks or how beautiful a tiger's coat seems, but we never see the agony it experiences or the pain it feels on being alienated from its natural environment.

Man, in spite of conquering the moon, finding cures for some incurable diseases and inventing machines that are capable of solving problems within seconds, has morally changed very little. Thanks to sophisticated technology, life has become a bed of roses for us but we have forgotten the less fortunate - the tormented animals.

The modern *idiot box* is often subjected to the contempt of parents. These same parents then find great bliss in taking their children to the circus. But the *idiot box* does not torture helpless, innocent animals. In fact, it can educate, if selectively viewed.

Computers, one of the most brilliant inventions of man, has probably helped animals more than it has helped us. Modern technology has made going to the zoo obsolete. Today, we can sit in the comfort of our homes and enjoy the beauty of nature as realistically as if we were actually in the great outdoors.

Man has always taken great pride in claiming to be the most intelligent creature on earth. But now, we need to prove to ourselves that we are not sadists, but humanists. We don't need circuses and zoos.

Courtesy : The Times of India

Every day at BWC, *we are swamped by letters from members and others, wanting to know whether a certain product is of non-animal origin and cruelty-free. Manufacturers continuously review their products and it is not possible to have up-to-date information at any given point of time. However we have put together a list of some products which are known to be of animal origin and invariably cause tremendous suffering to the creatures concerned.*

BEWARE OF ORIGINALS

Any item marked *Real, Pure, Natural or Genuine* is most likely of animal origin. Look carefully and make sure that this is not the case, before making the purchase.

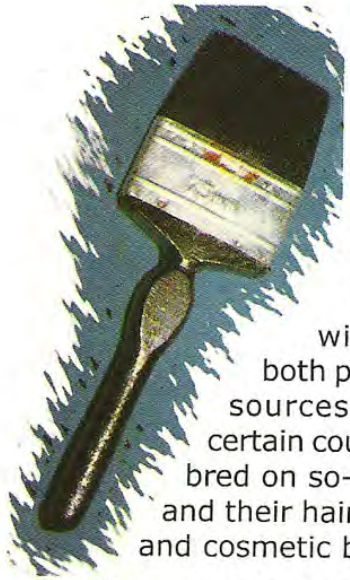
When in doubt, DO NOT BUY the product.

Beauty Without Cruelty

INDIA BRANCH

An International Educational Charitable Trust For Animal Rights

Post Box 1518, PUNE 411 040. Telephone: (0212) 66 4321 Fax: 66 4312

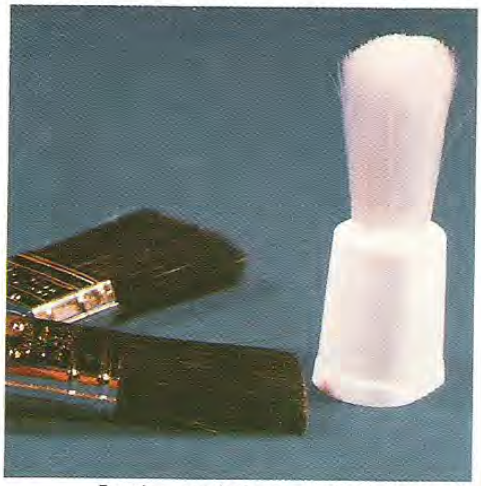


Bristles

Used in manufacturing hair, cosmetic, shaving, shoepolish, clothes, carpet, artist's and wall-painting brushes and toothbrushes.

Brushes used by painters are made from hog bristles: domestic pigs are chased, brutally caught, and as they squeal in agony, forcibly held underfoot while their hair is yanked out. Killed wildboar and mongoose, both protected wildlife are other sources of animal bristles. In certain countries, sable are specially bred on so-called farms, to be killed and their hair is converted into artist's and cosmetic brushes.

An alternative to bristles of animal origin are bristles made from nylon and other synthetic fibres, which are increasingly and readily available. Apart from being cruelty-free, they are of better quality and last much longer.



Brushes made from synthetic materials

Butterflies and Scorpions

Used in jewellery, paperweights and showpieces.

Butterflies and scorpions are caught and immersed alive in resin and plastic to make *kitsch*. Such frivolous ornaments are then usually sold to tourists at high prices, who fail to grasp the intense cruelty involved in mummifying these live, delicate creatures.

Absolutely unnecessary, there is no alternative!

Feathers and Down

Used in making showpieces, fans, hats, accessories, brushes, greeting cards, shuttlecocks and stuffing pillows, cushions, quilts, duvets, sleeping bags, bedding and clothing.

The feathers are plucked cruelly from live birds. The sale of feathers also results in making the meat of birds such as chicken, duck, geese, peacock, ostrich, etc more profitable.

Cotton, silk-cotton (from the tree) and synthetic filling materials are good replacements for feathers and down, all of which are readily and widely available.

Fur and Pelt

Artificial fur

Used for coats, caps, garments, accessories, trimmings, linings, handbags, showpieces, toys.

Pelts of wild animals, fur and skin are obtained through unimaginably cruel trapping methods. The trapped animal often has to suffer for days, till the trapper comes around on his circuit to end its misery through death. They have to suffer clubbing, gassing, electrocution and strangulation, just to name a few methods. Very often, unwanted animals and birds are also trapped and have to die. Yet others, like rabbits and mink, are specially bred on fur farms, only to be killed for their fur.

Artificial furs, like the coat in the photo, are available. Besides, most importantly, being cruelty-free, they are much more durable and easy to maintain. But do we really need to wear even simulated fur?

Ivory, Bone, Horn and Antlers

Used for showpieces, statues, jewellery, painted sheets, inlay work, cutlery, knife and dagger handles and in aphrodisiacs.

These articles are obtained by butchering elephants, rhinocerous - its horn is famed as an aphrodisiac, and members of the deer family. The Government of India's ban on all trade in ivory has not helped much. Bone, mostly camel, is unfortunately being used instead. Poaching abounds; and if the demand for these articles does not end, it will not be long before these beautiful creatures are extinct.

Totally unnecessary, except to fulfill our whims and fancies, there can be no substitute.

Lac and Shellac

Used in sealing wax, jewellery, trinket boxes, gramophone records and confectionery like chocolates.

To produce a kilogramme of lac resin, 300,000 insects have to die.

By way of habit and protocol, we continue to use lac as an official seal, mindless of the lives sacrificed. Lac trinkets too are frivolous and unnecessary.

Today, better methods such as hologram sticker seals are available to seal and authorise important documents.

Leather, Hide and Skin

Used in garments, footwear, handbags, wallets, purses, belts, watch and other straps, accessories, linings, trimmings, briefcases and suitcases, book covers and office material, furniture covers and upholstery and cricket and footballs.

Non-leather belts

Leather is **not** a by-product of the slaughter house. The skin is always specifically paid for when the animal is bought by the butcher. So-called *ahinsak* leather in India could originate from animals put to sleep in vivisection laboratories and dog pounds. Trade in reptile skins (alligator, crocodile, snake, lizard) is banned. Nevertheless, if produced, they are all undoubtedly products of intense suffering involving live skinning and lingering death for these creatures.

Synthetic leather handbags

Imitation leather shoes

For many years now, synthetically made leather, material such as rexine is available and widely used. With time the quality of these materials has improved a lot and is many times better than genuine leather. Alternatively, products made from cloth can also be used.

Pearls

Used for jewellery and accessories.

Every pearl, real or cultured, is the result of long years of pain followed by traumatic death.

No doubt, pearls are wonders of nature, but even a natural pearl is not something an oyster would give its life for, rather, it is its means of protection from a troublesome foreign body. When we deliberately insert beads, very often made from oyster shell, into the oyster, it is plain and simply cruel. Especially as, to extract the pearl after several painful years, the oyster has to die!

Shells, Conches, Coral

Used for showpieces, lampshades, paperweights, jewellery, accessories.

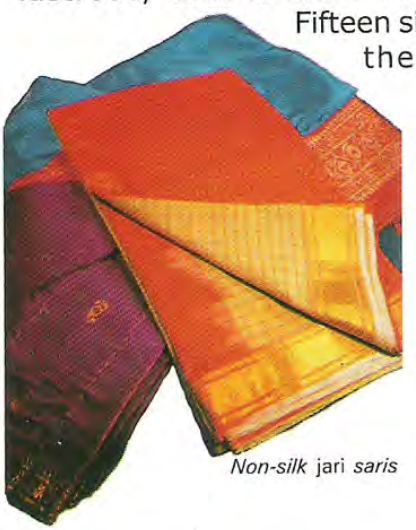
Ornamental items made from shell, conches, and coral result in the death of numerous marine lives. This ruthless slaughter is totally unnecessary. Most of us believe, that shells and conches are obtained as *left-overs* of dead crustaceans; but to cope with the large demand, killing is necessary. People are oblivious to the fact, that like pearls, coral involves living creatures. The reefs are built by millions of polyps, as homes, housing colonies so to say. To obtain coral, these reefs have to be broken down, which not only kills the polyps but also disturbs the delicately balanced ecosystem. A coral reef grows at the slow rate of two centimetres a year and houses millions of lives.

Nothing can justify the pain and suffering we put these creatures through. As far as conches for religious purposes are concerned, there is a small town named Bishnupur in West Bengal, where conches are made from clay and can be blown, as demanded by ritual.

Silk

Used for sarees, scarves, garments, accessories, embroidery threads, carpets, and painting material.

The pupae of the silk moth, weave their cocoons of a fibre so strong, fine and lustrous, that it leads to their downfall. Fifteen silk moth pupae in their cocoons are steamed, boiled or baked alive in order to obtain just one gram of woven silk. Another example of human insensitivity, to provide material for our vanity, we think nothing of taking lives which have yet to begin. Besides the pupae, countless moths have to die, so as to provide only disease free eggs, which in turn will provide only the best of yarn.



Non-silk jari *saris*

Alternatives are rayon or viscose which is a vegetation product, nylon and poyester which are petroleum products.

Detailed information on silk is available on request.

Trophies

Mounted wild animal heads, stuffed animals and wild animal skins.

From tigers and other great cats hunted by *sahibs* and *maharajas* on the Indian sub-continent to the annual fox and hare hunts in the UK, this is nothing but a frivolous pastime. A legacy left from old times, this *sport* which was once reserved for the *hoi poloi*, and denoted great valour on part of the hunter, has helped in making a number of species extinct. What valour is displayed in taking the life of helpless beings, using *superior* knowledge in the form of ammunition and training animals to kill other animals for the sole purpose of pleasure, is beyond normal understanding.

Instead of displaying killed animals and their skins with pride, people should be ashamed to even possess such items.

Turtles and Tortoises

Used for oil, skin, ornaments, combs, buckles, jewellery, hairslides and spectacle frames.

Turtles and tortoises are captured, killed and converted into items of vanity.

Wool

Used in making winter clothing, shawls, suiting material, as lining, blankets and carpets.

Sheep are specially bred for the purpose of providing wool. In its natural lifespan however, the sheep's ability to produce good quality wool in large quantities diminishes. Once the sheep stops producing wool, it is sent off to be butchered.

Today acrylic fibre is available. Other materials from which winter clothing is produced include cotton and fleece which is also synthetic. They are warmer and cruelty-free.

Non-woollen winter-wear

Imitation or non-animal origin products with similar names should not be confused with the above mentioned items.

Many cosmetics contain ingredients of animal origin. They often carry technical names which are not easy to decipher. Herbal cosmetics can also contain animal substances in addition to herbs.

BWC sends out Questionnaires to manufacturers of cosmetics, foods and beverages, clothing, household and office items, etc. to ascertain if their products are free of animal ingredients. Written assurances given to individuals by big cosmetic companies have proved to be false. It is therefore necessary to ascertain from BWC if particular products are free of animal substances.

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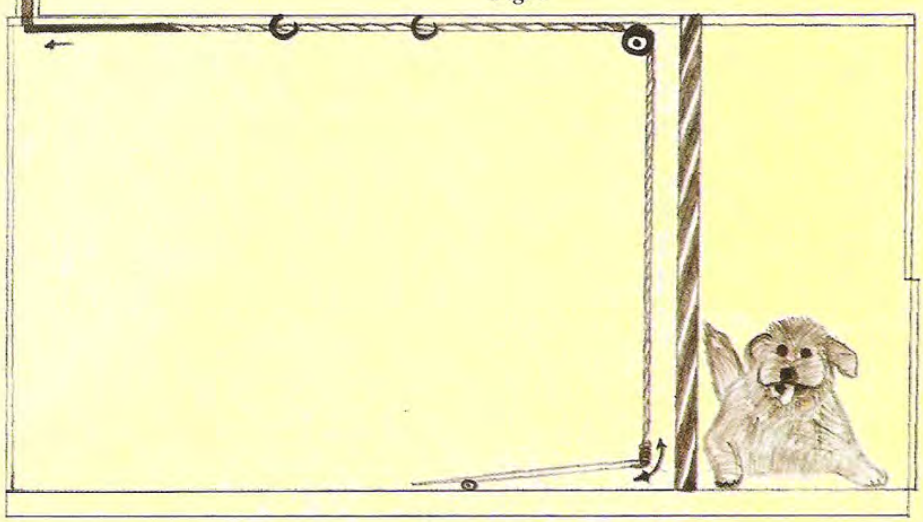
OF LEOPARDS AND LIVE BAIT

Amar Heblekar

Ironically, the leopard has always been projected as a cunning and cruel animal. People speak of leopards which lift children and dogs from villages, and of their ability to avoid detection. In fact, in places adjoining jungles, everytime a human child is found missing or dead, the leopard is blamed and an operation mounted to trap the animal and kill it.

Leopards and hyenas have been thought to be the cause of missing children and thus innumerable such animals have been trapped and killed. Much later, it is found that a psychotic human being has been involved in all the murders! In 1990, I had read of a case in Borivli where as many as sixteen leopards had been trapped over a period of five years from the same locality where incidences of five human killings had occured.

Fig. 1

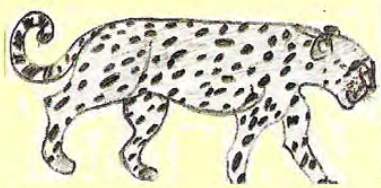


Wild animals do not recognise the legal boundaries of a forest or sanctuary. Often, the reason a wild animal ventures outside its wild habitat is the disturbance caused in the forest by human beings. I have lived amongst leopards for the last six years in three different wildlife sanctuaries and have found leopards very shy and docile. None of them were tame. I never came across them in daylight but sighted them late in the evenings or at night or known of their presence through pug marks or through their calls. As a rule leopards avoid domestic animals and human beings. It is only when they cannot get any other wild prey like deer or hare, do they try to kill a dog. I have known of a leopard with two young cubs kill a porcupine in preference to dogs.

If, and when, it becomes absolutely necessary to trap a leopard because it has become a nuisance, I would recommend the remains of the animal it has last killed be used as bait, rather than a live dog or goat. In my experience, the leopard invariably returns the next day to the same place where it killed its prey. As a leopard cannot finish eating an

entire goat or young calf at one time, it may even return after two days to finish the remaining carcass. There was a case of a leopard that came to eat the rotten carcass of a cow it had killed a week ago.

Once a leopard has been trapped, it can be released in the forest with the firm knowledge that it will never again venture into the village or near human beings. This is because the leopard then associates domestic prey with the claustrophobic trap where it would have spent several uncomfortable hours. This has been my experience when we have trapped two leopards in different areas. One of the leopards was released in a wildlife sanctuary, while in the second case the leopard escaped from the trap when the villagers tried to transfer the animal to a larger enclosure without informing the forest authorities. In both cases, the leopards never ventured near the village again.



The typical leopard trap presently used in India consists of two compartments : a small one for the bait and the larger compartment for the leopard itself. The *bait* in the smaller enclosure can be approached by the leopard only after entering the larger compartment. Once the leopard enters the cage, a trip mechanism shuts the door of the cage. The cruelty of using live bait is not in the physical injury the leopard might cause, since there is a mesh between the bait and the trapped leopard.

Fig. 2

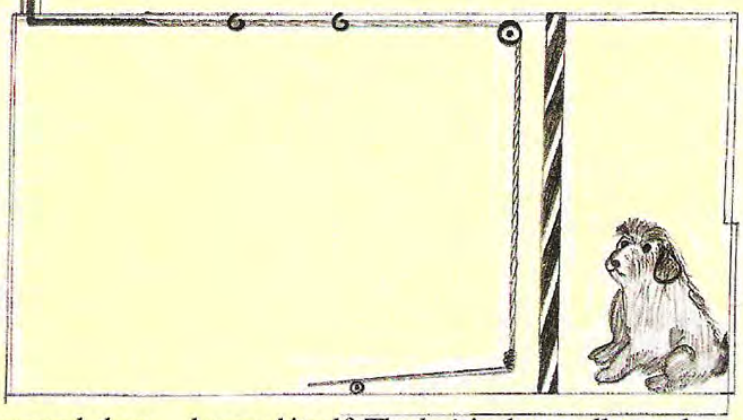
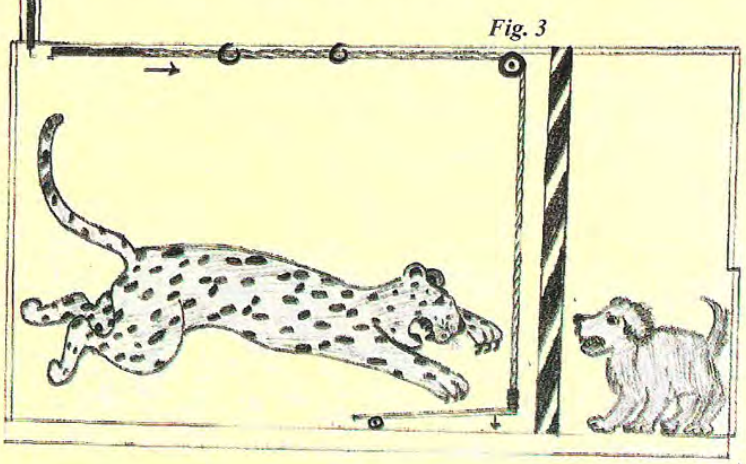


Fig. 3



Let me put it more explicitly. I have this young dog which I lock up in the smaller section of the cage as seen in **Fig 1**. The cage is covered on all sides with twigs and branches of trees so that the dog can be approached only through the trap door of the larger compartment.

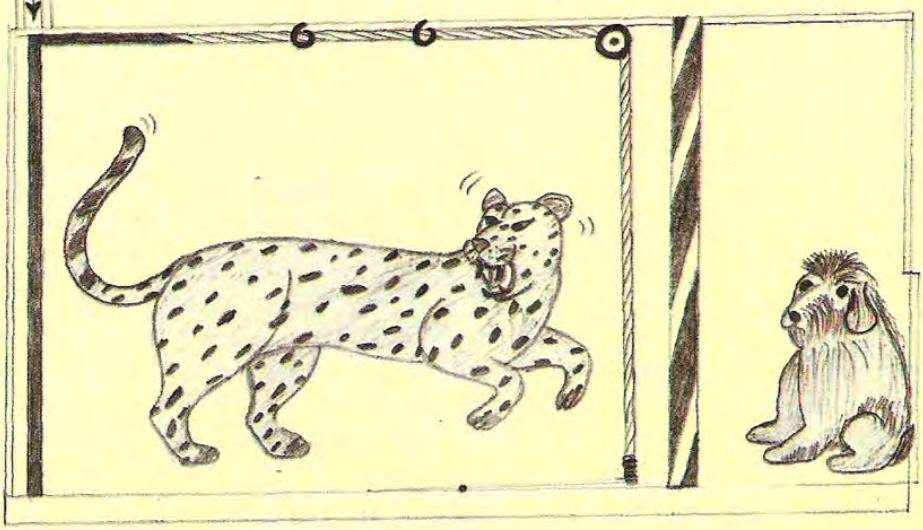
A few hours later, either on smelling a leopard or being afraid of the dark

and the jungle sounds, the dog starts howling. The leopard hears the dog and smells it, but cannot see it; so it sniffs around the cage until it comes to the trap door - see **Fig 2**. The terrified dog panics. It cannot escape from the cage nor can it reason that the leopard cannot kill it; there being a mesh between the two compartments. It sees its death approaching. The leopard enters the trap, sets off the trip mechanism and the door closes on it - see **Fig 3**. Now it is the leopard's turn to panic, and it roars its displeasure - see **Fig 4**.

If you have taken your dog to the vet, and have noticed that it starts trembling and moaning the moment it reaches the door of the hospital, I do not need to further describe the condition of the dog which I have used as bait for the leopard. For this very reason, the use of live bait for trapping leopards, or for any other purpose, has been banned since 1982 in India under ***the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960***. Earlier, buffalo calves were used as live bait for attracting lions in Gir National Park so that tourists visiting the Park could glimpse the wild animal in action! (Live bait is still used to attract tigers at *Tiger Tops, Chitwan National Park* in Nepal.) Thankfully today, live bait is not used anywhere in India for such entertainment.

The practice of feeding live animals to other animals is however still followed in almost all zoos in India. This is often because the feeding habits of all animals are not adequately studied. Carnivores, including big cats, do not necessarily require live animals to feed on. Snakes like the rat snake and python feed only on live rats and chicken. I have seen some zoos feeding live chickens to lions and tigers. The irony of feeding frogs to snakes is that both the animals are protected under ***the Wildlife (Protection) Ammendment Act, 1991***, and to feed the latter, the former have to be trapped! In such cases, I feel it is most practical not to keep animals which need to be fed with live bait, for we are not being just to the poor creatures which end up in the predator's mouth. We are not giving it a fair chance (as it would have had in the wild) to escape but are condemning it to torture and death for no fault of its own.

Fig. 4



BWC on the World Wide Web

BWC has been on the Internet for the last two months. We hope that our site finds increasing viewership (hits), and that it helps spread our message and awareness about our work. The URL is **http://giaspn01.vsnl.net.in/~bwcindia**

Comments and suggestions about the site are welcome. We are now accessible via E-Mail at **bwcindia@giaspn01.vsnl.net.in.**

You can also write to us at our postal address :

Beauty Without Cruelty
Post Box 18, Pune 411 001.

An Appeal to our Annual Members

It will be appreciated by BWC if Annual Members become Life Members by paying Rs 300/- Life Membership Fees. It will help save on repeated paper work for all concerned. Besides, we will be doing our bit for the environment too.

APPEAL FOR USED POSTAGE STAMPS

BWC would appreciate receiving used foreign and Indian commemorative postage stamps. The money realised from their sale will help our charity. Do send as many as you can. It is however important that they are not peeled off the envelopes. The backing paper should be torn/cut around the stamps without damaging them.

COMPASSIONATE FRIEND IN GUJRATI AND HINDI

We would once again like to inform readers, that for a number of unavoidable reasons, the Hindi and Gujrati versions of our quarterly — *Satvanu Kampa* and *Karuna Mitra*, have long been discontinued. We do not see them being revived in the future, but if we do, readers preferring them to the English version will be notified.

The Ahinsa Trophy

goes once again to
Mr Rikabchand K Jain of Hubli,
for enrolling the maximum number
of Life Members
for the year 1996-97.
We thank Mr Jain for his dedication to our cause.

THANKS FOR ...

... sending us clippings on animal-related matters. Please do mark each clipping with the name of the publication in which it appeared, as well as the city and date.
We need this information to follow up.

... sending us copies of replies received from Government and industrial/commercial representatives in answer to your letters of protest.
These are extremely useful.

What Cats Do for Us

Warm our laps.
Give us someone to talk to.
Help reduce high blood pressure.
Keep mice on the run.
Make us smile.
Inspire poets and playwrights.
Teach us how to land on our feet.
Turn common household objects like bottle caps into toys.
Make us more aware of birds.
Donate their services as alarm clocks.
Display daring acrobatic feats right in front of our eyes.
Share with us the all-is-well experience of purring.
Instruct us in the luxurious art of stretching.
Show us how to lick our wounds and go on.
Bring the winter air inside, nestled in their coats.
Create a kindred feeling with other 'cat people'.
Let us indulge our desires to really spoil someone.
Make even an old worn couch look beautiful.
Make a window sill more beautiful.
Make our homes warmer.
Remind us that life is mysterious.
Give us cool cartoon characters.
Contribute to living a longer life.
Open our hearts.

Courtesy: IAMS

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You could use these slogans on stationery, posters and in prominent places. They will surely make quite a few people think.

Circuses are fun for humans, but misery for animals

Biology is a life science, not a death science!

Protect humans — do not trust ANIMAL TESTS!

MEAT - THEIR MURDER YOUR SUICIDE

Fur — a dying business

Animals trapped, ranched or hunted — all die in agony, DO NOT BUY FUR.

Stop schools confining and killing animals for teaching.

If you love animals
Do not eat them!

Caged birds are our shame.

LEATHER TURNS ANIMALS INSIDE OUT!

SPAY/NEUTER YOUR PET

Animals are not ours —
to eat,
wear,
experiment upon
or for entertainment

Vegetarianism.
Excellent for you.
Wonderful for animals

PROTEST RITUAL SLAUGHTER!

Support

Beauty Without Cruelty

Post Box 18, PUNE 411 001.