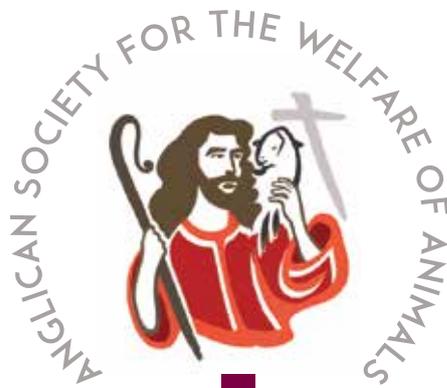


114

Summer 2023

Price £2 (free to members)



animalwatch

PUTTING ANIMALS ON THE AGENDA OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

INTERVIEW WITH ANIMAL
FRIENDLY CHURCH WINNER

STANDING UP FOR OCTOPUSES

THE OTHER CO₂ PROBLEM - AN
OCEANOGRAPHIC PRESPECTIVE

YOUNG MEMBERS' PAGE

IN THIS ISSUE

HELLO AND WELCOME	3
VEGGIE TRAVELLER	4
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	4
NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD	5
INTERVIEW WITH ANIMAL FRIENDLY CHURCH WINNER	6
STANDING UP FOR OCTOPUSES	7
THE OTHER CO ₂ PROBLEM – AN OCEANOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE	8
YOUNG MEMBERS' PAGE	9



DORIS' DIARY

Hello! My name is Doris, and I am a Border Leicester ewe with very large ears! I was rescued by ASWA secretary Sam Chandler, as I had outlived my usefulness as a breeding ewe.

Below are some great events ewe may enjoy!

Wednesday 13 September to Saturday 16 September

Catholic Concern for Animals' Annual Retreat, Holland House, Cropthorne, Worcs., WR10 3NB. For further information and to book, please email Irene Casey (irenecasey37@gmail.com).

Saturday 7 October

Animal Blessing and Thanksgiving Service for Pets, St Martin's Church, Mortimer Road, Kensal Green, 2pm. Service led by Revd Graham Noyce.

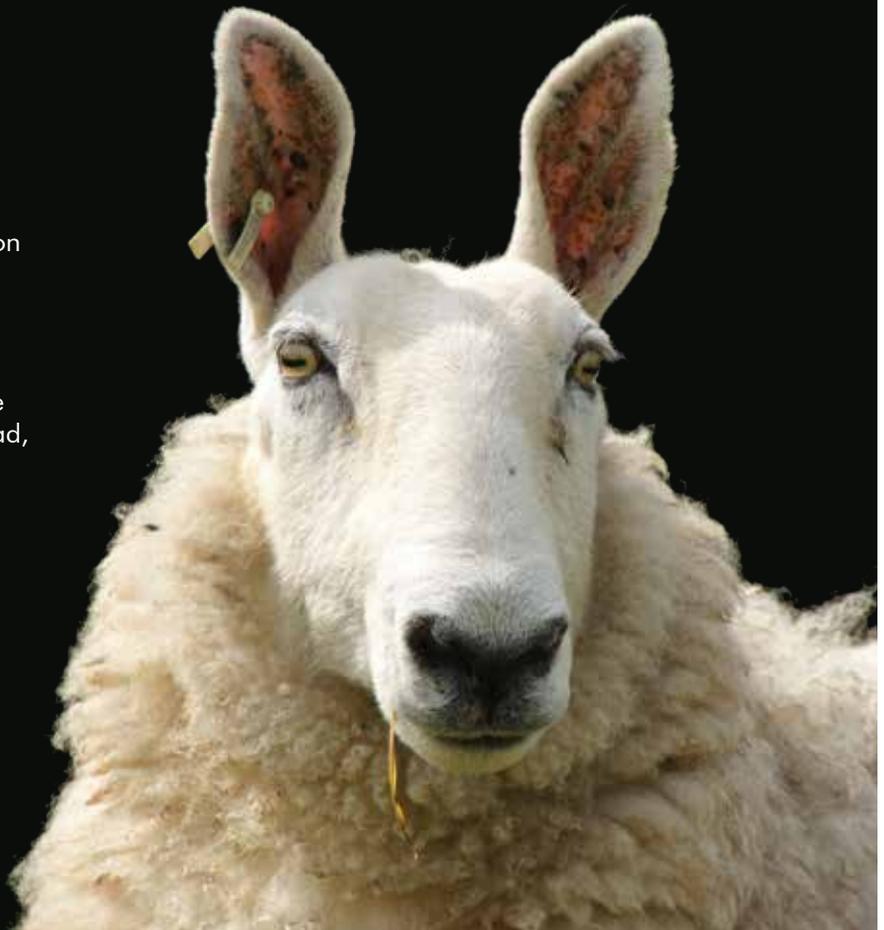
Sunday 8 October

Animal Welfare Sunday.

ASWA Annual Service, St John's, Hartley Wintney, 10.45am.
Preacher: Jennifer Brown.

Sunday 12 November

ASWA Remembrance Service for Animals in War, The Animals' War Memorial, Brooke Gate, Park Lane, London, W1K 7QF, 3pm. Speaker to be confirmed.



HELLO AND WELCOME TO ANIMALWATCH

Welcome to *Animalwatch*. In this issue, we look at issues relating to earth's oceans and marine life and have the first of our interviews with our Animal Friendly Church winners. This issue also includes our Young Members' Page.

We hope that you enjoy keeping up-to-date with news and information on our website. Do check regularly for resources and information about upcoming events. Please do make a note of the dates in Doris' Diary, especially Animal Welfare Sunday and our Annual Service.

Please send any items for consideration for *Animalwatch* to Revd Jennifer Brown, Editor, PO Box 7193, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 8GT. Email is even better – animalwatch@jenbrown.org.uk. Please note that, owing to space restrictions, it may not be possible to print all contributions. Please refer to the information about contributions to *Animalwatch* for further details and restrictions on submissions.

Jennifer Brown, Editor

The deadline for the Autumn magazine is **Monday 14th August 2023**.

ASWA SPEAKERS AVAILABLE

If you have a group or service that would welcome an ASWA speaker, we would love to hear from you! We often travel a fair distance so please call to discuss it. We usually bring a stall and literature and always liaise with our hosts to ensure the talk is appropriate for their particular audience. Keep the invitations rolling in!

A WARM WELCOME

to our new members. We look forward to hearing from you.

We are pleased to welcome two new members who have joined since the publication of the spring issue.

To all our new members we extend a warm welcome and we would ask that you, along with our existing members, encourage others who share your concern for animal welfare to join. Introductory leaflets are available from the Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANIMALWATCH

We very much welcome contributions to *Animalwatch* from our readers. We are interested to hear about the positive things being done for animals in your churches and communities. We also welcome informed pieces on specific areas of animal welfare, such as items relating to animal welfare law, the history of animal welfare, and theology. Articles should be submitted to the Editor

either as typed manuscripts by post or by email as Word documents, with any accompanying photos sent as high-resolution jpg files. Items submitted as pdf files or email text cannot be accepted. Submissions must be the contributor's (sender's) own original work, and (unless otherwise agreed) not published elsewhere. Items may be edited for length, readability, and

appropriateness of content. Publication of submitted items is at the Editor's discretion. In submitting an article, the contributor assigns copyright for the piece to ASWA. For items submitted by email, please assume your item has been received unless you get a delivery failure notice. The Editor is unable to acknowledge receipt of individual submissions.

ASWA MERCHANDISE

Available from the ASWA web site

ASWA literature: a range of literature on a variety of animal welfare subjects available.

PAWS for Prayer cards: paw shaped cards with a prayer for companion animals printed on one side. £0.20 each.

Egg Cards: egg shaped cards with a prayer printed on one side. £0.20 each.

ASWA bags: handy cotton shopping bag with the ASWA logo. £4 each.

ASWA badges: show your support for ASWA by wearing a lapel badge with the ASWA logo. £1.50 each.

Sticker sheets & books: Activity sheet with stickers (ravens or bees), £2 each.



GOOD NEWS

New Protections for Earth's Oceans

At the end of February, the UK Government announced that they are creating three new highly protected marine areas around the English coast at Allonby Bay, Dolphin Head, and Farnes Deep. All harmful activities, including fishing, will be banned in these areas to promote marine habitat recovery and protection of fish and marine mammal species. There was more good news for the oceans in early March when the United Nations announced that delegates had agreed a new treaty to protect marine biodiversity in international waters.

NEWS & NOTICES ASWA NEWS

Don't forget, you can follow ASWA on Twitter – @aswanews

You can also keep up with what's new via our website – www.aswa.org.uk.



Check the web site for the latest resources, including materials for children & youth.

Animal-friendly Church award

Is your church animal friendly? ASWA sponsors the Animal-friendly Church award to recognise those churches that take animal welfare seriously as part of their ministry and mission. Churches can apply at any time and those meeting the necessary criteria will be awarded animal-friendly church status. Information is available on the website or from the Secretary.



ASWA Annual Service

This year's annual service will be on Sunday 8th October at St John's, Hartley Wintney, 10.45am. See the diary for more details.

Keeping in Touch

Interested in keeping up-to-date with what ASWA is doing? Want to hear about campaigns and activities relating to animal welfare? If so, please make sure we've got your email address so that we can send you occasional updates on what's happening. To join our mailing list, please send your email address to aswamembership@btinternet.com.

Could you give some time to ASWA?

Like all charities in the UK, ASWA is run by a group of trustees (our committee), who work together to ensure that ASWA is well managed and fulfils its aims and objectives summed up in our strapline, "Putting animals on the agenda of the Christian Church." We want our committee to reflect the breadth of the Anglican Church, and to benefit from the skills and experience of our membership. If you feel that being a committee member is something that you would like to do, please contact the Secretary for more information.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor

Please Come Together in Prayer.

Following my morning prayers recently, it came into my mind to ask as many people as possible to join together in prayer to bring the Vivisection industry, what takes place within the Laboratories, including Porton Down, into God's light, asking him to expose it to the world – and close it down.

Please will you join me in prayer for this, wherever you may be, between 3pm and 4pm on Sunday 23rd July, and ask as many prayerful people as you know to join us too?

Rita Donovan

THE VEGGIE TRAVELLER

Travelling has become a regular occurrence for many of us, whether for business or on holiday, but it isn't always easy for the vegetarian or vegan traveller. But, if you know where to look, there's some great food to be had, even in unexpected places.

Green Elephant, Portland, Maine, USA

Green Elephant is a small vegetarian restaurant in Portland, Maine serving a range of Asian-style dishes, including stir-fry dishes, noodle dishes, and curries, as well as a range of starters. Nearly everything on the menu was vegan or could be made vegan. They don't take reservations, it's walk-in only, and it was popular, with several tables occupied when we arrived. Even so, when we visited for dinner mid-week, we were able to get a table without any waiting. The atmosphere was relaxed and the servers very friendly and helpful. We tried two of their curry dishes and both were delicious. Definitely somewhere we would visit again.

Have you found some great veggie friendly restaurants or hotels while travelling, in your home country or abroad? If so, why not write a short review to send to Animalwatch and let others know about them. If you can, send a photo to go with your review.



NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

AUSTRALIA



The reality of pig slaughter exposed

Pigs are well understood to be amazing animals, – intelligent, friendly, emotional, sociable.

Pig products in various forms are widely available and over 5 million pigs are killed every year in Australia. In Australia there is already considerable public concern about their treatment as over the past few years TV programmes have shown the barren sheds, the cages where mother pigs are confined, able only to feed the babies. All motherly caring behaviours are impossible. Her eyes show her hopelessness and sadness. In the past couple of weeks, however, public concern has increased enormously due to the exposure on prime-time TV of footage obtained by Farm Transparency Project. This is an animal protection charity based in Australia which works in many areas where the suffering of animals needs to see the light of day. In this case, pigs, and specifically the gassing of them with carbon dioxide before slaughter. This process is intended to render them unconscious, but in fact can leave them screaming, choking and gasping for some time before oblivion. The pigs are crammed into what the industry calls gondolas. (Forget Venice!) The gondolas are lowered into a chamber to be exposed to the gas. There is no human oversight. This process is used in many parts of the world. One hopes that the supermarket claims that “our pigs are sow-stall free / free-range”

(of course, some of them are) can no longer persuade the consumer that all is as good as it can be, because we have seen unforgettable images of suffering. The result of this welcome exposure is that there is a call by the Australian Alliance for Animals (Animals Australia, Compassion in World Farming, Four Paws, Humane Society International, World Animal Protection and Voiceless) for an inquiry into how such secret cruelty is allowed, and calling for CCTV to be mandatory in all abattoirs. CCTV is mandated in the UK, Israel, and Spain, and several other countries have partial or voluntary CCTV in abattoirs.

At the same time that we witnessed that pure horror, Animals Australia commissioned a delightful little film for TV. It concerned a lost pig which had escaped and been picked up by a passing driver. He tried unsuccessfully to locate the owner, and finally came across a piggery. He knew what that meant, so he drove past, took the pig home and she/he became his pet. I don't think anyone assumes that this is how it could be, but it is hoped that the story, together with the reality footage from Farm Transparency Project, will encourage shoppers to reject pig products.

Good news – Nike and Puma are phasing out kangaroo skin for football boots. A synthetic product will be used instead. We are still waiting for the Federal Government to make good their commitment to ban live export of sheep to the Middle East.

Olga Parkes

SWEDEN



Disgraceful hunt

A shocking number of lynx have been hunted and killed in the counties of Gävleborg, Östergötland, and Kalmar. All in all, permits were given for 201 lynx to be hunted and killed during this season's hunt, by permission of the County Boards in Sweden. Last year (2022), that number was 125 and in 2021, it was 65. Licenses to kill lynx were originally granted in 1995 in order to regulate those populations that might be assumed to cause harm to tame animals and reindeer. The population of lynx has been increasing. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's latest inventory showed that there were 1450 lynx. According to the Board the number suitable to retain a positive future for them is 870. This year's hunt yielded most lynx in Gävleborg where the quota of 30 was filled, followed by Östergötland (25 out of 28) and Kalmar (25 out of 32).

This year's unusually fierce hunt has elicited extreme critique.

Benny Gäfvert, wildlife expert at World Wildlife Foundation, says in an interview, “The damage done by lynx in southern and midland parts of Sweden is not at all on such a scale that would justify a licenced hunt on that scale.” Environmental organisations are questioning the grounds for the hunt and maintain that it is in violation of the species- and habitat-directive of the EU.

A very sad year for these beautiful wild animals. Kyrie Eleison.

Sandra Kinley

TALKING POINT

Whose ocean is it?

Many human beings love the ocean – we like to swim in it, sail on it, or simply gaze at it. And we need it, too. Many communities rely on the ocean for their livelihoods, and we continue to use the seas to transport goods around the world. But to whom do earth's oceans belong? Are they ours? Or do they rightly belong to the many, many creatures who live in them, and those, like seabirds, who depend on the health of the oceans for their own lives? Do we really have the right to use the oceans as we choose? Can we justify polluting the oceans with noise, plastics, chemicals, and human waste? Can we continue to take from the oceans what we want without considering the cost to individual marine lives and entire ecosystems? Is it time to ask ourselves, “just whose ocean is it?”

INTERVIEW WITH ANIMAL FRIENDLY CHURCH WINNER



All Saints and St Margaret's, Pakefield

We invited the two churches who were joint-winners of Animal Friendly Church 2022 to talk to us about winning the award. Here we share the responses to our interview questions from Revd Sharon Lord of All Saints and St Margaret's, Pakefield. We will publish the interview with St Michael and All Angels, Chalton in our Autumn issue.

Congratulations on winning this year's Animal-friendly Church award. What does it mean to you that your church has received this award?

We are delighted to have received this award.

Is being an animal-friendly church something that is important to a majority of the congregation?

Very Important. Pakefield is known as being dog friendly, our beach, our cafes and pubs, and of course church! We often have several dogs present at our services and certainly at our cafes. We pride ourselves on the fact that we have sheep in the churchyard and they are much loved by the congregation and community alike.

Has winning this award helped to raise the profile of animal welfare in your church? Has it had any impact on how your church is viewed in the community?

I think that people understand that we care about animals as well as people! Not just pets but the wildlife that visit our churchyard. As I wandered back from church this morning our wildflower area was full of insect activity. The bio-diversity of our churchyard is important to us, members of the public, and visitors alike, many have commented how lovely it is.

Can you tell us about some of the animal-friendly things that your church does?

As I've already mentioned we have sheep: 1 elderly Suffolk ram, called Rodney, and 3 Scottish Soay ewes, Poppy, Skye, and Sparkle. We have an annual pet service which is well attended. We also use donkeys whenever we can, especially at Christmas and on Palm Sunday. We have 2 horses who represent animals at our Armistice Day service (with their riders kitted out in world war one costumes). Dogs are welcome at any of our services. Our Sunday School have a pet of the month, last month a tortoise called Alan, this month a new puppy, called Ted. Many of our congregation have pets and we offer (ASWA) services for pets who have died. Naturally we have a dog bowl by the door too.

Our gardening team don't use any pesticides in the churchyard, and allow the moles to do their thing! We encourage birds with bird boxes and have hedgehog dens and insect hotels.

We have done scavenger hunts with school children to spot the wildlife in the churchyard.

What advice would you give to other churches that want to be more animal friendly?

The simplest thing is to put a dog bowl by the door. Let people know that you are pet friendly. Think about having pet service. If they have a churchyard or grounds, avoid using pesticides and put up a few bird boxes/insect hotels. If you can, allow an area to become wild or plant a wildflower meadow. Invite the local primary school to do a nature scavenger hunt. Talk to your local wildlife person about things to encourage wildlife in your context (e.g. a city context is very different to countryside).

Does the church have any plans to expand what they do for animals?

Yes we are looking at getting bees and we hope in the future to have information boards about the bio-diversity of the churchyard (this is part of a larger project).

Is there anything else you'd like to tell us about your church?

Our church is known locally as the church on the cliff, we are by the sea and it is popular place for tourists to come (often with their dogs!). We have a wonderful vibrant congregation who are passionate about worship and about God's creation. Holiday Club this year is about Creation.

STANDING UP FOR OCTOPUSES

Octopuses, and indeed their cephalopod cousins, squid and cuttlefish, have captured the imagination of humankind from antiquity. They feature on ceramics from ancient Greece, and swim through the folklore (and sometimes nightmares) of coastal communities around the globe. Part of this may be because of their intrinsic otherworldliness, as beings with soft bodies, pulsing tentacles, and unsettling, intelligent eyes with rectangular pupils (in terms of ocular freakiness, only goats can really compete). From Scylla in the *Odyssey*, to the school of giant squid attacking the *Nautilus* in *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*, or even H P Lovecraft's Cthulhu, monsters have tentacles. All of this matters from an animal welfare perspective, because popular perceptions mould how human societies are prepared to perceive other species, and the extent to which they are willing to show compassion, in particular compassion born of empathy.

In recent years, growing scientific understanding and access to high quality images via nature documentaries, films, and even YouTube videos have helped to shift ideas about cephalopods. Millions of people watched *The Octopus in my Living Room*, for example, and while not unproblematic in some respects (a tank for an octopus is akin to a cage for a bird), it did confront viewers with the reality that an octopus is an animal, and not a mindless blob of jelly. It is now widely recognised that they are highly intelligent, capable of feeling pain, solving problems, making plans, and developing attachment to the humans with whom they interact. Scenes of octopuses in the wild scuttling on their limbs with a prized coconut shell are especially engaging.

Nobody who has watched that kind of footage could doubt that the octopus in question was acting intentionally, putting him or herself in jeopardy to get the shell that they clearly, really, really wanted. It also does not take a lot of imagination to see why you might covet some artificial armour if you are a soft-bodied creature living in an ocean teeming with neighbours



boasting rows of barbed teeth, claws, and a host of other attributes to crush, impale, or electrocute you. If I was an octopus, I might well be giving the bony cuttlefish an envious side-eye. It is possible to make such statements without embracing anthropomorphism. We might not know how an octopus experiences their life and surroundings from the inside, but we can recognise traits that we certainly share, including the basic desire to stay alive and be safe and comfortable.

Happily, this is something which is recognised by many legal frameworks, including that of the United Kingdom, which accord octopuses similar protection to that enjoyed by mammals. While many of us might regard the current law and its enforcement as inadequate when it comes to protecting non-human creatures in both farming contexts and research settings, the acceptance that octopuses can and do suffer is significant. This makes the present plans by the Spanish company, Nueva Pescanova, to intensively farm them particularly heinous. According to a report by the BBC, their proposal is to raise around a million octopuses per year in cruel and constrained conditions, and to consign them to a slow and miserable death from hypothermia.

The whole story is achingly familiar, animals being forced to endure unimaginable cruelty for a quick profit and "cheap" food. Factory-farmed produce is only cheap in any sense if the cost is measured exclusively by the retail price, rather than the environmental toll, risks to human health, and incalculable pain and misery for the creatures who become commodities. The only positive to a bleak situation is that this intended exploitation is provoking a backlash, both in Spain and beyond. There have been marches in London and other European cities, and it is to be hoped that the protest will continue. In common with so many other living beings, octopuses deserve much better from humanity than this.

Helen Hall

THE OTHER CO₂ PROBLEM – AN OCEANOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE

The human use of fossil fuels – coal, gas, and oil – is well known to be leading to global warming with negative effects for both animals and humans, and the Earth's biosphere overall. In the oceans, the increasing levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere are leading to a further problem, namely the acidification of the oceans as CO₂ is dissolved in the water. This, too, has negative consequences and is known as "the other CO₂ problem".

About a quarter of the anthropogenic CO₂ is absorbed by the ocean, roughly half remains in the atmosphere leading to global warming, and the remaining CO₂ is absorbed by the terrestrial biosphere. Algae take up some of the CO₂ absorbed into the ocean, just as plants on land take up CO₂. The rest causes the ocean to become more acidic through dissolution in the water forming carbonic acid, leading to the problem of ocean acidification. Since the industrial revolution the ocean acidity has increased by about 25% and this increase is affecting the oceanic biosphere.

At the simplest level, because some marine organisms, such as coccolithophores (small algae) and corals, use calcium carbonate to form their shells or skeletons they are at risk from the increase in acidity, which can dissolve the calcium carbonate. There is evidence that Australia's Great Barrier Reef has been affected by ocean acidification, in addition to being bleached due to rising ocean temperatures. There is likely to come a point where coral growth is exceeded by erosion due to increasing ocean acidity. How soon this will occur depends on the rise of atmospheric CO₂ and could happen as early as the middle of the 21st century unless humans curb their use of fossil fuels. The destruction of the coral reefs would have huge impact on oceanic biodiversity as, although they only occur in less than 1% of the ocean, they are hotspots of biodiversity and provide a habitat for about 25% of ocean species. They are sometimes thought of as the oceanic equivalent of the terrestrial tropical rain forests, both being rich in biodiversity, so their loss would be catastrophic.

The acidification of the oceans will have other ecological consequences. The disruption of marine organisms that use calcium carbonate will echo up the food chain and it is unclear whether the ecological system will be able to adapt successfully to such impacts. The only way to mitigate such impacts is for humanity to reduce its use of fossil fuels so that the atmospheric CO₂ and, hence ocean acidification, do not continue to increase. Geo-engineering solutions that work by reducing the temperature of the Earth, such as the many forms of solar radiation management (SRM), will not prevent or reverse ocean acidification even if they do succeed in lowering the Earth's temperature (an outcome which is far from certain).

The other approach to geo-engineering is carbon dioxide removal (CDR), which would have a positive effect on ocean acidification problem as it would reduce the levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere and hence in the ocean. A variety of CDR approaches have been proposed with one that has sometimes made the news headlines being that of iron fertilisation of the oceans. Some areas of the ocean have plenty of macro nutrients (nitrate, silicate, phosphate) for phytoplankton (algae) growth but have low chlorophyll (like plants on land, the algae produce chlorophyll) – these are known as high nutrient low chlorophyll (HNLC) regions, of which the Southern Ocean around Antarctica is a major example. The reason for the low chlorophyll (or corresponding low phytoplankton growth) is due to the lack of iron, a key micro-nutrient, required in much smaller quantities than the macro nutrients for phytoplankton to grow. The geo-engineering idea is that "seeding" the HNLC regions with iron will lead to more phytoplankton growth so using the CO₂ dissolved in the ocean and the allowing the ocean to absorb more CO₂. Zooplankton or fish would eat the phytoplankton, or the phytoplankton would die and fall to the seabed thus sequestering the CO₂ in the ocean. It is unclear first, whether such an approach could sequester significant amounts of CO₂, and second what the impact of such a

perturbation would be on the ocean ecosystem.

Another approach to removing CO₂ from the atmosphere is direct air capture (DAC) and a number of DAC technologies are being developed to extract CO₂ directly from the atmosphere (this is part of the geo-engineering approach known as carbon capture and storage – CCS). The question this raises is: what do we do with the captured CO₂? One proposed solution is to pump liquefied CO₂ into empty oil reservoirs beneath the sea bed; reservoirs from which oil has been extracted. This is problematic, as it is not obvious that the CO₂ wouldn't leak from the reservoirs leading to new problems. First, near the leak location higher levels of CO₂ would affect benthic organisms. Second, the CO₂ could eventually rise through the water column and re-enter the atmosphere contributing again to global warming and ocean acidification.

The best geo-engineering solutions take CO₂ from the atmosphere and transform into something non-gaseous and chemically harmless. For example, there are some rock formations that if exposed to CO₂ and water would react with it forming a solid substance and this is the basis for enhanced rock weathering approaches – effectively aiming to speed up a natural geological process. Other ways of converting CO₂ into a non-gaseous form have also been proposed. Research on these approaches is on going, but whether they can be scaled up to make a significant difference to atmospheric CO₂ on a global level remains to be seen.

In the end, whatever geo-engineering solutions may be proposed, the best way to tackle the "other CO₂ problem" is the same as the best way to tackle global warming, which is to reduce our use of fossil fuels (oil, coal, gas) and for humanity to significantly reduce or, better still, stop emitting CO₂ into the atmosphere!

Meric Sroksz

National Oceanography Centre

YOUNG MEMBERS' PAGE

Welcome to our young members' page. This page features in the summer issue of *Animalwatch* each year. We'd like to make this your space, and to do that we need contributions from our under-18s readers. We want to hear from you! And if you have a suggestion for a feature to add to this page, do let us know.



DIVING INTO THE BIBLE

Psalm 104.25–26

*Yonder is the sea, great and wide,
creeping things innumerable are there,
living things both small and great.*

*There go the ships,
and Leviathan that you formed to sport in it.*

We're going to dive into the Bible to learn more of what it says about animals. As we look at the Bible passage, younger readers may want to read the story and think about these three questions:

1. What is this passage about?
2. What does it tell us?
3. Why is it special?

Older children and teenagers may want to dive deeper and tackle the questions that follow the reflections on the passage. The important thing is to think about the story and what it means for your life and our life as a Church today.

These two verses are part of a much longer psalm that celebrates the wonder of creation and praises God as the Creator. These two verses are about the ocean and the life that calls the ocean home, creatures both large and small. Notice that these verses also mention ships, showing that humans are also part of creation and that human activity takes place in creation, not separate from it. The last line of these verses talks about Leviathan, a giant sea creature (maybe a whale) that God made to 'sport' (which means play) in the ocean.

- As you read these verses, can you sense the awe the writer feels

when he (or she!) thinks about God's wonderful creation? (You might want to read the whole of Psalm 104 to get a real sense of this)

- Do you think it is important that the psalm includes human activity as part of the wonder of creation? Why or why not?
- What do you think of the idea that God made creatures to play? What does that say about the importance of playing?
- If God made some creatures, like leviathan, to play, and in playing they are being what God wants them to be, what do you think that says about the importance of animals that are not 'useful' to humans?

Bible quotation from *The New Revised Standard Version Bible: Anglicized Edition* ©1989, 1995 National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America. Used by permission. All rights reserved worldwide.

HILDA'S HIGHLIGHT

Sea Turtles

Did you know that there are seven different species of sea turtles? Those species are Hawksbill, Leatherback, Loggerhead, Olive Ridley, Kemp's Ridley, Green, and Flatback. Although they breathe air like other reptiles, they are perfectly adapted for living in the ocean. Sea turtles are great swimmers and divers and can hold their breath for long periods of time, sometimes even sleeping under water!



WORD SEARCH

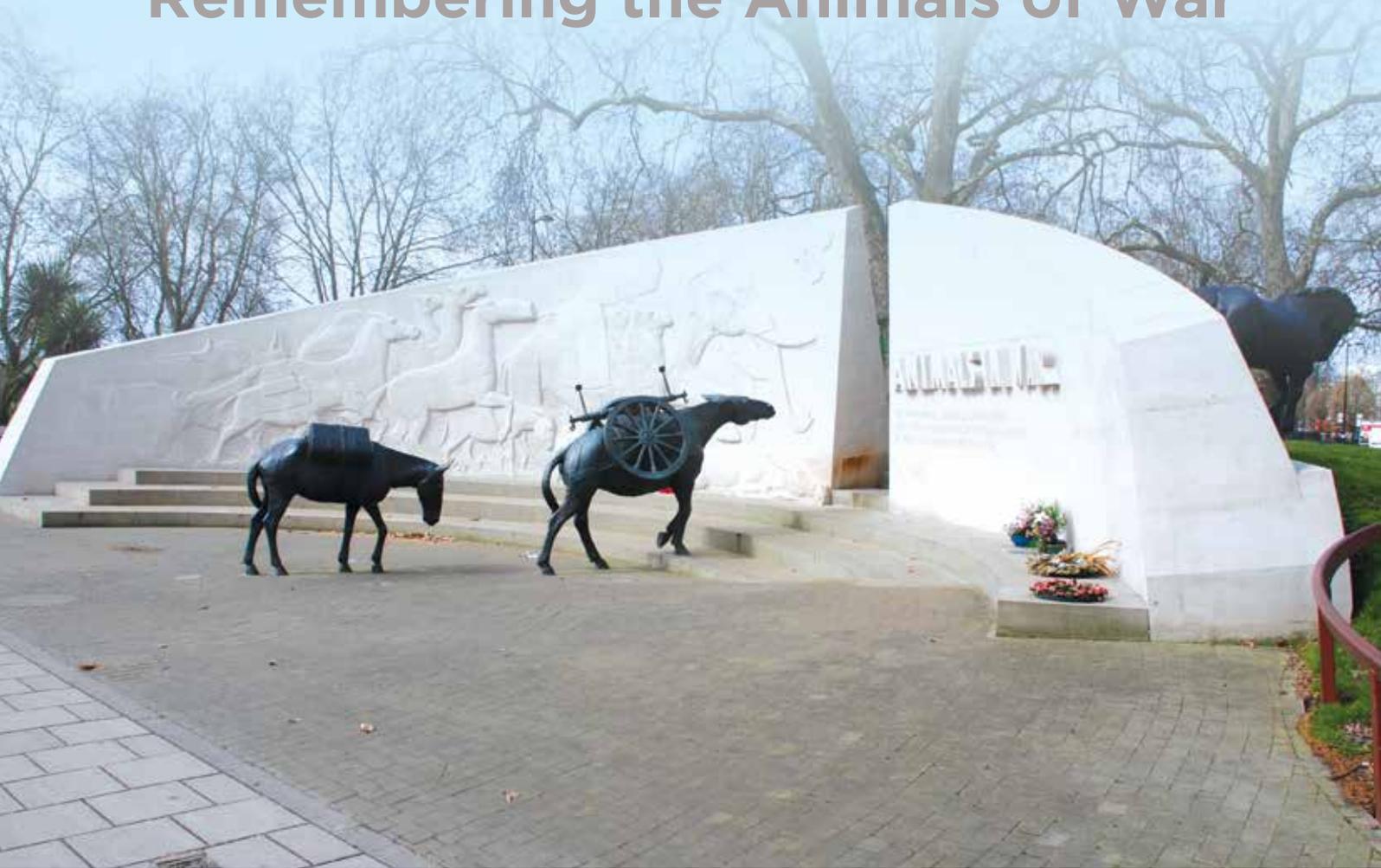
C	O	R	A	L	B	Y	X	M
R	S	N	E	L	T	R	U	T
A	Q	D	E	E	W	A	E	S
B	U	F	I	S	H	E	Z	Q
G	I	J	H	H	A	L	E	U
Q	D	I	K	E	O	A	I	D
U	P	O	W	L	Y	H	C	B
V	Z	G	R	L	T	W	A	E
O	C	T	O	P	U	S	N	L

Can you find these 10 ocean-related words in our word search?

Fish	Shell	Squid
Whale	Coral	Turtle
Ship	Octopus	
Crab	Seaweed	

THEY ALSO SERVED

Remembering the Animals of War



Join us at the Animals War Memorial,
Park Lane, London

Sunday 12th November – 3.00pm

Speaker: To be announced

Further details:

Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals

Tel: 01252 843093 **Email:** secretary@angsocwelanimals.net

www.aswa.org.uk

ANIMAL WELFARE SUNDAY 2023



ASWA Annual Service

St John's Church, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire

Sunday 8th October 2023

10.45am

To include Blessing of animals

Speaker: Revd Dr Jennifer Brown

All welcome

For further details, please visit our website

www.aswa.org.uk

or by post PO Box 7193, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 8GT, UK.

T: 01252 843093 • **E:** secretary@angsocwelanimals.net

ARE YOU AN ANIMAL FRIENDLY CHURCH?



Christians have a sacred duty to care for God's Creation

The Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals is now awarding 'Animal Friendly Church' certificates to churches which practise and promote a compassionate attitude towards God's creatures.

Applicants will also be automatically entered into our annual '**ASWA Animal Friendly Church of the Year Award**'
The Winner will receive a hamper full of ethical and useful goodies for your Church and a plaque to display on your wall.

For further details visit our website

www.aswa.org.uk

or apply in writing to: PO Box 7193, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 8GT

T: 01252 843093 • E: secretary@angsocwelanimals.net

ANGLICAN SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF ANIMALS

PO Box 7193, Hook, Hampshire
RG27 8GT, UK. www.aswa.org.uk

Correspondance Secretary:

Revd Samantha Chandler

Tel/Fax: 01252 843093

Email: secretary@angsocwelanimals.net

Treasurer: Dr Chris Brown

Editor: Revd Dr Jennifer Brown

Email: animalwatch@jenbrown.org.uk

Membership Secretary:

Mr Keith Plumridge

Email:

aswamembership@btinternet.com

Patrons:

Dr Tony Campolo

Mr David Coffey MRCVS

The Most Revd Stephen Cottrell
(Archbishop of York)

Rt Revd James Jones
(Former Bishop of Liverpool)

Rt Revd Richard Llewelin
(Former Bishop of Dover)

Rt Revd John Pritchard
(Former Bishop of Oxford)

Revd Dr Steven Shakespeare

President:

Rt Revd Dominic Walker OGS
(Former Bishop of Monmouth)

Vice President:

Revd Dr Martin Henig

Chair:

Revd Dr Helen Hall

