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# ❖ THE ISCOWP NEWS ❖

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Volume 12 Issue 3

The International Society for Cow Protection

2002

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**E**kadasi was saved from the slaughterhouse by Harinama dasi a few years ago. Here she is basking in the late afternoon sun at ISCOWP's Vrajapura farm. Her daughter Dwadasi also lives here along with 23 other cows and oxen who will never be slaughtered.

By a harmonious relationship between humans, the land, and the animals there will not be want for food as we see in so many areas of the world today. Exploitation of the land and its animals negates the natural generosity of the Earth to bring forth bounty for all. Cow protection is an ingredient of that harmonious relationship. The cow lives simply by eating grass and in return gives milk, the most perfect fertilizer in the form of dung, urine that is medicinal, and alternative power through her counterpart the bull. Therefore it is most logical to engage in protecting the cows and bulls.

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The Basic Principle of Economic Development  
is Land and Cows. S.B. 1.10.4



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Ah! How Nice it is to Stop and Smell the Clover!

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# International Society for Cow Protection, INC. (ISCOWP)

## ISCOWP Profile

ISCOWP was incorporated in the state of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., March 1990, as a non-profit educational organization. William and Irene Dove (Balabhadra das and Chayadevi dasi) are its managing directors. They are disciples of His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the Founder Acharya of the International Society for Krsna Consciousness (ISKCON). Through their spiritual master's teachings, they have imbibed the practices and benefits, both spiritual and material, of lifetime cow protection.

ISCOWP's primary concern is to present alternatives to agricultural practices that support and depend upon the meat industry and industrialized, petroleum powered machinery. To this end, ISCOWP trains oxen (male cows or steers) to replace farm machinery and thereby show an alternative to their slaughter. The tenets of cow protection and ox-power are universal and nonsectarian, available to all regardless of race, creed, or nationality.

## ISCOWP Goals

- 1) To systematically educate all people in the practice of cow protection in order to check the imbalance of values in life and to achieve real unity and peace in the world.
- 2) To bring the members of the Society together with each other, thus developing the idea within the members, and humanity at large, the great necessity and benefit of recognizing the cow as the mother who gives milk to the human society and the bull as the father whose labor in the field produces food for humanity in the form of grains and vegetables.
- 3) To teach and encourage peaceful dietary practices based on lacto-vegetarianism.
- 4) To establish branches of the International Society for Cow Protection Inc. and encourage any organization that complies with this charter.
- 5) To bring the members closer together for the purpose of teaching and establishing a simple agrarian lifestyle based on a cow-human-land relationship and utilizing the principle of cruelty free, lifetime protection toward all God's creatures, espe-

cially the cows and bulls.

6) To establish and maintain a traveling, educational program representing the relevance of the cows and bulls in society today.

7) With a view towards achieving the aforementioned purposes, to publish and distribute periodicals, books and other writings.

8) To receive, administer and distribute funds and all other things necessary and proper in furtherance of the above stated purposes.

## ISCOWP Activities

### Cow Protection Seminars

Seminars are given in living classroom settings involving hands-on instruction at locations such as Russia, India, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, U.S.A. Traditional classroom educational settings are also available. If you wish to partake in such a seminar or wish to have one in your area, contact ISCOWP for seminar schedules.

### Training Teamsters and Oxen

Teamsters and oxen are trained worldwide either individually or in group settings. At Vrajapura Farm there are 6 trained ox teams available for the training of students. Contact ISCOWP for further information.

### Educational Materials

12 years in publication, the ISCOWP News informs its readers of cow protection activities worldwide. 9 years in existence, the ISKCON COM cow conference offers a forum for practical and philosophical discussions to over 80 members from 18 countries. <http://www.iscwp.com> offers a wide scope of information about cow protection. Various videos and literature are also available.

### ISCOWP Outreach

ISCOWP Travels to organizations worldwide interested or actively participating in cow protection for the purpose of establishing standards, presenting hands-on self-sufficient practices, and

raising the awareness of the importance of cow protection. 5 years of travel with oxen throughout the United States' major cities and towns resulted in thousands of people receiving the message of cow protection and ox-power.

### Vrajapura Farm

ISCOWP's headquarters, consisting of 165 acres in W.V. USA, provides a setting for seminars, hands-on instruction, ISCOWP's office, ox-power and life centered on the land and cows. At Vrajapura Farm, twenty-five cows and oxen are provided lifetime protection.

### ISKCON Ministry for Cow Protection and Agriculture

Since cow protection is an essential ingredient in the Krishna consciousness philosophy, in 1998, ISCOWP president William E. Dove (Balabhadra das) was appointed the ISKCON Minister for Cow Protection and Agriculture to advise and instruct ISKCON centers and devotees protecting cows.

### ISCOWP Contact

USA Federal Tax Number All donations to ISCOWP within the USA are tax deductible. The tax number is 23-2604082.

### ISCOWP Mailing Address

ISCOWP  
RD 1 Box 322 A  
Moundsville, WV, USA, 26041

### ISCOWP Phone

Phone: 1-304-843-1658

### ISCOWP Internet

ISCOWP@earthlink.net  
ISCOWP@pamho.net  
<http://www.iscwp.com>

### ISCOWP 3x yr Newsletter

Within the USA, \$21 check to snail mail address or credit card on web site. Outside USA, \$25 bank draft or money order to snail mail address. Most issues are on the ISCOWP web site.

### ISCOWP T-shirts, videos, information

Please inquire at above addresses.

### ISCOWP Editors note

Details in non-editorial articles do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of ISCOWP.

# Letters

## Establishing a Viable Cow Protection Program

Dear Readers,

*The following is a reprint of a discussion on the Cow conference concerning the forming of a viable plan for the beginning of a cow protection program in Alachua, Florida, USA. This discussion presents many detailed considerations for establishing such a program. Since the discussion is quite lengthy, it is being continued in this issue and in future issues. The knowledge presented is quite valuable for anyone considering establishing such a program. The discussion is geared for establishing a cow program in a warm climate but much of the details are universal.*

Yrs,

Chayadevi

From: billy bob buckwheat

<d\_4h@hotmail.com>

To: Syamasundara (das)

(Bhaktivedanta Manor - UK)

<Syamasundara@pamho.net>; Cow

(Protection and related issues)

<Cow@pamho.net>

Subject: Re: Request for help

Date: Thursday, July 04, 2002 12:00 AM

Who will do :

1) HEALTH CHECKS- (and know what their looking at)??

a). Hoof care

b). Open wounds, infections, injections, pull inserts for deworming, mastitis care, various others.....

c). Assisting Birthing complications of calves.

d). Caring for new borns, clipping umbilical cord and sterilize, birthing watch, colostrum feeding, many others.....

e). Dehorning (if desired) Castration, others.....

2) PASTURE MANAGEMENT

a). moving herds to proper fields at proper times.

b). Making sure fields are seeded, weeded, holes filled.

c). Fencing-

d). Irrigation and watering for herds.

e). Poisonous plant protection

f). Cutting grass or buying grass that is not just weed. Storing the grass and grains, taking care of the storage facilities...

g). A million other things..

3) TRAINING COWS AND OXEN

a). A trillion things...

4) BREEDING CONTROL MANAGEMENT

a). taking care of a bull?, facilities? Know how?

b). picking the sire if doing manual insemination.

5) just realized I'll be here for awhile if I write more..

6) There are various tools and training for all these activities and for each activity.. three dozen choices of how to do it.

7) The way to have all things done nicely is.. just keep one or two or 5 cows personally and forget business racketing, take care of the dear Matta's and Pita's as a part of the house hold, and they will reward you accordingly, not to mention KRSNA..GOPAL..GOVINDA..

This is the way of success and simple survival which is the main task of life and the best model. (no cow engineering), no matter your life style rich, poor, complicated or simple, just keep a cow or two and be happy with your nightly hot cup of milk, yogurt that you can't get rid of, butter if you get around to shaking the jar, yum, CURD.. burfi.....

If she thinks she is your mother and she gets love.. she will supply you her whole life.. as I've witnessed.

Make industrial size, and she is just another number, and you will breed every 1,2,3, years to keep up with competition or overhead, ECT..

Good luck... Derek-

P.S. better keep fire insurance for your industry, and insurance on the cows in case one jumps a broken fence line that the low waged servant didn't fix properly and the cow walks in the nearest highway..

(maybe)....

From: markjon chatburn

<protection\_farms@yahoo.com>

To:

<Pancaratna.AC BSP@pamho.net>;

Cc: <iscowp@earthlink.net>

Subject: Multivariate herd data

Date: Tuesday, July 09, 2002 7:51 AM

I finally got round to creating the multivariate herd data that is so necessary for a proper business plan, whatever the format. Play with it at will.

Cows/yr is the determinant factor of how many calves are to be born each year.

Milking yield responds to a 4-year lactation that can be altered. Also, for a 3- or 2-year lactation one can put in zero and alter the other 2 years accordingly. Though this could change herd population dynamics in terms of breeding, though non-milking cows should take up the slack in the available herd of mothers to impregnate.

Milk price is in £8, and it is a/the major factor.

The system is semi-primed, not like the first excel file I sent, which was fully primed. The system does not bifurcate, though it can be seen that an eighth of the herd are non-lactating mothers. These could be formed as a separate herd, in terms of the finan-

cial model, thus reducing the first herds. Again this is a pyramid model which requires ever ending expansion into an ever ending market. As long as this can be factored into the model there is a good 20, 40, 60, 80 or more years of market growth. As the supply grows demand will grow in a positive-feedback cycle which is hugely beneficial for the system as a whole.

There needs to be a %efficiency correlation in it as well, which I will do later. No business can expect to be 100% efficient to the model, except after many years when all the problems are ironed out.

The two land costs relate to renting and buying. The buying option is obviously the best. Also, if the land bought is bequeathed to charity (i.e. VEDA), thus owning both the cows and the land, which has a reciprocal contract to give permanent free use to the business based on a Standards criteria, then that solves the lifetime-assurance system we were looking at. If the business goes bankrupt then there is land capital to back up for life the animals. The business would be not-very profitable, but that is not THE idea.

The cost of animal insurance for medical bills is not included - any data? This should be an internal system with moneys being put by for the needs of the herd.

The internal rate of return (IRR) for the business is pathetic if looked at a capitalist "milk-it-for-profit" mentality. Yet it secures land, lifetime-assurance for the animals, milk yield and oxen for crop production. It is ideal for CSA, wherein CSA full members invest in shares which then are backed with bank loans to secure the full-herd mortgage, with profit from non-used land in the first 10 to 20 years then the first 15 years make profit followed by loss for 40 years, then profit onwards. CSA

full-members would thus reap back there initial investment plus dividends/profits. It would also require them to buy year-shares for milk and crops. An assortment of relationships could be formed wherein initial investment could be dividends to pay for year-shares.

A separate crop production model would be needed. This may be registered as a different business if deemed fit. The idea is to stop cross-subsidization, for each component part to be self sustaining. Thus when adversity comes the backbone - cows and land - are assured via the charity. The appendage businesses -crops, tourism, temples, cafes, restaurants, ox carts, horse carriages, etc., can all go bankrupt, but the backbone will remain for other appendage businesses to reappear in fairer times.

There has, as yet, been no modeling of ox/cropping, the assumption being that it will not make enough profit to pay off oxen's maintenance. This could and should be erroneous. Thus, if oxen make profit and support themselves then the costs are dramatically reduced.

Neither included are public costs (tax, asset insurance, lobbying etc.) and benefits (cheap land rents, grants, legislation), nor charity costs and benefits. ISKCON has a huge amount of experience with the latter of which it is mostly supporting the current system (Adopt A Cow, etc.). All I am doing is inserting private capital and supplier/consumer relationships into this - yet if the price is right then it could go it alone privately. But then why neglect public and charitable institutions? Utility is the means, to exploit all factors at our disposal to create a viable system that puts us on the land for good. Those who go subsistence all the better, but first they need the land and expertise.

Creating a charity (not-for-profit organization) in the image of what I suggested in VEDA would then add a lot of capital to the system as well as being the bankruptcy protection that is needed as the land would be bequeathed.

It is inherently complex, but I believe I am starting to get the backbone of the system in place. With data, structural modification and addition we could soon have a very good business model. But to move further on it I sincerely believe we should raise some money to get a notable expert in the field to go over the structure and the data with a tooth pick. I have been accused of recklessness with this model, but I would not want to go ahead with it until it has been peer reviewed, and not by just devotees, who whilst experienced are not always expert Ag economists, but by karmi-business-heads who have been in the business for years. One who has worked in third world countries with oxen, worked in the first world in both conventional and organic, with CSA's, etc.

This is after all a theoretical model, and reality is much different to theory. Yet the model should be as close as possible to mirroring reality.

*(If you would like to view the Multivariate herd data please write mark at his e mail address)*

From: Mark Middle Mountain  
<gourdmad@ovnet.com>  
To: markjon chatburn  
<protection\_farms@yahoo.com>;  
<Cow@pamho.net>;  
<Pancaratna.ACBSP@pamho.net>  
Cc: <iscowp@earthlink.net>;  
<Cow@pamho.net>  
Subject: Re: Multivariate herd data  
Date: Friday, July 12, 2002 12:51 PM

> A separate crop production model would be needed. This may be regis-



tered as a different business if deemed fit. The idea is to stop cross-subsidization, for each component part to be self sustaining. Thus when adversity comes the backbone - cows and land - are assured via the charity. The appendage businesses, crops, tourism, temples, cafes, restaurants, ox carts, horse carriages, etc., can all go bankrupt, but the backbone will remain for other appendage businesses to reappear in fairer times.>>

Excellent point.

From: Noma T. Petroff  
<npetroff@bowdoin.edu>

To: markjon chatburn  
<protection\_farms@yahoo.com>; <Cow@pamho.net>  
Cc: Pan-  
caratna.ACBSP@pamho.net>;  
<iscowp@earthlink.net>  
Subject: Re: Multivariate herd data - milk quality changes over time  
Date: Thursday, July 11, 2002 7:05 AM

I have not seen your spread sheet -- but I wonder if you are factoring in declining milk production for each cow.

For example, at the beginning of a lactation a Brown Swiss cow might be giving 10 gallons (86 pounds) of milk per day. After a year and a half, milk output might be 2 gallons or (about 17 pounds) per day, and might continue that way for the next couple years.

Also, you probably want to factor in the quality-value of a gallon of milk over that time. Milk during the first year of the lactation can be used for any purpose. Milk after the first year is a different consistency and might be better for curd (possibly cheese,

also?). Maybe burfi. Not so good for hot milk.

Hare Krsna dasi

From:  
<Pancaratna.ACBSP@pamho.net>  
To: markjon chatburn  
<protection\_farms@yahoo.com>  
Cc: <iscowp@earthlink.net>;  
<Cow@pamho.net>  
Subject: Multivariate herd data  
Date: Wednesday, July 10, 2002 3:10 PM

Dear Mark,  
Dandavad. Prabhupada kijaya!



*Balabhadra is hand milking which is the most pleasurable way of milking for the cow.*

Thank you very much for your information. I will need to study it a bit more before commenting.

I attach for you, and other's on this thread, a file which I prepared as a model of the herd we are planning to start with. The maximum size of this herd is 20, with just breeding every two years for the milkers. We also plan to breed only 2 of 3 cows from the 13th year.

The ratio of male to female is tilted due to starting with 2 2-year old Heifers, ready to be impregnated and one year

old heifer

I have included the "virtual herd" which is the basis for calculating a trust fund for the system. I have cut it off at 15 years to see how the trust fund would work to maintain the herd if breeding was stopped at that point and there was no income.

I haven't included labor or land costs in the \$350 per year, nor is there inflation adjustments. Anyway, it is a start.

*(This file is also quite lengthy and if you would like to view it please contact Pan-*

*caratna at his e-mail address)*

From: markjon chatburn,  
protec-  
tion\_farms@yahoo.com  
To:  
<gourmad@ovnet.com>;  
<iscowp@earthlink.net>;  
<Pancaratna.ACBSP@pamho.net>; <npetroff@bowdoin.edu>  
Subject: Multivariate herd data  
Date: Sunday, July 14, 2002 7:09 PM

Dear Pancaratna and all,  
Thank you for your spread-

sheet. I looked over it and found many similarities with my first one that was not a variant model but a predicted model. Having done that I then put in breeding 1 animal a year in the multi-variant model and it came to a similar maths. In your spreadsheet at W66 your trust fund has about \$60,000. Mine, at AG4, has a value of \$100,000 related to the mortgage (meaning start up costs), which is the trust fund.

The beauty of the spreadsheet I have,

***(Continued on page 10)***

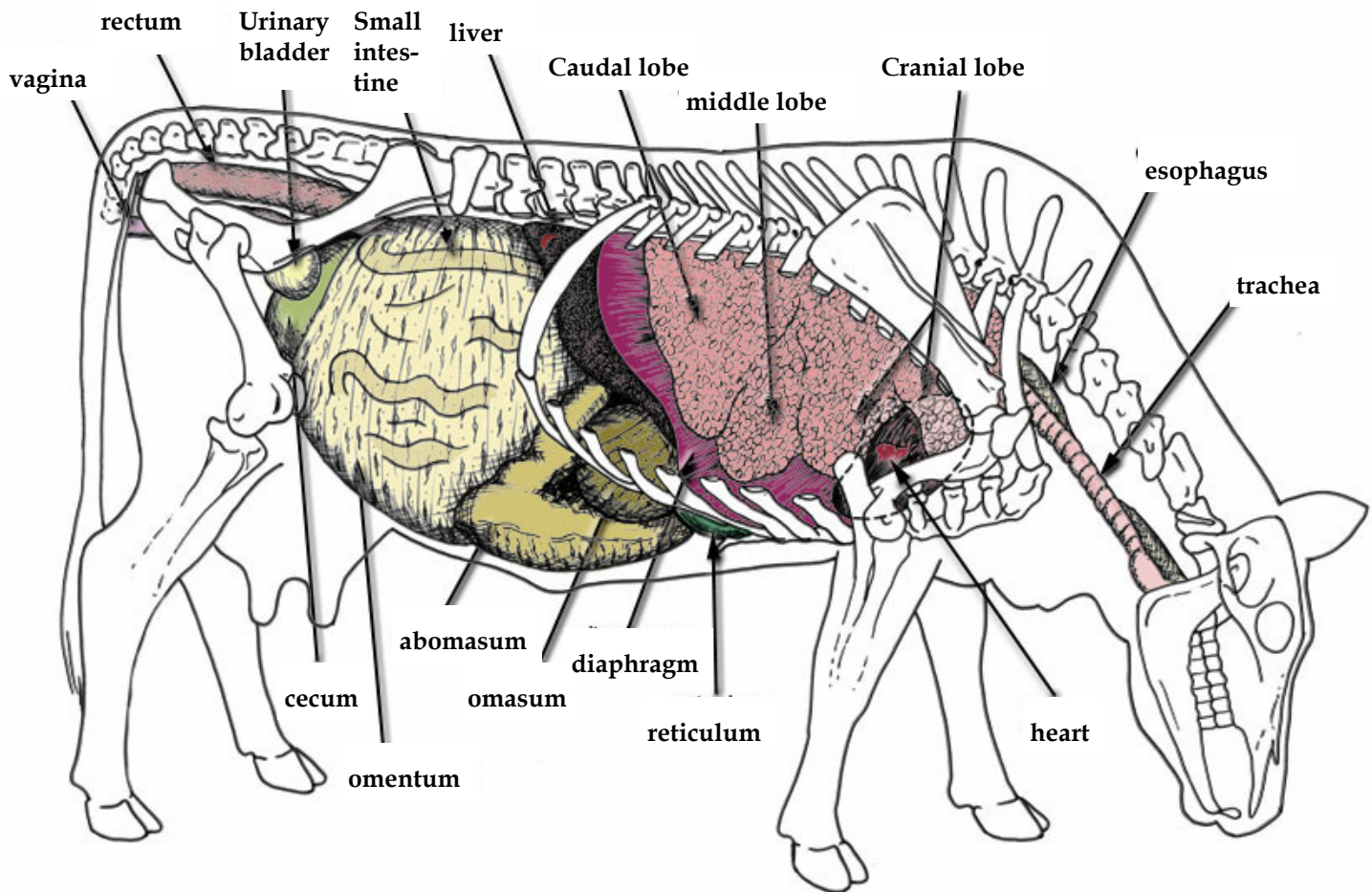
## Why do Cows Chew Their Cud?

Cows are ruminants, members of the suborder Ruminantia (order Artiodactyla). Other members of this suborder are the pronghorns, giraffes, deer, antelopes, sheep, and goats. Most ruminants have a four-chambered stomach. (Camels

abomasum (or reed), which corresponds to the stomach of other mammals.

The combined four-chambered stomach is big. In the domestic ox (*Bos taurus*) the whole stomach occupies nearly three-quarters of the abdomi-

rumen, where it softens. Many species of minute protozoans and bacteria live without free oxygen in the rumen. These little animals and bacteria digest the cellulose in the plant material, thereby releasing the contents of the plant cells for digestion



*Cows have four chambers in their stomach: rumen (Largest chamber of the stomach occupying most of the left side of the abdominal cavity), reticulum, abomasum, and omasum. as viewed in this diagram ( [www.vet.purdue.com](http://www.vet.purdue.com)) of the right side of the cow.*

and some other ruminants, however, have a three-chambered stomach.)

The first chamber is the large rumen (or paunch). The next two are the reticulum and the omasum (psalterium or manyplies). These first three chambers are believed to be derived from the esophagus. The last chamber is the

nal cavity. In medium sized cattle, the rumen by itself can hold between 25 to 75 gallons. The rumen grows large in early life after the changeover from a milk diet.

Ruminants eat fast and store large quantities of grass or foliage in the

by the cow. Large amounts of saliva get secreted into the rumen to further the digestion.

The action of the various microbes produces various substances, including fatty acids which are absorbed through the rumen wall.

**(Continued on page 12)**

## OX Power UNIT

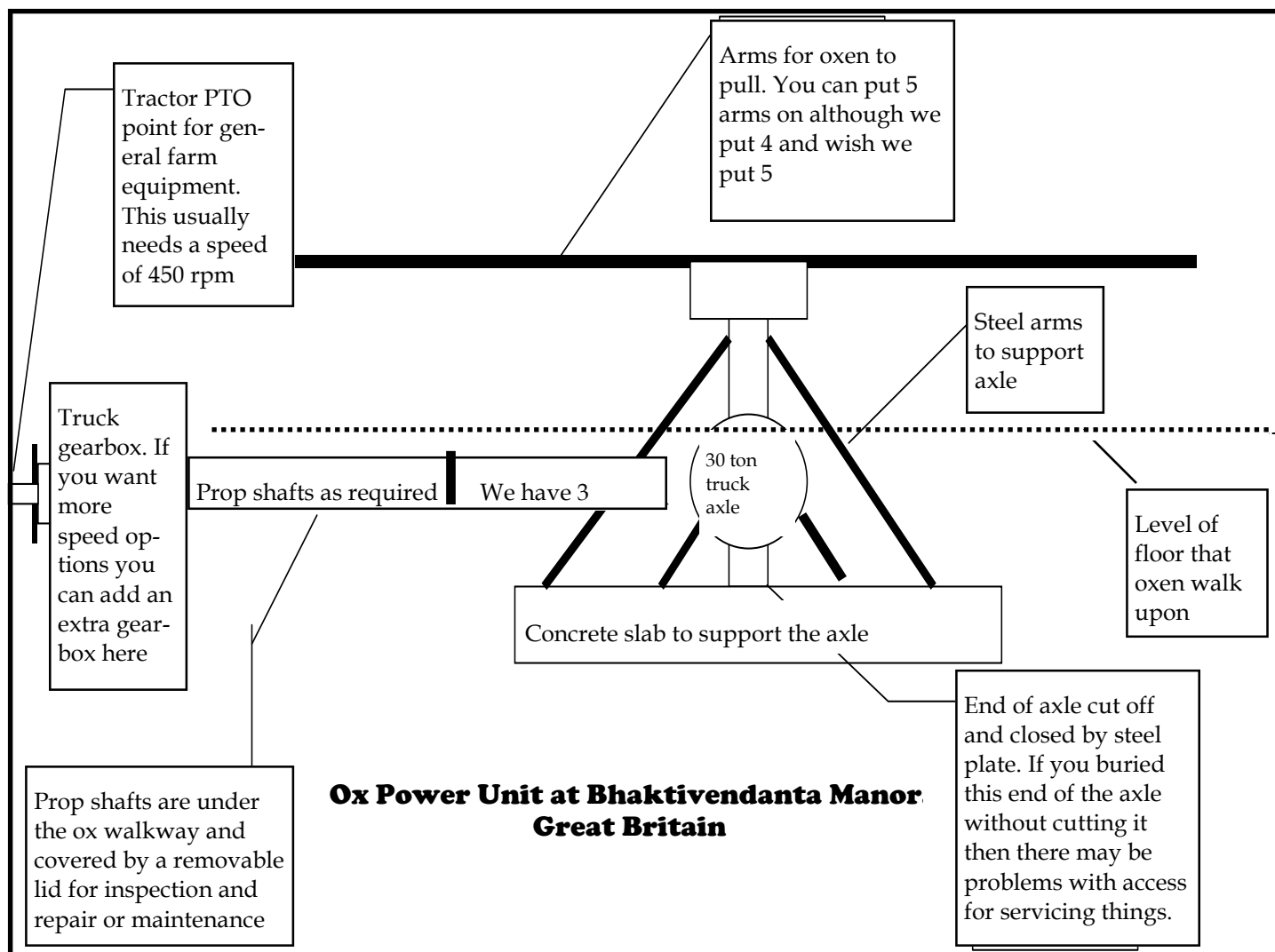
From: Syamasundara (das)  
(Bhaktivedanta Manor - UK)  
<Syamasundara@pamho.net>  
To: Mark Middle Mountain

feeling is that it is of such a simple design that it could very easily be replicated.

Having seen the Gita Nagari ox power unit my perception is that such a unit would require too specialized engineering to be viable in a lot of cases.

press, flour mill, vegetable chopper, chaff cutter, washing machine, water pump, air compressor etc...

We have 4 arms off the power unit and generally only use 4 single oxen, however it would be better to follow the Gita Nagari model in this regard and put 5 arms on the power unit.



<gourdmad@ovnet.com>; Noma T. Petroff <npetroff@bowdoin.edu>; Cow@pamho.net  
Subject: Re: Specific help for CSA - ox power unit  
Date: Tuesday, July 16, 2002 1:21 AM

Here at Bhaktivedanta Manor we have an ox power unit made from a truck axle, prop shafts and gear boxes. My

The essential parts of the spare parts ox power unit are all available globally and thus easy to construct.

We use our power unit for rolling grains as it has the parts of a Tractor Power Take Off then whatever a static tractor could power this unit can power (providing you put enough oxen on it); wood saw, oil

This means you can have 5 teams of 2 (10 oxen) on the unit which will not only look amazing but also gives valuable work for the oxen.

From: <npetroff@bowdoin.edu>  
To: <Cow@pamho.net>  
Cc: <gourdmad@ovnet.com>  
Subject: Re: Specific help for CSA - ox  
**(Continued on page 11)**



## The ISKCON Farm In Uganda

Written by Adrien Baguma

From: "Adrien Baguma"  
 <adrienbagshumb@yahoo.ca>  
 To: <iscowp@earthlink.net>  
 Sent: Friday, October 18, 2002 10:50 AM  
 Subject: Inquiry and information

I am BAGUMA, devotee in ISKCON temple in Kampala Uganda. I joined September 2001. to participate actively here in Africa particularly in Democratic Republic of Congo, (DRC) where I am from. I joined after reading Srila Prabhupada's book "The Science for Self Realization." I decided to join after university studies.

All my life before I went to university, I was in our poor traditional village as we belong to traditional kings family. Our duty was to keep cows and protect the land.

Under senior UK devotees I trained to use and dedicate my skills in social organization and development to maintain the ISKCON farm in Uganda. We have 9 hectares in Kampala Lumuli-village. We conceived the project for self-production. We produce beans, maize, and other

vegetables for ISKCON Food for Life in Kampala Uganda where we are now feeding more than 600 persons every week.

For the first land preparation and first production in February 2002 we had two permanent farmers and daily we had 10 laborers for digging from the village. We would dig, eat prasadam



*Adrien Bhaguma serving foodstuffs offered to Lord Krsna grown on the ISKCON farm in Uganda. Every week they feed over 600 people.*

(food offered first to the Lord (Krishna), and chant the holy names of Lord Krishna with them after work. Now more of them are attending our Sunday Food for Life farm program and asking to join.

We never use tractors, neither chemical things, even if we find some difficult insect. We have 7 cows who supply cow dung, and urine for soil fertilization. We also use ashes from the local kitchen for fertilization.

Hand labor is very much available in

Africa. We don't even need to have bulls do to the work but their utilization is a strong part of Krishna Consciousness.

The future project is 50 hectares that we want to develop for self-production and help the temple to propagate Krishna Consciousness in all Uganda country through the transcendental method : chanting Hare Krishna maha mantra, dancing

and prasadam distribution. We are also growing green vegetables, sweet potatoes, green peppers and eggs plants, which supply 60 % of the temple stock in towns, the farm and Food for Life kitchen.

The local people here perform their

agriculture based on culture, not the way of modernized agriculture. The family finds even disease medicine through cow worshipping. In the early morning the cows are brought out to the pasture and in the evening the cows are herded back from the pasture.

Actually, because of gospel through the new Christian testament, our village and many villages, started

**(Continued on page 12)**



## ISCOWP UPDATE

### This year's campaign

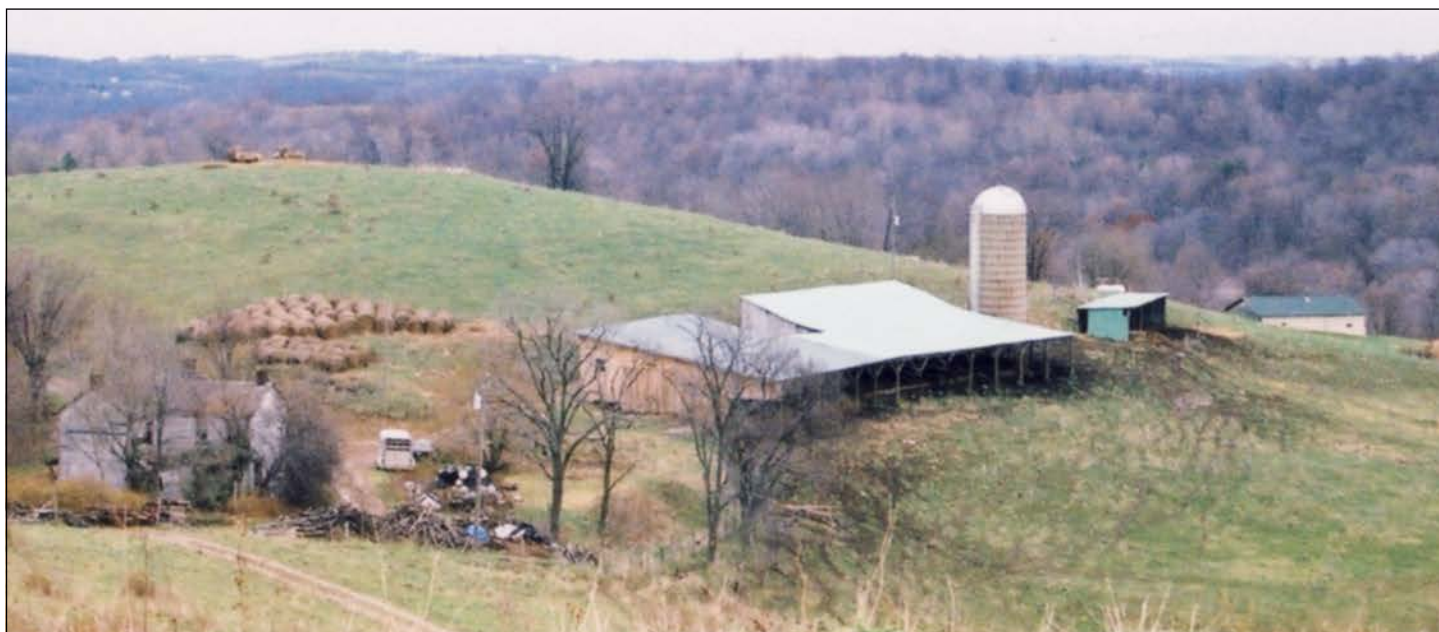
11/28/02 Since we are approaching the end of the year, it is a good time to report how the campaign is doing. Started in July, 2002, it extends to July of next year. Presently we have \$10,200 in the bank. \$2000 of that money, given by the GBC, is for Balabhadra's trip to India. That leaves \$8000. We have definite reliable pledges for another

Actually, the entire campaign was for \$22,974.00. Repairing and painting the old barn roof was estimated at \$2,006.40. We have spent \$1,658.00 to paint the old barn roof and water seal the new barn's sides. It will take about \$200.00 to finish sealing the holes in the roof. So in total, as of this date, we can deduct \$15,658.00 collected for the \$22,974.00 proposed amount. That leaves \$7,316.00 needed before July 2003, and \$1,750 of that needed by April.

Below is a photo of a part of the farm where this building will be placed. It

building for safety purposes. He feels we can put a smaller building here in the future. When we finish the first storage building, we will see how much we can get in it and then we will know what further needs there may be.

Note the hay bales sitting on the edge of the hillside. We would like to get as much of this under cover as possible. Every year we lose some due to mold and if it were under roof we would not have this mold problem. In the barn we are able to store 35 large round bales (as you see in the



*"ISCOWP" will be painted on the old barn roof with the paint color of the new barn roof so that it can be seen by the surrounding hillsides and planes that fly overhead. Starting from the right there are 5 new buildings constructed since the property was bought in 1996. Of the two that can not be seen, the ISCOWP center/residence is down the road in the foreground and a small cabin for trainees is beyond the house on the right.*

\$5000 that will bring it up to \$13,000. \$15,850 was the estimated cost of constructing the storage building for the ox power equipment and round bale hay storage. Considering that we have already bought the tin for the roof for \$1,100 we have a balance of \$1,750 needed. The construction will begin as soon as the warm weather is upon us, which is usually in May, possibly April.

was taken from the hillside above our present residence/ISCOWP office. Where the old farmhouse is located is where the new building will be built. We hope to have the old house down this winter. The area between the barrels and the new barn is where we were originally going to put the building. But Balabhadra had second thoughts due to the electricity lines being low and not enough space between the lines and the top of the

photo) and 400 square bales which can be handled by hand.

Beyond the cow trailer, you can see the entrance driveway that has been enlarged to allow parking and turn around area. The entrance road comes from in front of the old house. We will be purchasing stone to lay in the driveway so it is not a muddy mess. You can see that there is a road

**(Continued on page 11)**

***(Continued from page 5)  
Establishing a Viable  
Cow Protection Program***

and which I send anew with gallons and £s to \$s converted, is that most variables can be changed and refined as more and better data is brought forward. I first did a predicted model, but the maths of it were so correspondent that a variant model is well suited. Sorry if such terms are confusing, all it is saying is that there are mathematical correlations which mean it can be modeled and transformed in various ways.

The point with the trust fund, or land fund, is which is better to have 1) land, whose natural capital produces the product interest that is the business, and that can be liquidated to finance the animals herd depreciation, or 2) a lump sum that has no fixed asset, just financial, whose interest pays land rent or something else.

I'm sure Prabhupada would say land. At the end of the day it is to be hoped that the trust fund would not need to be used. If there is a temporary blip in the farm's fortune and the charity takes over the lease of the animals then land can be re-mortgaged to allow for temporary herd maintenance and depreciation (if old enough) until the system can be rebooted again under the same or different businesses under a new license that the charity leases out. At all times though the charity must be the owner of the animals and the land, and lease them out on a principles-based system.

I have also included the selling off of non-milking mothers, as in the cell bifurcation model, into a separate functioning and financing farm cell. You may also notice that a price of £1.3/liter = \$9/gallon, and still this does not pull even; but you would not expect it to as many other costs and benefits are not in place. Also the efficient work load is one milker with 12 milking

mothers (3 in the 4-year stages).

The spreadsheet takes some working through to get into its dynamics. If you set the cows/yr at 1 then it mirrors your spreadsheet. I hope it is of some use to yourselves, the animals and nature.

*(If you wish to view this spread sheet please contact Mark)*

From: Mark Middle Mountain

<gourmad@ovnet.com>

To: <Cow@pamho.net>

Subject: Re: Request for help

Date: Monday, July 15, 2002 3:25 AM

> Preconditions:

> 1) The business model is based on freehold land so there is no direct land cost.>

You need to have some ironclad leasehold on that land held in trust so the whole program isn't evicted on a whim.

> 2) All initial capital expenses like barn, initial acquisition of animals, etc. are taken as already existing (We plan on obtaining grants, donations, etc. for these costs).>

Yes, this is the subsidization necessary we have spoken of so often. Consider donations of animals from devotee farms. NV is for now actually not a candidate for donating young cows, as after a decade of no breeding, most cows are considered too old to be breed, especially since most are still heifers. What young stock there is primarily half beef, due to un-regulated incursions by neighbors bulls :-). (while I at times put forth the argument a calf born of a neighbors bull belonged to the neighbor the more sentimental always rejected that concept)

DO NOT BUY NEW EQUIPMENT.

The steady contraction of the number of farms in the US means that there is always an auction somewhere, and if you are patient, you should be able to get everything you need for 25-50% of new cost. Get your wish list immediately, run it by some farmers in your local area, then find out where the farm auctions are listed in your part of the country.

As these capitalization expenses are major part of production, if you do not start breeding until they are in place, you will really limit your operating expenses, not having to pay down loans and interest on those loans. Or you could offer large donors milk as part of a compensation package for the donation, if they live close by. I'm sure you already have that as part of your plan :-)

If you have a 501(c)3 that could accept donations of older equipment, and then they could lease the equipment to the dairy operation in exchange for maintaining old cows, you may be able to place ads in dairy publications and get donations of equipment from conventional farmers who are upgrading to bigger equipment.

The idea is that the normal dairy is not expected to keep those animals, but a 501(c)3 could maintain an older animal as part of it's religious practice, and they could contract with the dairy to maintain those animals. The dairy could donate the older animals to the 501 (c)3, in the remote case there was a profit (on paper) and even take a tax write off, especially if it is linked with a viable CSA that does profit from the fruit and vegetable production. the older cows are now property of the 501(c)3, (which may also exempt them from state personal property taxes, at least it would in WV, (don't know Florida tax structure), and the 501(c)3 could

***(Continued on page 14)***

**(Continued from page 7)  
Ox Power Unit**

power unit

Date: Tuesday, July 16, 2002 9:24 AM

Even though the Gita-nagari unit has 5 arms, I believe that sometimes they would run it with fewer than 5 teams. Oh, now I remember, they used single yokes instead of double yokes -- so it was only 1 ox per arm -- otherwise the outside ox would have to run 15% faster than the inner ox.

Even still, I think sometimes they might use fewer than 5 oxen -- Balabhadra?

Hare Krsna dasi

From: &lt;Syamasundara@pamho.net&gt;

To: &lt;npetroff@bowdoin.edu&gt;;

&lt;Cow@pamho.net&gt;

Subject: Re: Specific help for CSA - ox power unit

Date: Wednesday, July 17, 2002 1:44 AM

When I visited Balabhadra Prabhu and his wife Chayadevi they showed me a video of the Gita Nagari ox power unit being used. In that video they were cutting wood with 5 oxen. One could hear the saw slowing down through the wood which probably didn't matter for the thickness of wood being cut.

If the saw was going through very thick wood or was cutting planks then it would seem that there would have to be the full team of 5 x 2. It seems that there will be oxen who walk at different speeds in any case. Certainly here at BM our two teams both walk at different paces. Perhaps the teams should be positioned according to their natural walking speed. Anybody remember 'Ben Hur' the slower ox on the inside and faster on the outside.

From: &lt;npetroff@bowdoin.edu&gt;

To: &lt;Cow@pamho.net&gt;

Subject: Re: Specific help for CSA - ox power unit

Date: Wednesday, July 17, 2002 7:06 AM

If you will refer to Paramananda and Vaisnava's Gita-nagari Ox Power Unit booklet on the ISCOWP website, you will note that it is definitely designed for 5 single oxen.

The illustration on the back page, showing 2 yokes of 2 oxen each is a very early 1985 photo -- taken before the single yokes were made and before a shelter for the unit was built. If you look closely, it appears that the outside ox on the foreground is having difficulty maintaining proper rhythm with the inside ox. He does not look comfortable.

<http://www.iscowp.com/resources/oxpowerunit.pdf>

**(Continued from page 9)  
ISCOWP UPDATE**

that passes the barn and goes to the last building/residence at the end. Beyond that house is a cabin. At the forefront of the photo is a road that goes to our residence.

**Cows**

10/25/02 Fall is here now and everything is very lovely in colors of gold, yellow, and red. The pastures are a lovely green in contrast to the brown of summer. They have gotten a spurt of green growth from the rains, but it is too late for any real growth sufficient to feed the cows. We are now officially feeding them from the barn. It is a pleasure to see the cows since they appear to be contented with the freedom to be in the pasture and to come to the barn for hay. This is pleasant weather for them.

11/26/02 The surrounding hillsides have changed from a multicolored scene to a gray one of leafless trees almost overnight. Just today it started snowing and 6 inches of snow

is predicted. The cows have grown their winter coats and do not seem to feel the cold. At this point the pastures are not as attractive to them because they can't find very much to eat there; but they do like to roam them just the same. The weather predictions are that it should be a mild winter but this present weather defies that report. The temperature tonight is in the twenties. It's good to know that all the cows can gather in their new barn for warmth and shelter from the elements if they want to.

**Heating with wood**

11/28/02 Needless to say we are now heating with wood. In fact, tonight I put too much wood in the stove and got the house too hot. I had to open the windows and I couldn't sleep. That's the amazing thing about wood heat. It gives out an immediate intense heat that is penetrating. There is no other form of heat that compares. Certain types of wood give more heat than others. So it is not necessarily the amount of wood you use but the type. Locust gives the most intense penetrating heat. One log of locust can make you open the windows depending on the temperature outside. So you might say it is a science in building your fire just right.

**Garden**

10/25/02 Bell peppers as well as hot peppers, potatoes, Brussels sprouts, and kale are still being harvested from our garden and used in our prasadam (foodstuffs first offered to the Lord) preparations.

**Web page**

The last newsletter you received and Volume 11 Issue 2 from the year 2001 are now on the web site: [www.iscowp.com](http://www.iscowp.com). Also the project fundraiser is on the project button and anyone can make a donation from there. The address is: <http://www.iscowp.com/projects/projects.html>



**ISCOWP Russia**

We are corresponding with a devotee (Padmagarbha das) in Russia who has translated the Minimum Cow Protection Standards into Russian and is working on a project to put up an ISCOWP Russian language web page. We'll let you know how this progresses.

**ISCOWP Seminar**

As mentioned in the last ISCOWP update, Balabhadra along with Suresvara das will give a seminar on cow protection in Mayapur. The course will cover cow protection on the international level and be available to all persons interested in cow protection. There is an MIHE web page where anyone can sign up for this course and others. The address for this course is: [http://www.mayapur.org/mihe/2003/2k3\\_balabhadra.htm](http://www.mayapur.org/mihe/2003/2k3_balabhadra.htm).

**(Continued from page 6)  
Why do Cows Chew Their Cud?**

In addition, any protein is converted into fatty acids and ammonia; the ammonia and other simple nitrogen-containing substances are used by the micro-organisms for their own cell-protein synthesis.

After the plant material is processed in the rumen, it is later regurgitated. This material is now called cud, and the ruminant chews it again. The additional chewing breaks down the cellulose content, which is difficult to digest, even more. The regurgitation and chewing of the cud is called rumination.

The chewed cud goes directly to the other chambers of the stomach (the reticulum, omasum, and abomasum, in that order). Additional digestion, with the aid of various essential microorganisms, continues in these other chambers. For example, in the omasum, some fatty acids and 60-70 percent of the water are absorbed. In the abomasum gastric juice containing hy-

the ruminant in the abomasum and small intestine, thereby providing the cow with protein.

Source: Encyclopedia Britannica online at [www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com), entries Ruminant and Artiodactyl, digestive system.

**(Continued from page 8)  
ISKCON Farm In Uganda**

eating meat. Some old men refused completely and still bury cows when they die, as in Mulenge east RDC.

The climate is equatorial. There are many is-

lands, lakes (Lake Kivu, lake Tanganyika). The land is in the natural condition and there are many vacant plantations to be used for Krishna.



I view the ISCOWP example as an active approach for propagation of Krishna Consciousness in Africa: central Africa, in east DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi, where cows are worshippable with the same value as women. The cow is considered the family mother. When a man gets married his family gives cows to the future wife's family. When the cows die, some traditional kings, conservationist, bury them.

Actually there are many opportunities to propagate ISKCON, ISCOWP mission for bringing salvation through action. Many are ready to give some land for the mission. My family has disposed already 8 hectares for ISCOWP agricultural project for the future in Goma, Bukavu. It is said by an old man that here Mungu,

**(Continued on page 15)**

**Top:** Cow shed provides evening rest for the 7 cows at the Uganda farm

**Bottom:** Pasturing at the Uganda farm.

drochloric acid is secreted, as in an ordinary mammalian stomach, further digesting the food. Also, those microorganisms that used the ammonia and other nitrogen substances from protein in the rumen, actually get digested by

## FACTOIDS

Dear Readers,

*A few months ago we once again met Howard Lyman who is a very well known and tireless preacher for the vegetarian diet and protection of animals. On his web page ([www.madcowboy.com](http://www.madcowboy.com)) there are factoids that may be used by anyone who is interested in presenting the validity of a vegetarian lifestyle and the protection of the cow. These are some that you may be interested in.*

Yrs, Chayadevi

### Cows:

"Number of cows and calves slaughtered every 24 hours in the U.S.: 90,000." "What Humans Owe to Animals," The Economist, Aug 19, 1995. [02.06.27:03]

"U.S. dairy cows: 10 million." Mason, Jim "Assault and Battery," Animals' Voice, Vol. 4, No. 2, pg. 33. [02.06.27:04]

"U.S. dairy cows housed in some type of factory system: 5 million" Mason, Jim "Assault and Battery," Animals' Voice, Vol. 4, No. 2, pg. 33. [02.06.27:05]

"Natural life-span of a dairy cow: 20-25 years." [02.06.27:06]

"Lifespan of U.S. dairy cows. 3-4 years." [02.06.27:07]

"Period of time required for U.S. factory farms cows to produce their own weight in milk today: 3 weeks." [02.06.27:08]

"For some cows given bovine growth hormone: 8 days"[02.06.27:09]

"U.S. dairy cows that at any given time have mastitis (painful udder infections): 50%." Adcock, Melanie, "The Diary Cow: America's 'Foster Mother,'" Humane Society of the United States;

<http://www.hsus.org> [02.06.27:10]

"Materials routinely fed to U.S. cattle: Dried poultry waste and sewage sludge." Cheeke, Peter, Contemporary issues in Animal Agriculture, 2nd ed, Interstate Publishers, Danville, IL, 1999 pg 76, 278. [02.06.27:11]

"Cattle feed now contains things like chicken manure and dead cats." (U.S. News and World Report, 1997) "The next bad beef scandal," U.S. News and World Report, Sept 1, 1997. [02.06.27:12]

### Animal Rights General

(extrapolation of data published by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) by FARM: <http://www.farm.org> For report pdf: <http://www.wfad.org/RESOURCES/NRAnVictims2x.pdf>)

The total number of mammals and birds raised and killed for food in the U.S. this year is expected to reach 9,906 million. This represents a 2% increase over the 2000 figure of 9,713 million." [02.10.01.01]

"The 2001 total includes 40 million cattle and calves (down 4% from 2000), 113 million pigs (down 2%), 4 million sheep (down 7%), 308 million turkeys (up 1.3%), 8,967 million 'broilers' (up 2%), 446 million laying hens (up 3.8%), and 25.6 million ducks (up 2.8%)." [02.10.01.02]

"In more personal terms, during a 75-year lifetime, a typical U.S. resident is responsible for the suffering and death of 11 cows, 32 pigs and sheep, 85 turkeys, 2,570 chickens and ducks, and un-counted numbers of fish and other aquatic animals." [02.10.01.06]

The worldwide number of animals killed for food in 2000 was 45 billion, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. This included 306 million cattle, buffalo, and calves, 1.2 billion pigs, 795 million sheep and goats, and nearly 43 billion chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese.

The figures exclude some small countries and 'non-slaughter' deaths, which are generally not reported." [002.10.01.5]

### Rainforests

"Rainforest beef is typically found in fast food hamburgers or processed beef products. In both 1993 and 1994 the United States imported over 200,000,000 pounds of fresh and frozen beef from Central American countries. Two-thirds of these countries' rainforests have been cleared, primarily to raise cattle whose stringy, cheap meat is exported to profit the U.S. food industry. When it enters the United States, the beef is not labeled with its country of origin, so there is no way to trace it to its sources." (Rainforest Action Network) ("Seven Things You Can Do to Save the Rainforest," Rainforest Action Network Facts sheet, [http://www.ran.org/ran/info\\_center/factsheets/](http://www.ran.org/ran/info_center/factsheets/)) [02.08.08.02]

### Water

"Nearly half the water consumed in this country (USA) is used for livestock, mostly cattle." (Audubon Magazine, Dec. 1999) [02.10.01.07]

"Only within the last half-century have we acquired the ability to use powerful diesel and electric pumps to empty aquifers in a matter of decades... Around the world, as more water is diverted to raising (cattle), pigs and chickens, instead of producing crops for direct consumption, millions of wells are going dry. India, China, North Africa, and the United States are all running freshwater deficits, pumping more from their aquifers than rain can replenish." (Ayres, Ed, "will We Still Eat Meat? Maybe not, if we wake up to what the mass production of animal flesh is doing to our health, and the planet's," Time, Nov. 8, 1999) [02.10.01.09]

**(Continued from page 10)**  
**Establishing a Viable**  
**Cow Protection Pro-**  
**gram**

contract with the dairy to care for the cows and provide use of the equipment as in kind payment.

> Cow Husbandry operations:

This is based on an optimum herd size of 100 with milking cows freshened only every four years and retired after 2-3 lactations. One out of three heifers might never be bred.>

Sounds good.

> We have projected the following breakup of the herd and the costs of maintaining the herd (feed, etc.)

Milking Cow 10 @ \$675.00 year = \$6,750

Dry Cow 20 @ \$325.00 year = \$6,500

Retired Cow 10 @ \$325.00 year = \$3,250

Heifer 10 @ \$250.00 year = \$2,500

Oxen 10 @ \$400.00 year = \$4,000

Retired Oxen 30 @ \$325.00 year = \$9,750

Bull Calf 10 @ \$250.00 year = \$2,500>

With equipment and land costs not counted in, these seem reasonable. Although I would think that a retired cow is cheaper to maintain than a growing calf, because if you want to get full size, then some grain should be fed younger stock, plus occasionally vet may be needed for a younger animal, whereas for the older stock, sometimes you let nature take its course.

> Cost of milking (10 cows)

Labor 4 hours/day (365 days/year) @ \$7 per hour \$10,220

Total direct cost \$45,470>

Again, \$7 gross pay to an employee will cost employer \$8-9.

> This means that the direct cost is about \$3.69 per gallon. (this is one of the main areas we need help in verifying our assumptions - see bottom) Our market research indicates we can charge \$5.00 per gallon reasonably and sell "milk shares" in our CSA for \$650 per year eventually providing about 95 persons with approx 2.5 gallons of milk (or equivalent in yogurt, etc.) per week.>

One difference between the \$3.69 and the \$5 figure you don't seem to be accounting for is the processing costs. Chilling the milk for raw milk sales (legal in Florida?) or pasteurizing it takes labor and energy, plus bottling costs which are labor and energy, assuming equipment already in hand.

>This would bring a gross margin of about \$16,000 for the farmer to help cover his own living expenses and all other indirect costs, including his assistants.>

My hope would be a break even for the dairy, with the manure as free fertilizer being the benefit and major part of the profit, farmer getting some of the labor costs for him/herself.

> This would be in addition to the main business of the farm which is growing vegetables, fruits and flowers for the CSA members. The oxen would be used in this program which we estimate will save about up to \$5,000 that would otherwise be spent on equipment maintenance and depreciation, irrigation, electricity, insurance, fuel, etc.

I think savings from oxen might be optimistic:-) But at least if it was a break even with mechanical draft, it wouldn't be a liability and that is a plus. The profit in using oxen will be more in a marketing perspective, or in giving rides at festivals, and on a spiritual

level, Krsna will be pleased :-)

> For the CSA we project utilizing about 6 acres for the 95 member households. Each household would pay about \$480 per year for a total of \$45,000 income. The direct costs of the agriculture is estimated at just around \$400 per acre for external inputs. This comes to \$2400 per year leaving a gross margin of \$42,500 for the farmer and his assistants as well as additional income for the social security of the cows and oxen.>

CSA have their own brand of headaches, but are definitely where forward thinking farmers are looking. Alachua is a unique area with a large devotee community that is capital generating, so it is a great opportunity and niche market, worth taking the shot. I assume there is already an existing operation there looking to expand or upgrade, that would be ideal, starting from scratch is way more difficult than most people can conceive.

<Initially we will not have such a large herd or even a small one but proportionate herd, but we will still set aside the money we would have spent if we had the actual proportionate number of animals. For example, we are planning to start with 2 milking cows and two bull calves (hopefully from the same cows). However, we will set aside the cost of maintaining an additional 6 animals into a trust fund for future retired animals. Thus we expect that the initial milk production will at best just break even.>

Good, start small, then when initial obstacles are overcome successfully, gradual expansion.

> On the other hand, we will start with the full agricultural program if we get enough subscribers. This will be done alongside the existing Go-



vinda's Garden farm which has been selling organic vegetables grown on 30+ acres for several years now.>

Go for it, I will pray for you.

> To facilitate this program we are forming an independent non-profit that will support the development of this model on privately owned and operated farms. I will be managing the non-profit and seeking grants for the program. The non-profit may also develop into a sort of certifying agency. We are also considering operating a "social security" fund for both farmers and animals through this non-profit.>

Gotta love the idealism ;-)\_

> This is the basic outline. We need advice on several issues which I will post in a separate text.>

Sorry so slow to respond, but the demands of my own gardening operation drain most of my energy. Feel free to stop by NV and visit, we could have a frank and long conversation on these matters.

Hare Krsna

Madhava Gosh

(in case you didn't realize that is who Mark Middle Mountain is, I am not on COM anymore)

### **Medicinal Use of Cow Urine Receives US patent**

From: Nirguna

<nirguna108@vsnl.com>

To: <iscowp@earthlink.net>

Subject:

Date: Thursday, July 11, 2002 5:00 AM

Hindu News Today's Headlines

Medicinal Use of Cow Urine Receives US patent

2002-07-08 Published by Hinduism To-

day Gathered by Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, JULY 8: Joint research conducted by the Scientists of Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, a Central Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratory, and Go-Vigyan Anusandhan Kendra, Nagpur, has resulted in the granting of a US patent for a unique pharmaceutical composition, announced Union Minister Murli Manohar Joshi.

The research discovered the unique bio-enhancing activity in a specific cow urine distillate, which enhances the anti-microbial effects of antibiotic and anti-fungal agents. Cow urine has been used for its medicinal properties in India since ancient times and has been described as a substance/ secretion with innumerable therapeutic values in "Sushrita Samhita" and "Ashtanga Sangrah."

This contemporary finding is the synergy of Indian traditional wisdom and modern science. The impact of this novel patent will be on reducing the dosage of drugs to get a given therapeutic effect. It will also reduce the cost of treatment and the side-effects due to toxicity, according to the details of the research paper.

Joshi also believed the achievement would give impetus to the traditional researchers of the country. Details of the cow urine patent, entitled Pharmaceutical composition containing cow urine distillate and an antibiotic, #6,410,059, are available at the US Patent Office website: [www.patft.uspto.gov/](http://www.patft.uspto.gov/)

### **Resource**

From: Noma T. Petroff

<npetroff@bowdoin.edu>

To: Cow (Protection and related issues) <Cow@pamho.net>

Subject: Acres USA - online Ag reprints

Date: Monday, July 08, 2002 2:19 PM

Devotees may be interested in the free online article reprints available from Acres USA, an organic agriculture newspaper.

Articles include topics of agronomy, marketing, ecology, etc., including the following two articles on agronomy:

Soil Testing for Fertility Management  
by Neal Kinsey  
May 2002

Understanding the Carbon-Nitrogen Ratio  
by Crow Miller  
April 2000

### ***(Continued from page 12)*** ***The ISKCON Farm In Uganda***

Nyamuzinda, Krishna names were used to send cows through Kivu lake for the traditional king to have more milk for the population.

Then the town, before colonization, was Bukafu, Nkafu which means the town, village, where cows appear by God's mercy for the welfare of all citizens.

### **Note from Editor**

Corrections to last newsletter:

Jai Caitanya, head of the Mysore project described in the last newsletter, can be contacted at [jnk@blr.vsnl.net.in](mailto:jnk@blr.vsnl.net.in).

The questions asked in the article about the Hungarian farm contained in the last issue were asked by Govindanandana das not Radhakantha das.



## THE ISCOWP NEWS

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