THE ISCOWP NEWS

The Quarterly Newsletter of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR COW PROTECTION Winter 1995

This winter has been one of the most harsh winters in the history of the United States. The capitol of the country, Washington D.C. , was brought to a standstill because of heavy snowfall immobilizing city traffic. In other parts of the country similar conditions persisted even after all modern emergency-disaster methods were applied.

We are all forced to question the value of high technology when it fails to provide the simple functions of daily life during adverse weather conditions. On the contrary, in the same extreme weather, oxen trained by ISCOWP continued to log wood from the forest for heating and cooking.

One ISCOWP trained team, Jaya and Nanda (pictured at the bottom), can pull 500 pounds of wood at one time out of the forest, and Vraja and Gita (pictured at the top)can pull 1 ton. The wood can be used not only for heating and cooking; one log has been used for making a new yoke for Jaya & Nanda. Step by step, project by project, we are realizing how absolutely dependent we are on the work that the oxen are providing. The oxen are the pivot point of all our activities.

In this issue you will not only find a financial report for ISCOWP's year of 1995, a financial report of the Sponsor a Teamster Campaign and update, but also letters from around the world concerning alternative methods of survival. Your financial support for training oxen and teamsters and to spread the knowledge of an alternative lifestyle is the foundation of ISCOWP. We are very grateful for your help and wholeheartedly welcome you to the even more productive year of 1996.

Oxen's Winter Work

Annual Report for Fiscal Year March, 1995-February, 1996

LETTERS

Dear Readers,

The following letters were mostly submitted to the cow conference, therefore the introductory e-mail message. We left this information intact because if you wanted to get in touch with the writers you would be able to do so via your computer.

Stoves

Text 139476 (81 lines)
From: Internet: Varis Lux-Kamergrauzis <100526.1600@compuserve.com
Date: 26-Dec-95 07:06 EST
To: Cow (Protection and related issues) [594]
Subject: American stoves are foolish

The following two paragraphs in carrots are referring to ISCOWP's previous entry in the cow conference.

>>When I was in Russia I saw many ceramic ovens that doubled as fire places which consumed considerably less wood and did a much better job of heating the home than the iron stoves that we use here in America.

A question for devotees in cold European climates that are familar with these types of stoves. Are there any people in these areas that know how to build these stoves that would give you this information so that it could be shared world-wide through this conference.<<

The temple's two buildings here in Riga are total about 1000 square meters, three floors plus basement. It is completely constructed from logs - like a log cabin, but the walls are covered with other materials. When we reconstructed the building we pulled down a few walls to make a temple room, kitchen, etc, and we saw that the walls were made from solid wood about 6 to 10 inches thick. There are a lot of buildings like this one here in the centre of town. I have not seen this type of building in any other areas.

However the main unique features of these buildings are that they are built to be heated by wood. Now they usually have central heating, but still the wood stoves are preserved. In this particular building several stoves were destroyed or stolen, as the building has suffered a fire on the top floor and was vacated, declared as condemned. When we decided to save the building we had to rebuild many of the stoves, so we have some experience. We also built a huge wood-fired bread oven in the basement-right in the centre of the city.

The basic principle of these stoves are that they are very massive brick structures right up to the ceiling,that act as a heat battery. The stove is usually lit once a day and then keeps the room warm the whole day. At the bottom is one fire box about 18 inches deep with a door that's about 8 by 8 inches. From the fire box there are flue channels going up to the chimney in an indirect way, sometimes as a spiral, other times criss-cross wise. In certain strategic points there are plugs which one can pull out in order to gain access in order to clean the channels from soot. Fire bricks should be used in the fire box. Sometimes they even use stones in the construction that keep the heat longer, but they should be tested first that they don't explode. Sometimes the exterior of the stove is covered with very special ceramic tiles which are made so that they can be built into the design, rather than just stuck on like usual. They are like concave bricks with one side glazed and with special intersecting joints with the adjacent tiles.

They don't manufacture them anymore around here. Sometimes they can be very fancy with designs and different shaped mouldings. Sometimes they can be unglazed and then painted with oil paint, as the outside of the stove does not reach a high temperature, probably maximum about 70 degrees celsius. Its heating effect is based on the large surface area. Nowadays I'm sure you could get some high-tech glue and just glue the tiles on. The whole stove is often constructed with apporximately one part clay mixed with 3 parts sand between the bricks or tiles as it resists the temperature better than cement. Sometimes cement is used to render the outside, to make it stronger. All gaps and cracks are filled with the clay mixture. Of course the clay should be allowed to cure for two weeks before firing, and then it is stoked very slowly for a few days. Full heat should be stoked very gradually.

There are many variations of this principle. For example a very practical variation is that there is a cast iron cook-top included with two holes with concentric rings. Some of them have a water receptacle also. The same principle is maintained, that as you stoke the fire to cook, the flue gases go through the stove into the wall which has channels going through it (by the longest course) and the whole wall heats up. In country areas the houses are usually wood but have the "heart", a section of flued brick walls. Imagine a square house with say, four rooms of equal size. So at the intersection point (the "cross" point), that corner is bricked and flued. So when the housewife is cooking in the kitchen then she heats up the whole house. Some of them even incorporate a bread oven into the design.

A very quaint feature, often in Russian homesteads is that they have a low brick wall, like a seat built into the design, on which one can even sleep. This is the traditional place for the elders of the family they sit there all day on their warm seat and even sleep on there.

In a museum in Germany I saw some medieval homestead design where parts of the floor were heated in such a way, with the fire box below floor level. This would be good for devotees as we are accustomed to sitting on the floor. I have heard that in China they have such a heating (and seating) arrangement called a "kang".

After being a devotee for a while it is easy to see how most people live very foolishly in small matters. For example I could never think of using toilet paper or NOT using a tongue scraper, but yet there are literally millions of people living in ignorance of this. I get the same feeling when I see the American style pot-belly stoves and other cast iron "convection-stoves" advertised. They are very inefficient and very expensive. Better just get some bricks, clay and order a door for the fire box and some rings for the cooktop and do it yourself for the fraction of the cost and save heaps of fire-

wood. I would be happy to answer any questions if more details are required.

Guruttama das
Riga, Latvia

Text 141510 (35 lines)From: COM: Smita Krsna Swami (Sweden) <Smita.Krsna.Swami@com.bbt.se>
Date: 04-Jan-96 11:24 WET
Refernce: Text 138460 by ISCOWP (Balabhadra Dasa & Chaya Dasi)
To: Cow (Protection and related issues) [608]
Subject: Problem solving

The tiled stoves of Russia had supposedly their origin in Sweden. In Sweden they are very common in older houses. They do not have to be tiled, their efficiency is in their inner construction and the kind of material you use. On a visit to Riga, just two weeks ago, I was impressed by the recently built heat storing stoves they had in their temple. They were not high quality but did their work. Guruttama Prabhu had the local people make them for cheap money. But they might not last long. In the temple there they also had the old tiled stoves built in the beginning of the century.

The Riga temple is situated in the center of the town, it is an old two story wood building. It is quite a unique temple; it has almost the complete possibility to be heated by wood stoves as spoken about here. There is also a big bread oven in the cellar fired by wood. The oven has the capacity to bake 50 kg loaves at the time.

In the former Soviet Union they are in one sense blessed because they have not yet managed to destroy the old know how in certain areas, as Gadadhar Prabhu also from Riga spoke about in the other conference, Varnasrama, I think it was.

At Almvik I am projecting a small house and the heating there is to be solved by this heat storing principle of this tiled stoves. But we are going to use the chimney as storage. There is one local person that does it here but he is quite expensive so we are going to try to make it ourselves.

On a visit to Almvik, Jagadish Maharaja spoke about one German devotee on the west coast of USA that was going to learn the skill of building this tiled stoves in a professional and durable way. That devotee's name was not mentioned. .

Previously I mentioned that we built one house here at Almvik from clay, hay, and wood. We intend to get more houses like that which are cheap in material but require more work.

Smita Krishna Swami
Jarna, Sweden

Housing

Text 143507 (8 lines)
From: Internet: Mani Bandha <manib@jolt.mpx.com.au>
Date: 15-Jan-96 10:00 NT
To: Cow (Protection and related issues) [619]
Subject: Straw bale houses

I have just recently seen a highly recommended book on constructing houses with straw bales titled "Construction with Straw Bale" By Leo Newport. It costs $A41.95 including postage in Australia, overseas is extra. Available from PO Box 1299, Armidale, NSW Australia 2350. One interesting comment he makes is that rice straw has been proven to be preferable to cereal straw. It may be possible for rice growers to find a ready market for rice straw rather than burning it. Just recently in Australia 600,000 tons of rice straw was burnt.
(Text 143507) ----------
Comments: Text 143686 by COM: Smita Krsna Swami (Sweden)

Text 143686 (25 lines)
From: COM: Smita Krsna Swami (Sweden) <Smita.Krsna.Swami@com.bbt.se>
Date: 15-Jan-96 19:28 WET
Reference: Text 143507 by Internet: Mani Bandha
To: Cow (Protection and related issues) [620],
Mani Bandha <manib@jolt.mpx.com.au>
Subject: clay and straw houses

Rudrachandu Prabhu who is the man who built a clay/straw house at Almvik gave the following titles for those who want to know about the building techniques used by him. Rudrachandu is from Switzerland and thus his main language is German and the literature he uses is in German. There is one title in English you could try to get hold of. The English version is a little more hippie -like he thought, but it still gives the idea. Here are the titles:

Gernot Minke, Lehmbau Handbuch, ISBN 3-922964-56-7

Franz Vollhard, Leichtlehmbau, ISBN 3-7880-7383-7

Mc Cann.J. Clay and Cob Build, 1983 Aylisbory

Mac Henry, PG. Adobe and Rammed Earth Build. N.York 1984.

Rudrachandu has also attended a course run in Sweden for this kind of clay/straw houses and has had help from enthusiastic clay/straw house builders in Sweden for the present houses built there.

The immediate plan here is to project and build a couple of more of these houses. There will be the possibility for householders to buy or rent them. There is also an idea of a building company of this kind of houses operating from Almvik and thus creating incomes and engagement for devotees.

Oil Lamps

Text 140172 (12 lines)
From: Vraja Kishor (Dasa) DDS (Towaco)
Date: 30-Dec-95 11:49 EST
To: ISCOWP (Balabhadra Dasa & Chaya Dasi) [1048]
Subject: oil

Here is a self-sufficiency question which is practical for me, since I have switched to natural lighting: can one use regular corn or vegetable oil in a common oil-lamp - or does he have to buy the petrolium based pre-made lamp oils?

Vraja Kishor das
Towaco, New Jersey

ISCOWP REPLIES

Yes, one can use regular corn or vegetable oil in a common oil-lamp. You need not buy petroleum based pre-made lamp oils.

There are a variety of oils that can be used. Different oils give off different amounts of smoke as they burn. We will be researching this and if anyone in the cow conference can add information please do.

Srila Prabhupada talked about castor oil. And when we were in North Carolina we were considering growing castor beans. However the plant and the beans are both poisonous which really scared me. They are a big bean and when dried they could be mistaken for a dahl and cooked up and digested- a disastrous situation. We want to grow an oil crop here in New Vrndavana and have been discussing mustard but I have heard that it does not burn very cleanly and I would like to research different alternatives for a lighter oil.

Sauna

Text 138881 (99 lines)
From: COM: Gadadhara (das) HKS (Riga - Latvia) <Gadadhara.HKS@com.bbt.se>
Date: 21-Dec-95 00:32 WET
To: Varnasrama Development [665], Cow (Protection and related issues) [593]
Subject: Traditional sauna and it's value

Let the Russian devotees (and some others, too) kindly excuse me. I'm aware, for them it's nothing new. But some might benefit. In many places around my country, people still use the traditional sauna. Why? I'll boldly state that it (or some substitute, like Japanese furo, sorry if I misspell it) is relevant in the places with cold winter.

You go down to the rivulet, and see a small, even tiny wooden building on the bank. An old willow tree has spread it's branches partly over it. From the chimney, some aromatic birch wood smoke goes up towards the late evening moon. A big barrel with cold water and a wooden bucket outside the door wait for you to splash yourself after sitting in the vapor chamber.

Inside you find three rooms. In the first, you dress and stoke the fire. The stoker comes several hours in advance and makes the fire. (The stove has a mouth in the first room, in the second a big built-in "kettle" for hot water, and in the third it consists of stones up to 50-70 cm big) When the stones are somewhat above 110 Centigrade (sorry, I do not have the exact number), the stoker pours water over it: fs-s-sh!! and the room fills with hot vapor.

Now you can go into the second room and wash yourself. It's quite warm there, but not too hot. (Only) After taking off the dirt from the body surface, you are ready to enter the vapor chamber. But where is your birch "brush"? Oh, here. It's made of thin birch twigs (sorry if I'm using an improper word, no dictionary here) WITH leaves, some 50-90 cm long, tied together in a bunch to easy hold at hand. (They always used to be a staple in the market, - or self-made, dried and kept hung somewhere, to have them ready all the year round. And the leaves are NOT just an option.)

Birch leaves are good against rheumatism and back pains, but not only. But, some time ago one of our God-uncles reported of his wonderful experience with Russian sauna (which is, as far as I know, basically the same as described here). He mentioned oak twigs, but I believe he somehow took birch to be oak.

OK, now we open the door to the third chamber. Wow! It's air - or is it air at all? - burns your throat, and makes you to shed tears and - in one instant - covers body with profuse sweat! Wiping your eyes, in the dim light you see one devotee sitting on a long wooden bench and whipping him/herself with that kind of brush - hands, legs, back - all over. Then you see another devotee laying down on the second bench which is located behind the first one, and some half-meter higher. Yet another devotee is energetically whipping him/her on the back. He/she dips the "brush" in a bucket of hot water, shakes the excess off, and continues whipping.

"Hey, haribol!" somebody shouts from the third bench which is still higher, "Why don't you try and come to me?" You agree and try stepping on the bench, getting higher ... oh Krsna! Your breath is choked! Unbelievable! How can he/she be still alive there?!

Everybody laughs, "You have to have some training", the elders tell you. Start with the lower bench." After two minutes, it becomes too much for you. You return to the second room and wash the sweat off. Then you consider that you want to get rid of that nasty chronic disease, and go into the vapor chamber again.

After some time the others invite,"OK, come with us! Let's go!" You go outside - and suddenly somebody pours a bucket of cold water on you! But -astonishingly enough - you feel it just pleasantly cooling.

Finally you have finished those procedures. Still reddish from the hot, you go to the ashram feeling reborn. Now you're ready to the next travelling sankirtana tour. It is said that ancient people used to get rid of many diseases just by attending this sauna. It was also used for other medical procedures, and child delivery. So it was considered almost sacred.

--WARNING!-- Better go to sauna with experienced people, to avoid damage to health due to fanaticism. The same in regards to building one, or stoking.

Gadadhara dasa,
Riga , Latvia

P.S. Nowadays here dry-heat saunas are very popular. We call them "Finnish saunas" (sauna is Finnish and Estonian word, actually - excuse me Finns for reminding), although I was told of purportedly vain search for them in Finland. They found only moist vapor saunas there. And I have read of that dry heat being cancerogenous.

Yokes/Harnesses

Text 139559 (111 lines)
From: Internet: Noma T. Petroff <npetroff@polar.Bowdoin.EDU>
Date: 26-Dec-95 20:24 EST
To: Cow (Protection and related issues) [597]
Cc: Varnasrama Development [669]
Subject: Three-padded German Ox Collar

From: Hare Krsna dasi, Brunswick, Maine

In response to the question about an address for the author of the book on the German Three-padded Ox Collar, as far as I know (as of 1991) his address is:

Dr. Rolf Minhorst
Gestermannstr. 28
D-4100 Duisburg 11
GERMANY

His book is called: Modern Harness for Working Cattle: The German Adjustable Three Pad Ox Collar: How to make it and how to use it: A Practical Manual for Ox Farmers, Development Assistants, and Hobby Teamsters.

Related to a conversation we had earlier about the use of head yokes, Dr. Minhorst says that the head yoke is widely used in Latin America and Quebec because of several advantages: "low price, easy construction, suitable to force even restive oxen to work." He says these advantages, however are opposed to serious disadvantages (p. 9):

1. Only oxen of the same size and force, with a short and compact neck and a thick base of horns can be yoked together. This yoke is not suitable for oxen or cows with a weak neck, thin base of horns, and all the more not for polled animals. Until today, the users of the head yoke have not recognized that this yoke is too far away from the gravity center of the ox's body [my italics] and that the ox has less pushing force in his neck than he has tractive force in his whole body-trunk.

2. When pulling two wheeled carts, every roughness of the road is transmitted by the wheels, the axle and the shaft to the head yoke which for its part is beating on the head of the draught oxen. Very hard beats can cause unconsciousness, break the horns or even cause fractures of the skull. Going downhill, the oxen must halt the wagon with the yoke tied to their horns which represents an enormous burden for them.

3. A free movement of the head is impossible. Just imagine the insect plague during summer time. When trying to keep the traces permanently at an optimal angle, the oxen have to keep their heads down thus being forced to inhale dust and to become tired early. While working on a slope, both animals have to distort their necks in an unnatural way which causes them much pain (Fig. 10, 8).

Balabhadra showing student Ananga Manjari how to make a new yoke for her team from an 400 pound oak log hauled from the woods by Vraja and Gita. A single yoke can be seen at the right which was made by students Ananga Manjari, Laura, and Prana Gauranga.

Hitching oxen with a double head yoke is inefficient because this yoke forces animals to synchronize all their movements, thus hindering them to completely develop their tractive force. Besides that, an ox team with a head yoke is much less maneuverable in comparison to a team with a modern collar harness.

[Dr. Minhorst continues:] In Germany, the use of the traditional double head yoke was prohibited in the 1920's to prevent cruelty against the draught cattle.

Thus Dr. Minhorst's comments strongly support the position presented by ISCOWP earlier on in this conference that use of a head yoke for oxen should be avoided by devotees in the Hare Krsna movement because it causes unnecessary pain to the animals. It would put us in a bad light in regard to cruelty to animals and in regard to using the most efficient method of harnessing.

Dr Minhorst proposes, of course that the German three-padded ox collar is the most efficient and comfortable collar for oxen. Wouldn't it be great if we had an ISKCON experimental agricultural farm where we could make long term tests with a three-padded collar and the traditional yoke and compare the results? Here are his comments:

The [three-padded] collar is very flexible and fits tight to shoulders and neck of the walking animal without exerting any bad pressure on shoulder blade and joint of shoulder, above all when benched iron hame-rods are used (Figs. 40, 41). It allows the animal a complete freedom of movement of neck and head, and in comparison with other types of cattle harness a comfortable working without premature fatigue (Fig. 42).

[Minhorst continues:] In the judgement of the old farmers and harness makers the adjustable three pad ox collar was an excellent and serviceable cattle harness. It was developed by [Heinrich] Steinmetz in the 1930's in Germany and was only 30 years in use before the German agriculture was completely motorized in the 1960's. Probably because of World War II, no more scientific comparisons were

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Sponsor a Teamster Campaign August 95 -August 96

Chart shows pledged amount and how much has been given by March 96.

Donor	Pledged	Given
Anonymous	$6000.00	$3580.00
Mary R.Goerke		$3625.00
Anuttama d.& Rama Tulsi dd (The Morrison Family)	$3000.00	$1200.00
Vanamali Pandit d.(The Mody Family)	$3000.00	$2000.00
Anuttama d & Rukmini dd (The Walker Family)		$1500.00
Dan Duer	$1500.00	$ 733.00
Gour Govinda d. & Sita dd (The Davidson Family)	$1500.00	$1500.00
Henry Schoellkoff	$1500.00	$1500.00
Dennis & Caroline Constantine	$1200.00	$ 707.00
Maha Mantra d (David Fuller)	$1000.00	$ 701.00
Sravananda d	$ 450.00	$ 450.00
Hemalata dd (Teresa Warren)		$ 300.00
Shastra d (Scott From)	$ 250.00	$ 250.00
Rajarshi d. (Jaya Raja)		$ 200.00
Suriyam R. & Sushila S. Joshi		$ 200.00
Advaita Chandra d & Radha Sundari dd (The Taylor Family)		$ 108.00
Babhru d & Satyaki dd (The Reed Family)	$ 108.00	$ 27.00
Barbara Withee		$ 108.00
Bhadranga d & Hladini Sakti dd.(The Sherman Family)		$ 108.00
Bill Turner	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Chris & Paula Baymiller	$ 108.00	$ 36.00
David Theissen		$ 108.00
Daruka d (David S.Corcoran)		$ 108.00
Dharma d. & Nama Priya dd.(The Schmeiding Family)		$ 108.00
Doug Carlton		$ 108.00
Dr.David & Nirmala dd (The Eldredge Family)	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Gadagraj d. (The Baum Family)		$ 108.00
Gayle Janzen		$ 108.00
Haribolananda d & Garudi dd (The Hargreaves Family)	$ 108.00	$ 36.00
Haridas d & Nandapatni dd..(The Stempel Family)		$ 108.00
H.H. Dhanurdhara Swami	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Isabelle Haas	$ 108.00	$ 36.00
Jagaddhatri dd (Jean Prem)	$ 108.00	$ 27.00
Janesa d (George Willmon)		$ 108.00
Jaya Govinda d & Rati dd	$ 108.00	$ 54.00
Jitari d & Rangavati dd..(The Heintz Family)	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Kimberly Smith		$ 108.00
Kamsahanta d	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Keith Eickhorst		$ 108.00
Lilavati dd (Lila Trombetta)	$ 108.00	$ 9.00
Madhukanta d & Ann (The Searight Family)		$ 108.00
Malati dd		$ 108.00
Parampadam d (Kenn Perry)		$ 108.00
Pavamana d & Sampada dd..(The McCloud Family)		$ 108.00
Pranaballava d (The Webster Family)	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Pusti dd (Connie Humphrey)	$ 108.00	$ 78.00
Rajarshi d & Brajarani dd (The Rathje Family)	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Ram & Aruna Singhania	$ 108.00	$ 54.00
Rory Alden	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Rsavedeva d (The Richard Family)	$ 108.00	$ 27.00
Stacy Charlton	$ 108.00	$ 108.00
Stephen Sorra	$ 108.00	$ 108.00

Vidyananda d & Kirtida Kanyaka dd (The Halvorson Family)	$ 108.00
Amala Bhakta d	$ 101.00
Aroon & Lilly Chaddha	$ 42.00
Helen Wells	$ 25.00
Samika Rsi d & Anartha dd (The Mahajan Family)	$ 25.00
Brian Striffler	$ 21.00
Dulal & Sabita Bhattacharjee	$ 21.00
Jaya Krsna d (Joe Gennaro)	$ 21.00
Kirk Cornwell	$ 21.00
Avadhuta d (Audrius Palubinskas)	$ 20.00
B.G. Gokhale	$ 20.00
Dominic Mecurio	$ 20.00
Jyotimaya d (Joe Terrones)	$ 20.00
Winthrop Dahl	$ 20.00
Madan Mohan d & Vrindabaneshvari dd (The Birenbaum Family)	$ 11.00
Christine Onge	$ 10.00
James Philip	$ 10.00
Mahasaumya d & Kim Hill	$ 10.00
Srimate Radharani	$ 10.00
Total Pledged	$25928.50
Total sent by March	$21714.00
Original goal of $30000 equals	21 oxen 12 teamsters
Pledged $25928.50 equals	18 oxen 9 teamsters
We have now, half way through the campaign	9 oxen 4 teamsters

Sponsor A Teamster Campaign Update

The above listing shows the ISCOWP members who have pledged donations for the Sponsor a Teamster Campaign. It also shows the amount of donations that have come in for this campaign as of the end of February. As you can see we are $4071.50 short of our goal of $30, 000. which translates into a few less teamsters and oxen to be trained. With the $25928.50 pledged we can train 18 oxen and 9 teamsters. At this point, about half way through the campaign, we are training 9 oxen and 4 teamsters.

For many years at New Vrndavana there have been no trained, working oxen. However, many of the long term residents remember working with oxen and horses in the past to till the rolling hillsides of New Vrndavana. You might say we are helping to revive the past animal power history of New Vrndavana by training New Vrndavana's residents and oxen.

Tripada das who has the team Bhima and Bhumi (pictured on this page) is a long term resident who is planning on staying and digging his roots deep in New Vrndavana. Tripada has recently purchased a 7.9 acre parcel where he and his family will live with their team. So now, Bhima and Bhumi will have a secure home. Right now Bhima is learning to pull logs and they are both learning to work together which means learning to wear a yoke.

In the yoke for the first time, Bhima and Bhumi receive training from Balabhadra as teamster Tripada looks on with pride.

Digging one's roots in deep is beneficial to protecting cows. A cow or ox can live to 25 years. We often tell prospective teamsters or cow protectors that having an ox or cow is like having a child. The responsibility is long term.

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ISCOWP: AN ETHICAL INVESTMENT

INCOME 49913.89 EXPENSE 45702.92 BALANCE 4210.97

Evaluation of Fiscal Year 95

EXPENSES

Seed to Sustenance Land Project

ANIMAL	$ 2344.12
BARN	$ 7500.00
EQUIPMENT, TOOLS	$ 4978.04
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 399.47
OX INSURANCE	$ 640.00
SEEDS	$ 263.39
TRAVEL	$ 1273.87
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	$ 1040.48
TOTAL	$18439.37

SUMMARY:

The Seed to Sustenance Land Project, now located at New Vrndavana, West Virginia, is the scene of ISCOWP's agricultural development based on ox-power. The categories and costs listed above reflect several months of the Seed to Sustenance project in North Carolina (before ISCOWP's move to West Virginia) along with our activities here in West Virginia. The barn costs reflect credit card charges paid using funds from the November sale of our mobile home. The barn will be taken down this year, moved to West Virginia, and reconstructed on land which will be in ISCOWP's name.

A major aspect of this year's project has been the training of teamsters and oxen from the New Vrndavana herd. Please refer to pages 6-7 & 12 for a more detailed financial report and analysis of this aspect which is still in progress till August 1996.

Member Development and Service

COMPUTER NEW/REPAIRS	$ 2000.00
LITERATURE	$ 1953.63
OFFICE-RENT/SUPPLIES	$ 2287.27
PHONE/FAX/E-MAIL	$ 1451.09
PHOTOS/VIDEO TAPES	$ 967.27
POSTAGE	$ 2026.18
TRAVEL	$ 895.98
VEHICLE	$ 1040.48
TOTAL	$12621.90

SUMMARY:

This year, with the encouragement of Vanamali Pandit Prabhu (Dr. Mody) we received advice from Kala Kanta Prabhu from ISKCON Foundation on how to improve our fund raising techniques. Now we understand the professional approach and have acquired new computer equipment and software to facilitate more effective and efficient fund raising. The challenge this year is to learn how to utilize all the new facilities.

The *ISCOWP News* is our quarterly publication which informs its readers to ISCOWP's progress and educates by discussions of relevant topics. Our monthly pledge members ($15+ a month) receive a monthly ISCOWP progress picture report. Other pledge members ($30+ a month) receive monthly fresh baked oatmeal-chip cookies, which are a favorite snack of Vraja and Gita and our members, in addition to a picture report.

As you can see in the letter section , activity in our cow conference on COM/LINK is expanding. Much useful information is being gathered and distributed amongst our 100 international members.

Relocation

HOUSE/REFURBISHING	$ 1778.44
TRAVEL	$ 2500.00
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	$ 1040.48
TOTAL	$ 5318.92

SUMMARY:

Many trips have been made to move 75% of our ox-power equipment from North Carolina to West Virginia with a few large pieces remaining. We have moved into and refurbished a house situated at Madhuvana Farm, a house that Srila Prabhupada lived in 2 out of his 4 visits to West Virginia. The sale of our mobile home enabled us to move the office activities to New Vrndavana, have the whole family and ISCOWP under one roof, and pay off ISCOWP credit card debts.

Administration

FOOD	$ 3847.85
RENT	$ 1845.00
PHONE	$ 1451.09
TRAVEL	$ 426.00
VEHICLE	$ 1040.48
MEDICAL	$ 712.76
TOTAL	$ 9323.18

INCOME

CONTRIBUTIONS	$37037.92
SERVICES RENDERED	$ 8451.00
WILLIAM E. DOVE	$ 4424.97
TOTAL	$49913.89

William E. Dove's (Balabhadra d) donation comes from the sale of the family's mobile home and was used to pay off all major ISCOWP credit card debts. Services rendered refers to funds given to ISCOWP's land development planning for Madhuvana Farm, clean-up and refurbishing of Madhuvana house and land, as well as other areas, salvaging building materials, training teamsters and oxen, cow protection and fund raising consultation, and building a barn at Madhuvana from salvaged materials

ISCOWP's success is due to your help. Thank you!

Thank You For Contributing During the Fiscal Year 1995 (3/95-2/96)

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ISKCON of West Virginia.....$7800.00
Balabhadra d & Chaya dd (The Dove Family)
.....$5674.97
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Anonymous donor.....$3580.00
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Arvind Sharma.....$ 8.75
Ashwin Shah.....$ 5.00
Jan London.....$ 5.00

Non-Cash Donations

Anonymous Donor.....Relisys 600 dpi Scanner, Hewlet-Packard laser-jet printer, UPS, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Publisher

Jitarati d.....3 chisel plows to promote water penetration and aeration by eliminating hardpan

Sarva-Satya d & Bhakta Brian of IWR
Consultation on computer hardware and software

Thakur & Indu Topiwala
Boxes of Srila Prabhupada's books for distribution

The International Society for Cow Protection

The International Society for Cow Protection (ISCOWP) is primarily concerned with presenting alternatives to present agricultural practices that support and depend upon the meat industry and industrialized, petroleum powered machinery.

Our Goals:

1. To provide natural alternative energy by training bull calves as working teams of oxen.
2. To utilize ISCOWP's alternative agricultural practices as hands-on experience in living classroom settings.
3. To demonstrate the usefulness of the natural by-products of the cow by encouraging the production of methane biogas from cow manure as a valuable alternative energy source.
4. To present the benefits of a lacto-vegetarian diet through educational literature, nutritional cooking classes, organic gardening instruction, and the production of cruelty-free dairy products from lifetime protected cows.
5. To exhibit a sound ecological relationship between man, cow, and the land by establishing small family farms modeled after the historic Vedic example of agrarian harmony based on lifetime cow protection.
6. To educate society about the practical benefits of lifetime cow protection by distribution of the quarterly *ISCOWP NEWS*, related books, literature, and educational videos.
7. To convince society of the living entity within the cow by direct contact with the oxen through our Cow Protection Outreach Program.

ISCOWP was incorporated in March, 1990 as a non profit organization. William and Irene Dove (Balabhadra das & 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. It is through their spiritual master's teachings they have imbibed the practices and benefits, both spiritual and material, of lifetime cow protection.

The tenets of cow protection and ox power are universal and nonsectarian, available to all regardless of race, creed, or nationality. All donations are tax deductible. ISCOWP's tax# is 23-2604082. For more information: ISCOWP, RD 1, NBU #28, Moundsville, WV, 26041, USA, TEL: 304-843-1270, FAX: (call first) 304-845-5742, e-mail: iscowp@ovnet.com, iscowp@com.bbt.se

THE ISCOWP NEWS

The International Society for Cow Protection
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Moundsville, W.V. 26041, U.S.A.
Tel # 304-843-1270

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