



Ahimsa Foundation for Cattle Protection

AFFCAP January - February 2016 Newsletter



CAN THIS BE CALLED COW PROTECTION?

VEAL: A CRUEL MEAL

PICTURE PERFECT

THE REVIEW OF BEEF IN ANCIENT INDIA

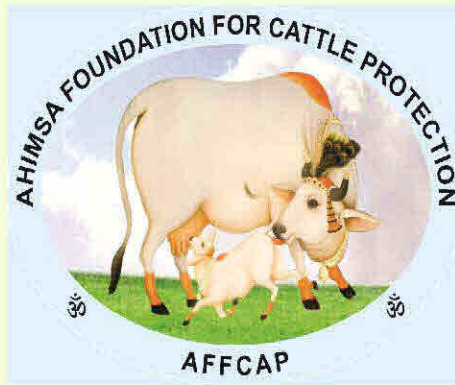
APPEAL OF THE COW

COW PROTECTION MOVEMENT

DEAR MR. SANDERS



**No
Slaughter**



**No
Slaughter**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

-- Page 2 --

Can This Be Called Cow Protection?

-- Page 8 --

Veal: A Cruel Meal

-- Page 10 --

Ghandi's Sound Advice

-- Page 11 --

Picture Perfect

-- Page 12 --

The Review of Beef in Ancient India

-- Page 13 --

Appeal of the Cow

-- Page 14 --

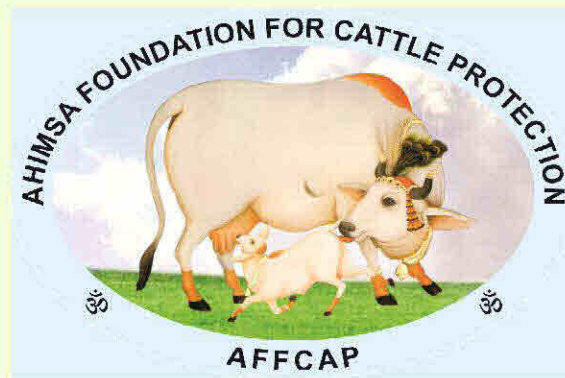
Cow Protection Movement

-- Page 17 --

Dear Mr. Sanders...



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Editorial*:

by Vyapaka das

** Any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of The Ahimsa Foundation for Cattle Protection*

Can This Be Called Cow Protection?

Just over a year ago, reports of the USDA slaughter-free certification of the Gitanagari Farm, splashed across the Internet. It was viewed as quite the accomplishment; however, when deeper scrutiny was dispensed, alarm bells began to go off.

In order to milk a cow, she needs to be impregnated and give birth, in order to freshen her lactation. This results in there being more or less the same number of calves as milking cows; so it was striking to see half the number of babies to mothers at the Gitanagari gaushala.

The farm is home to 28 milking cows, 14 calves, 19 retired cows and oxen.¹

Certainly mishaps occur and calves pass away in an untimely manner, however, a 50% calf mortality rate is uncommon and a sign of mismanagement. Denying calves their mothers' colostrum, poor nutrition, over-feeding and uncleanliness all result in a high loss of life.

During a previous tarry to Gitanagari years before, in search of a devotional rural setting to settle in, a resident revealed that the current milking cow was imported from off-farm, but without calf. This was before the commercial dairy days and likely where KPC Inc. (the commercial dairy's legal name) learnt its heinous methods.

After corresponding with devotees knowledgeable of Gitanagari history, it was determined that purchasing in a freshened cow without calf was indeed the case.

Dairy calves generally suffer one of two fates:

1. *Calves are raised to become replacements for their mothers. These animals are slaughtered once their economic worthiness (milk yield) fades.*
2. *Calves are confined to tiny pens — christened veal crates — and raised in a manner which produces a tender meat. They are then slaughtered and butchered.*

It is pretty much assured that a bull calves' destiny is the veal crate, as there is next to no commercial value for bulls — other than for the carcass — and as such are separated from their mothers at birth. There would be no milk produced if it wasn't for the birth of these calves. So, how can milk be marketed as *Ahimsa*² when calves are pitilessly butchered. This same fate awaits calves raised to maturity and employed as replacements. In either case, the slaughter rate inevitably reaches 100%.

