

# THE ISCOWP NEWS

Volume 6 Issue 2

Fall 1996

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***Special Issue: The Building of Vrajapura Farm***



## Editorial

# Building Vrajapura Farm

## A new era for ISCOWP

BY CHAYADEVI

As I look out my office (one small room in our home) window, a golden leafed tree sparkles against its black trunk and branches. As the golden leaves fall with the wind to form a multi-colored carpet on the ground, I am reminded how the cold winter is almost here. Every season comes to an end giving birth to a new season. Similarly one era of ISCOWP's history is ending to create another.

Our stay at Madhuvana has been very beneficial to presenting cow protection to the public. However, the property is not owned by ISCOWP, but by the New Vrindavana Temple. Due to various pressures the temple is experiencing, financial and otherwise, it is very difficult to maintain and develop Madhuvana as an ideal cow protection facility. We have come to the conclusion that ownership of a sufficient facility by ISCOWP ensures that cow protection remains as the priority land use.

Therefore ISCOWP has purchased 57 acres of what was once a 208 acre family farm located about 4 miles from Madhuvana. The property was last owned by the devotees who named it Nandagram (village of Nanda Maharaja, father of Krsna and king of the cowherds). We have named our portion Vrajapura Farm. Vrajapura is the name for Nanda Maharaja's residence.

Since its inception in 1990, ISCOWP has been centralized at 4 different locations. Only one location, of insufficient acreage (3 1/2 acres) was owned by ISCOWP. Now, for the first time in ISCOWP's history, sufficient acreage, water, and forest are owned by ISCOWP to ensure and facilitate the goals of cow protection, specifically ox-power.

The description, contained in the Krsna Book, of Nanda Maharaja's life and residence (Vrajapura) is one of peaceful agrarianism centered around the loving pastimes of Lord Krsna as a cowherd boy. The vision of this lifestyle is the inspiration and driving force for developing Vrajapura Farm. As Nanda Maharaja lived at Vrajapura providing for the needs of his family through the benevolence of the land and the cows, we at Vrajapura Farm desire to do the same.

Showing how to grow, gather, and store the seeds for the future planting of grains, vegetables, herbs, and fruits, is one aspect of realizing this goal. Another is to provide alternative energy sources such as oil (mustard), methane, and ox-power. Yet another is to provide a full spectrum of apprenticeship programs like 1) training and working oxen, 2) making yokes, 3) organic gardening, 4) blacksmithing, and 5) producing vegetable oils. Actually these are only a few possibilities.

For one month we did not have the use of our computer due to a systems crash, and we pray that you will forgive us for this issue's delay. This is a special issue because it is almost totally dedicated to one subject, the building of Vrajapura Farm. Also in this issue is contained a short summary report of the Sponsor a Teamster Campaign which many of you donated to. Despite its culmination we are still receiving requests from persons desiring training as team-



sters. This is one of the reasons we foresee Vrajapura Farm as a permanent educational facility for the training of teamsters and oxen and the development of sustainable agriculture based on cow protection.

Approximately \$21,000 has been pledged to the campaign of building Vrajapura Farm (page 9). We give special thanks to Gour Govinda, our campaign chairman, his wife Sita dasi, and daughter Chandra Mukhi dasi. Also special thanks is due Vanamali Pandit das (Dr. Mody) who has provided the funds to build protective fencing for Vrajapura's gardens (see page 6 and 7). As each issue arrives and the campaign progresses, we will be reporting the generosity of our members.

A more detailed financial analysis and video tour of the property is available. If you would like to view this package, please let us know and we can send it to you.

We are enthused about developing Vrajapura Farm and even more enthused about working together with like-minded people as yourself to manifest ISCOWP's new era and Srila Prabhupada's vision. A letter written in 3/30/69 by Srila Prabhupada to Satyabhauma dasi, then living in New Vrindavana, exemplifies this vision.

"If we can keep cows sufficiently and grow our necessary foodstuffs, then we shall show a new way of life to your countrymen—completely spiritual life in healthy atmosphere in divine consciousness."



# The War of the Roses

## The good news and the bad news

**M**ultiflora roses were imported around the turn of the century to create hedge rows (living fences). Unfortunately they have over run many areas. They need to be eliminated, especially from the pastures, where they are occupying at least half of the grounds.

The old timers say the best way to eliminate a plant of this nature is to cut it in the early fall. At that time the plant has gone through its full cycle of summer and spring growth and its vital energies are completely above ground. In the early fall, as the weather starts to become cool again, the plants biological clock sends out signals that it is now time for the plant's vital life forces to go back into the root system for the winter. If the plant is cut at this time with the life force above ground, the



**THE GOOD NEWS:** *Cleared twenty acre hilltop which has been used to grow hay.*

plant has no reserve to make it through the winter.

These rose bushes are full of thorns and because we are using hand tools and chain saws it is almost like hand to hand combat. So, what we are going to do is wait until the cold weather sets in. At that time we are fully clothed in multiple layers of winter clothing which

will decrease the thorn's ability to do harm to our bodies. Then next fall the plants will have hardly any growth on them and we will finish the job.

Once the roses are cut they will be burned. By cutting the roses this will allow full usage of the pasturing grounds. Presently we have pasturing grounds of about 20 acres, half of which are roses.

We approximate that at 6 hour days, 7 days a week, it will take 2 months to clear the pastures and 2 acre garden which is densely populated with multiflora roses. Late October or early November we will begin to cut the roses and we hope to be done by January. Also during this time we will be providing firewood, with the use of the oxen, to at least 6 families, so our time will be divided between the two projects.



**THE BAD NEWS:** *This is a view of the lower pasture. All the big bushes are multiflora rose bushes. Chaya is standing in front of one mature bush so that you can see the proportional size. These bushes have spread widely over the area by birds eating the rose hips and then depositing the seeds with some manure.*

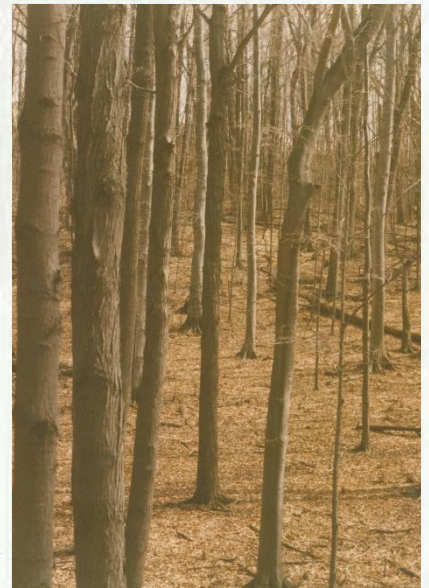
species name:	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Common name:	Multiflora rose
Origin:	Eastern Asia; naturalized in North America
Introduced:	USA: 1810
Description:	It produces its blooms in large, pyramidal, tightly packed clusters. The blooms are followed by small, round, red hips that are attractive to birds. It is difficult to eradicate and has been declared a noxious weed in many states. However, it has been used as rootstock to produce budded roses.



## Forest Retreat



hardwood trees. Since we know this property has been logged twice in the last 30 years, we are considering doing some reforestation once we have things cleaned up. Some of the available trees are locusts, oaks, ash, black walnut, and several other varieties. Presently there are only a few locust trees on the property and since in this area they are the premium firewood and fence post material, our first choice is to establish a nice locust grove.



**O**n the South and the East boundaries of Vrajapura Farm are wooded areas with a small stream running through them. This area is very tranquil and it is often visited during the heat of the day by the cows seeking shelter in the cool shade of the grove. During the summer months when we have seminars, this grove will be one of the areas where we will have classes because of its tranquil meditative nature.

At the present time there is a lot of standing deadwood which needs to be felled and utilized for firewood. There are also some multiflora roses at the beginning of the grove, but for the most part the grove will not take much work to clean up.

On the west side there is approximately 15 acres of woodland. In a part of the area we have discovered an old fence line. By talking with the local old timers, we have learned this area was cleared in the thirties and was used as pasture.

The main spring of the property is located on this west side and when the spring house is completed we would like to have a couple of guest cottages situated in these wooded areas with gravity fed spring water. There are numerous cottage sites, so it is just a matter of time and money separating us from their development.

We know that this property has been selectively logged twice in the last 30 years and there are still a number of "tops" of trees laying around, mostly oak, which will be utilized as firewood. We won't do any any firewood on the property until we actually move up there. Because of the hilly nature of the land, firewood collection will give good opportunity for apprentices and interns to practice their skills with the oxen.

As we get the woods cleaned up, we might do some selective thinning of the wood lot. The forestry service can provide us with seedlings for a number of




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*"Accompanied by the cowherd boys and Balaram, Krsna brought forward the cows and played on His flute through the forest of Vrndavana, which was full of flowers, vegetables, and pasturing grass. The Vrndavana forest was sanctified as the clear mind of a devotee and was full of bees, flowers and fruits." Krsna Book, Volume 1, Chpt.15*

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## Water Resource Development



*Chaya standing by the small waterfall down at the grove.*

**T**here are a number of water resources at Vrajapura Farm.

There is a drilled well on the west-side of the old house and a hand dug well on the east side. At this point we will not be doing anything with the hand dug well. Our first water development project will be the drilled well. We have located it and unearthed the top casing. Recently electricity has been brought to this area



and within the next couple of weeks we will be hooking up the pump to the electricity to see if the pump is still in working order. It has been about 15 years since it has been used.

This well is connected to 2 watering stations at the old barns. There is a one inch line presently hooked up to the well and it is quite possible that we will have to put in a larger line, maybe an inch and a half to 2 inches, because the line has already fed two watering stations before reaching the new house site. The larger line will help to provide more water pressure for the house and the garden which is situated next to the

new house site. The well to the house is practically horizontal without any incline whatsoever. So, the well will not have to pump uphill.

There are 3 very strong springs which we would like to develop. The main spring development is described in the bottom box. We have talked to one of the previous residents of this property who lived here between 1938 and 1953. He used this main spring to water his animals and he also cleared the hillside and had it fenced as a pasture. Now this hillside is completely overgrown with trees.

The next spring which will be developed is on the East side about 50 yards below the house in a gulch. It had been partially developed about 20 years ago with a pipe and an old bathtub which at the present time is in a non-functional capacity. The other springs on the east side of the property flow into Birches Run which meanders for

*Continued on page 9*



*The main spring which is on the west side, maybe thirty yards from the house and slightly below the house, will have a big spring house. There will be a water trough in the spring house which can be used for refrigeration. The overflow from this water trough will turn a small pedal wheel or turbine with the hope of generating electricity. The overflow from that will go into a large trough outside the spring house which will provide water for the animals on that side of the property. (the picture to the left shows one of the springs' water falls and the picture above shows Birches Run)*





*Beans growing in ISCOWP's Madhuvana garden.*

## The Garden

Special thanks to Vanamali Pandit das (Dr. Mody) for Vrajapura's fencing.

**I**n the small garden by our house at Madhuvana we had a variety of vegetables such as beets, Roma tomatoes, slicing tomatoes, okra, kale, bell peppers, hot peppers, coriander, spinach, radishes, and 3 types of lettuce. In the big garden we had two types of bush beans, butternut squash, and sweet pumpkins, specifically for pumpkin pie. In the early stages of development, the gardens were beautiful and very productive. We picked 100 pounds of beans at the first picking. The pumpkins flowered profusely as did the butternut squash. The fruit set (the blossoms appear, they are then pollinated by bees and other flying insects, then they wilt and the fruit appears) was good and we were enthused as the squash and pumpkins vines started to spread out.

In the spring and early summer we were able to serve our guests scrumptious meals of a variety of vegetables and salads whose ingredients were picked fresh from the garden. Combined with Lakshmi's (our daughter) homemade bread and cookies we

were beginning to show how rich one can live from the land. And Then harsh reality set in.

We would come out in the morning and discover different sections of vegetables had been completely eaten by deer. Then after the squash got bigger we noticed that there were claw marks indicating that groundhogs were testing the squash to see if they were ready to eat. During this time the pumpkins were not being touched, but the tomatoes disappeared over night. Not only were the tomatoes eaten, but half of the tomato plants were

eaten.

The same evening the bell peppers and hot chili peppers also disappeared. Then we discovered all the beets laying on top of the ground. They had unceremoniously been pulled from the ground by the deer as they

ate the beet greens.

No longer were we able to serve our guests and ourselves fresh garden produce. We noticed a dramatic difference in taste using supermarket produce. To make a long story short, there are three large garden predators here besides the insect kingdom: deer, groundhogs, and raccoons. There are several ways to control them: fencing, trapping, shooting,



*Balabhadra weeding the squash*



and dogs. The methods that we will employ for the next growing season at Vrajapura Farm will be fencing and dogs.

This year was especially unfortunate for the great majority of gardens in this area. Many people we talked to, devotees as well as locals, all remarked that the deer were especially aggressive this year in their consumption of garden produce. We are now planning for next year's gardens at Vrajapura farm to prevent a similar devastation.

Because of Vanamali Pandit's donation we will be able to install fencing that will, if not entirely, deter the predators. Since groundhogs can dig a tunnel underground we will acquire a dog to deter them and the deer. We have been studying different breeds, and have discovered that more than one breed is capable of doing the job. Acquiring a dog while it is a puppy has been advised. Since we do not have any place for one here at Madhuvana we will purchase one next year. Sometimes in the local newspapers such a dog is available inexpensively.

We would like to grow a full assortment of greens, cabbage as a cool weather vegetable for spring and fall, a full assortment of summer squash, bush beans and pole beans, several types of corn (sweet and some for corn meal) cucumbers, bitter melon, several types of tomatoes, several types of hot peppers, as well as sweet peppers, and a full assortment of winter squash and pumpkins.

*Butternut squash growing at Madhuvan.*



We will be experimenting next year with the rice seeds from our plantings in North Carolina. Also, oats and wheat would be desirable but it all depends if we can get the ground worked up in time



*An example of the sweet pumpkins grown at Madhuvan.*



**VANAMALI PANDIT DAS (DR. MODY)** has donated \$4000 for fencing that will protect Vrajapura's gardens (like Madhuvana's squash garden above) from predators. Because deer are capable of jumping 7 feet vertically, we have ordered 10 feet locust posts that will be buried in the ground 3 feet and will be 7 feet above the ground. The fence will be 7 feet high and will be multiple strands of high tensile fence wire. Along the bottom will be smaller mesh wire to deter the groundhogs and raccoons.

for planting. We are hoping to build the basement to our straw bale home and to move into it by this time next year. Our agricultural priorities will be removing the rose bushes, fencing, and planting the gardens.

With our garden development, we will be focusing on subsistence, quality, and longevity. We are talking to the long term residents of the area to see if they have any heirloom seeds from their grandparents. Such seeds should produce hardy plants since they are from plants already acclimated to this area. Also we would like to start our seed saving so that we may have our own seeds as well as seeds for our members. We will be establishing our perennials such as asparagus, medicinal herbs, culinary spices, Jerusalem artichokes, and a number of fruit and nut trees at the very beginning so they can get established. We know that things do not happen overnight. We are looking at a minimum of 5 years to establish a productive, stable garden. The soil is a living entity and its nurturing needs constant attention and care with a long term vision in mind.



## Housing ISCOWP

\$7000 from sale of ISCOWP property (barn) in Sandy Ridge N.C. will refurbish Vrajapura's barns and their water systems

We have been trying to find the history of the house and we have therefore spoken to several of the older local residents. One man we spoke to lived in the house from 1938-1953; and he was the one who put the electricity in the house and built the wash house. He had a small dairy on the property and was milking 16 Holsteins. He now owns and lives at the property that borders our eastern boundary. On that property there is a similar house that was built in the 1700's. With that information and judging by the square nails in our house it appears that the house was built before the 1850's.



*The milk house, pole barn, and small barn (feeding station) are all in need of repair.*

Between the stone foundation and the house itself are boards which are called sill plates. In the case of this house they are 10" by 10" timbers which are now almost completely rotten. Because no one has lived in the house for 15 years there are trees that have grown under parts of the house and have lifted the walls in several places. This has caused the walls

to separate at several corners. There is absolutely no insulation in the house nor plumbing. What electricity is left is no longer usable. Most of the wood in the house is in good condition. Hardwood floors, floor joists (real two by fours and two by sixes are all oak).

We have talked to other people who have restored old farm buildings and the majority felt that unless you had a lot of money to invest, it would be easier and fewer headaches to tear it down and start over again. Our intention is take it apart piece by piece and salvage the useful components in the building of our straw-bale house. Once this present site has been cleared, it is our desire to build an office and reception center on top of the 15' by 35' basement which is lined with large stones.

The roof on the pole barn needs to be reinforced and the west side needs to be enclosed. We think we have located some wood siding that we can utilize for this purpose. The weather patterns here come from the west and south. So, when this barn will be used in the winter, the cold west winds will be eliminated ensuring a more comfortable situation for the cows.

In the pole barn and feeding station there is a cement pad which needs to be cleaned off. Presently they are under about a foot of manure. In fact, in the beginning, we didn't know the cement floor existed because of the manure's depth. We were quite happy to find it.



*The interior walls are lath and plaster of an era in which chicken wire was not used over the lath work before applying plaster. If you take the plaster apart, you'll see that it has been mixed with horse hair to give it some fibrous strength, like little rebars in cement.*



The milk house next to the pole barn is a cinder block construction on a cement pad. On the south side, because the rain gutter is broken, water has been eroding the cement pad which in return has caused some of the cinder block walls to collapse. The 2nd story on the milk house is a 2' by 4' construction which also has roof damage creating more extensive water damage in the building.

The first step in repairing this building is to repair the rain gutter and stop the eroding of the cement foundation. The next step would be to "back fill" the eroding foundation so it becomes level and then to replace the broken cinder blocks. After that the second story can be raised with house jacks and the cinder block walls fixed. Finally the second story can be put back in place and the damaged woodwork replaced.

The feeding station has a few leaks and the drain tile along the west side needs to be replaced. Other than that it is almost in perfect shape with its cement floor intact. The only thing that needs to be fixed on the silo is the cable that raises and lowers the unloading mechanisms.

### Water Resource Development

*continued from page 5*

3 to 4 miles to a big reservoir named Birches Run Lake in Wilson Valley. It is presently the source of water for the cows. It would be nice for them to have a pond to drink from, but because the head water of Birches Run originates on this property we will have to consult with the conservation department to see what other regulations need to be followed. We also need to take soil samples to see if we have the right type of soil to hold water (enough clay content). This is not an immediate project and will have to be very carefully thought out.

#### E-Mail Address:

You can contact us at  
ISCOWP@aol.com

You can join the cow conference at:  
Cow@com.bbt.se

We are working on a Web page. In the next issue we'll have more to tell.

## Building Vrajapura Farm

*\$30,000 campaign goal for 8/96-8/97*

### DONORS COMMITTED AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 1996

Gour Govinda d, Sita dd, and Chandra Mukhi dd.....	\$ 6,000
Vanamali Pandit d (Dr. Mody) .....	\$ 4,000
Dan Duer.....	\$ 1,999
Anuttama d & Rukmini dd.....	\$ 1,500
Henry Schoellkopf.....	\$ 1,500
Kanina d & Arjuna d.....	\$ 1,000
Maha Mantra d.....	\$ 1,000
Stephen Sorra.....	\$ 720
Saraswati dd.....	\$ 600
Sravananda d.....	\$ 500
David Thiessen.....	\$ 500
Dharma Vidya d & Nama Priya dd.....	\$ 500
Doug Carlton.....	\$ 500
Parampadam d.....	\$ 500
Parampara d.....	\$ 500
Shastra d.....	\$ 500
Isvari dasi.....	\$ 100
Total.....	\$21,920

Our grateful thanks to all our members who have already committed themselves to this campaign. You are an inspiration to everyone and a reminder that yes, cow protection, specifically ox-power, is an important aspect of Srila Prabhupada's vision for a Krsna Conscious society. Thank you again!

This campaign is to cover the first year's development of Vrajapura Farm. Soon we will be sending you a letter to explain further the campaign and to offer you the opportunity to help. This issue was specifically written to give you a complete background on the new property.

Since the campaign goal is to collect \$30,000 we have about \$9,000 left to collect before completing the financial goal. We hope to achieve that amount by the upcoming letter fund raiser. However, if you wish to send in a donation now, before receiving the letter, please don't hesitate! Our address and tax deductible number are on the back page of this newsletter.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

- 1) The proceeds from the sale of ISCOWP's Efland, N.C. property made available the down payment on Vrajapura Farm and its monthly payments for the next five years.
- 2) The funds from the sale of ISCOWP's barn in Sandy Ridge, North Carolina (built with our member's donations) has been saved and will be sufficient to refurbish the barns and water system at Vrajapura farm.
- 3) Vanamali Pandit das has provided sufficient funds for Vrajapura's fencing.
- 4) Our son (Baladeva das) is driving truck to finance the next spring's construction of ISCOWP's strawbale home.



## Sponsor a Teamster Campaign Completed

*10 teamsters & 20 oxen trained*

### Oxen Trained:

Agni & Shyam - all commands, practicing logging

Bhima & Bhumi - all commands, Bhima logging

Bhima & Manu - all commands, logging

Indra - commands Get-up & Whoa

Jaya & Nanda - all commands, logging

Padma & Ganda - all commands, logging

Pita - all commands, logging

Radhe & Shyam - commands get-up, whoa, gee & haw

Virendhra - commands get-up & whoa

Gaura & Nitai - all commands, logging

Bhima & Bala - commands get-up, whoa, gee & haw

Dharma & Gopal - commands get-up, whoa, gee & haw

### Teamsters:

Ananga Manjari dasi (Team Jaya & Nanda)

Bhakta Dave (Team Padma & Ganda)



*3 ISCOWP teams lead New Vrndavan's Rathayatra (top). Ekesvari Gaura dasi receiving training to train teams at Murari-sevaka Farm (left).*

The Sponsor a Teamster Campaign began in August 1995 and was planned to be completed in August of 1996. The original goal was to collect \$30,000 and to train 21 oxen and 12 teamsters. As reported in ISCOWP's 1995 winter newsletter, we re-

ceived pledges for \$25,928 which would enable us to train 18 oxen and 9 teamsters. \$22,828.50 was actually donated. Logically, this would have transferred into less oxen and teamsters. However, by taking a loss in the personal income aspect of the campaign budget and with



Deva das  
(Team Agni & Shyam)

Bali das  
(Team Bhima & Manu  
at Gita Nagari)

Narayana Brown  
(Team Gaura & Nitai  
at New Talavan)

Tripada das  
(Team Bhima &  
Bhumi)

Lakshmi dasi  
(Team Radhe &  
Shyam, Virendhra)

Ekesvari Gaura dasi  
and Bhaktin Debbie  
(Bhima & Bala,  
Dharma & Gopal at  
Murari-sevaka)

Bhakta Vatsala das  
(Utah)

Gopal das  
(Ox Pita)

some of the teamsters training their own teams by ISCOWP's counseling, we have been able to achieve the training of 20 oxen and 10 teamsters in various stages of development.

Although this campaign is officially over, training continues. People continue to request instruction in matters such as training oxen, and ox-power agriculture. This is one of the reasons the main goal of Vrajapura Farm is to provide education by developing into a training center. We will try to facilitate as many persons as possible, however since the campaign is over and the financing of such activity is no longer provided, we are considering charging some fee to cover our time.

We now have 9 oxen

staying with us at Madhuvan. Due to the lack of water and shelter this is the maximum amount we can care for.



*Bali das leading Gita Nagari Rathayatra with Buck and Lou.*



*Bhakta Vatsala das training with Agni & Shyam*

When we move to Vrajapura Farm, this number can be greatly increased due to the barn facilities and water resources (page 5).

Seven of the oxen will continue training at various levels of development. The other two, Vraja and Gita, are fully realized accomplished oxen. Our plan is that all 7 oxen will be experienced working in the agricultural fields. Of course big Shyam, who has a leg and lung problem, will not become as accomplished due to his physical limitations.

One unexpected development of this campaign was teamsters receiving training from us, then leaving to live at other farms to train the oxen there. We had originally thought we

would be only dealing with teamsters and oxen connected with New Vrindavana. However, we have been able to reach further than that by training teamsters to train oxen elsewhere. Ekesvari Gaura dasi is an example of this development. She is now residing at Murari-sevaka Farm where she and Bhaktin Debbie are presently training two teams of young oxen. Since there are several young oxen, their goal is to train as many teams as they can.

Without your contributions we could have never achieved such positive results for the campaign. From the bottom of our hearts, we thank you for assisting us in increasing the number of trained oxen and teamsters here in America.



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# 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](mailto:iscowp@ovnet.com), [iscowp@com.bbt.se](mailto: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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FORWARD AND ADDRESS CORRECTION

*Saved From the Slaughterhouse*

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