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S.B. 364
April 6, 2011
Senate Natural Resources Committee

HORSE TRIPPING SB 364 SEEMS TO OUTLAW HORSE TRIPPING.

What is horse tripping? Horse tripping is one event at a charreada. Contestants score points for literally tripping horses at charreadas.

Charreadas. Most charreadas are a small "backyard" "sport," they are not sanctioned and take place at small arenas with no oversight. Most "charros" hold regular jobs and compete in charreadas on weekends over the summer. They usually lease horses for \$40.00 to \$65.00 a weekend from stock contractors who buy them from slaughter pens. Smaller horses like Arabians and quarter-horse mares, are preferred, because they are lighter and easier to fell.

The charreada dates back to 16th century Spain and was brought to the Americas with the Spanish Conquest of Mexico in 1520. It is as Medieval practice. **THAT HAS NO PLACE IN TODAY'S SOCIETY.**

The charreada is based on the idea that the charro, or cowboy, is a brave and skilled horseman. But once I give you background of the event, the charros won't look so brave:

EVENTS

In charreadas, frightened horses are lassoed and tripped repeatedly during not one, but **in 3 out of 9 events:**

1. piales en la lienzo (Heeling)- roping of the hind legs of a horse
2. manganas a pie (Forefooting) - tripping or felling of a horse from on foot
- 3.. manganas a caballo - tripping or felling a horse from horseback

How is it done?

1. With the use of electric prods, charros force the animals to a **full gallop** and then lasso their hind legs or forelegs, causing the animals to come crashing down to the ground.
2. Witnesses have noted that the charros continue to trip animals until they are **lame**.

Slow Death

ARE HORSES INJURED IN HORSE-TRIPPING?

Thousands of American horses are severely injured at Mexican rodeos every year. "Charros keep tripping horses until they are lame, or until the season's up and the horses are sold for slaughter. Cathleen Doyle, president of the California Equine Council, which promotes responsible horsemanship, says that "Horses break their legs, necks and teeth. They fracture their shoulders, and batter their knees and hocks. You can see deep gashes on their faces, shoulders, hips, legs and heels. The ropes often burn their skin down to the bone.

Especially in Heeling and Forefooting, it is not uncommon for the leg of the roped horses's leg to fracture, or pelvis to be twisted during the roping and fall.

WHERE DO THE HORSES COME FROM?

The short answer is typically feedlots. "Killers" are buyers who purchase unwanted horses at auctions with the intention of selling them for slaughter for dog food, but they can make extra money if he rent the animals out first for use at charro rodeos. Sometimes they get the animal back where it is then sent off for slaughter, but often the animal has sustained such horrific injuries that they are either destroyed at the rodeo or simply die in the truck due to their injuries before being subject to slaughter.

Cathleen Doyle, President of the California Equine Council, has observed about ten charreada rodeos, kept tabs on the 78 horses one charro group rented. "At the end of the five to six month season, only two horses remained in tact. All the rest had gone to slaughter." She adds that some charros buy their own horses, and trip them until their lame. Injured horses rarely, if ever, receive veterinary care.

A source at one Riverside, California feedlot reported that during one season before horse-tripping as banned, the lot leased 25 horses per weekend to two different charro rodeos. Approximately 2 of 5 of these horses displayed injuries serious enough that the animals were sent to slaughter every week. For each animal that wen to slaughter, another from the feedlot replaced it on the charro circuit. During the 1992 season, 75 to 100 horses were leased from that particular feedlogt to the two charro rodeos, but only 2 of the original horses survived until the season's end. American Horse Defense Fund Web Site.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HORSE-TRIPPING ANC CALF-ROPING?

Horses are large animals with a high center of gravity, capable of traveling at fast speeds on fragile legs, while calves are smaller animals with a lower center of gravity, moving at slower speeds on much sturdier limbs.

HORSE-TRIPPING BANNED IN SEVEN STATES ALREADY

Charros claim that they are not trying to harm the horses and they only bring the horse down 1 in 10 tries.

But horse tripping is so cruel that it was **banned in California (1994)**, it was supported by the California Veterinary Medical Association, the American Horse Protection Association, the California Council of Police and Sheriffs, the California District Attorneys Association, the Great American Cowboy Association, and breeder and racing associations. Hispanic organizations also endorsed the legislation.

In (1995) in New Mexico the legislature voted to ban it 60-1. Florida, Illinois, Maine, Oklahoma and Texas. It is banned in film and TV production, by the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, and by the American Quarter Horse Association. The practice has since spread to Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and Washington State.

However, in states where horse-tripping is banned, it is only a misdemeanor. The current laws have not eradicated it, they only reduced it. While the \$1,000 fine and risk of 6 months in jail has curbed the practice, the practice has only decreased.

LET'S TALK ABOUT CULTURE AND CRUELTY

Culture

What is culture, but only something that a group of people does. Cultural practices are not inherently justified or sacrosanct. There are good cultural practices and there are cruel ones.

Cultures continually progress to eliminate cruel practices against both people and animals. Culture is no justification for cruelty.

Cruelty

Cruelty is defined in NRS Chapter 574, as the "unjustified act whereby unjustified physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted." Horse-tripping causes physical pain, suffering and death to horses with no justification.

Horse-tripping is by definition cruel. It is cruel because it is unjustified, it serves no beneficial purpose to society. On the contrary, animal cruelty is degrading to perpetrator, its human witnesses and to society as a whole. Pointless abuse of defenseless animals is an offense against public morals.

Human interests are intertwined with animal interests in that the abuse of animals diminishes the human condition and can lead to violence against people.

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States Move to Outlaw Mexican Rodeo Event of Horse Tripping

Published: April 2, 1995

SANTA FE, N.M., April 1— The centuries-old Spanish tradition of horse tripping, featured in Mexican-style rodeos, is being outlawed in some states because the horses can be seriously injured or killed.

Horse tripping, in which cowboys, or charros, lasso the legs of a galloping horse, throwing the animal to the ground, was banned in California last year. A similar bill passed the New Mexico Legislature this year and awaits action by Gov. Gary E. Johnson. Similar legislation is being considered in other states.

"A lot of people are appalled by this practice," said Elisabeth Jennings of the Humane Horsemen Coalition, a nonprofit umbrella group in New Mexico for horse associations, veterinarians and animal rights groups.

In signing California's law last year, Gov. Pete Wilson said, "Horse tripping is a cruel and abusive practice that terrifies, maims and sometimes fatally injures horses."

The California Equine Legislative Council, which supported the California bill, believes that Mexican-style rodeos, or charreadas, are held in at least six states in addition to New Mexico and California: Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Nevada, Texas and Wyoming.

Hispanic communities that put on charreadas and their supporters argue that horse-tripping events are an important part of their history and culture and should not be outlawed.

"Part of the excitement of the charreada is scoring with the tripping of an animal," said Jose Luis Garcia, a charro who is helping organize an international charreada in El Paso on April 22 and 23. "They're taking away one of the biggest actions of the charreada."

But Mr. Garcia, an El Paso disc jockey, said charros would learn to live with bans. He said organizers of the international charreada had decided to cancel horse-tripping events or change the procedures so horses would not be pulled to the ground.

Charreadas originated in the 16th century in Salamanca, Spain, and traveled to Mexico, where they are among that country's most celebrated activities.

The rodeos, three of whose nine events involve horse tripping, began appearing in the United States in the 1950's, along with charro associations. Today, there are more than 84 charro federations in the United States that sanction the competitions, according to the American Horse Protection Association.

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The charros, who hold regular jobs, compete in charreadas on weekends over the summer. They usually lease horses for \$40 to \$65 a weekend from stock contractors, who buy them from the slaughter pens, according to the horse protection association. Smaller horses like Arabians and quarter-horse mares, which are lighter and easier to are preferred, the association says.

The association also says that horse-tripping is extremely dangerous for the horses and that common injuries include broken necks, broken legs, fractured shoulders and severe face and leg lacerations.

Judges score the events on points, looking at things like the expertise the charro displays when throwing his rope, called a flourish, and the difficulty of the flourish itself. The charro can lose points if he ropes three legs instead of two, pulls up the slack too quickly or pulls the horse over on its neck, said Cathleen Doyle of the California Equine Legislative Council.

The bill to ban tripping in New Mexico was sponsored by State Representative Gary K. King, a Moriarty Democrat who offered it at the request of the Humane Horsemen Coalition. The House passed the bill 60 to 1, with only Representative Samuel Reyes, a Republican from a southern area where charreadas are popular, in opposition. The Senate passed the bill 34 to 0.



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No Party Rentals in Miami Beach? Really?

Horse Tripping—"Break"-ing the Chain of Violence

Imagine the following situation:

You're in the front row. A bony Arabian mare stands so close you can see the scars on her flanks, and the terror in her eyes. Three men on horseback swoop down on the mare, chasing her with swinging lariats, until she's galloping 25 miles an hour. Each time the mare races round the ring, a fourth man aims a rope at the mare's forelegs. The goal: to topple her to the ground, and win points.

This mare has already been lassoed several times - those scars you saw were rope burns that carved away inches of her flesh. But this time the mare won't get up again. She crashes head over heels, breaks her leg, and is euthanized.

The Painful Reality

During horse-tripping events, also known as *piales en lienzo*, contestants score points for literally tripping horses, bulls, or *charrros*. (1) With the use of electric prods, Mexican cowboys or "charros" force the animals into full gallop and then lasso their hind legs or forelegs, causing the animals to come crashing down to the ground. (2) Witnesses have noted that charros continue to trip animals until they're lame. (3)

Thousands of American horses are severely injured at Mexican-style rodeos each year. "Charros keep tripping horses until they're lame, or until the season's up and the go to the slaughter," says Cathleen Doyle, president of the California Equine Council, which promotes responsible horsemanship. "Horses break legs, necks and teeth. They fracture their shoulders, and batter their knees and hocks. You can see deep gashes on their faces, shoulders, hips, legs and heels. The ropes often burn their flesh down to the bone." Mike Ross, animal service director for Contra Costa County states, "It's unpredictable. There's an inherent risk of seriously injuring the horse's legs. When that happens, you may end up destroying the animal." (4)

Doyle, who has observed about ten *charreada* rodeos, kept tabs on 78 horses one *charro* group rented. "At the end of the five-to-six-month season, only two horses remained intact. All the rest had gone to slaughter." She adds that some *charros* buy their own horses, and trip them until they're lame. Injured horses rarely receive veterinary care.

Most *charreada* is private, "backyard" sport: 300 or fewer people watching six or seven horses dodge the rope. About 1,500 people typically attend the larger *charreadas*. *Charros* prefer small,

Do you want to give hay and veterinary care to horses who've been rescued from "charreadas"?

You can send a tax-deductable donation to Equus Sanctuary, PO Box 3273, Glendale, CA 91221.

Want to help get horse tripping banned in your state? Dowle says you can learn from her group's mistakes. "We were only successful once we got the law enforcement and horse industries on our side," she says. "The first year, the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, cattle industry and state farm bureau opposed our bill. They saw mostly animal welfare groups behind, and so they were afraid they'd eventually have to give up the calf-roping too."

So the second year, the California Veterinary Medical Association co-sponsored the bill with Doyle's group. Many other groups endorsed the bill: for example, California breeders associations, racing federation, police and sheriff council, district attorney's association -- even the Mexican American Chamber of Commerce and the United Steel Workers of America. "With this much support,

lightweight horses like Arabs because they are easier to bring down.

Fighting for a Ban

Charros claim that they are not trying to harm the horses and that they only bring a horse down one out of every ten tries. However, horse-tripping is so cruel that it has been banned in several U.S. states, including California, Florida, Illinois, Maine, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, in film and TV production, by the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA), and by the American Quarter Horse Association. (4) Citizens are fighting for a ban in other states. However, like bullfighting, horse tripping has been a part of the Mexican culture for centuries. A tiny percentage of Hispanics have tripped horses in the U.S. for decades and claim cultural imperialism when confronted with the cruelty. However, Doyle responds, "If other industries were tripping horses and we told the *charros* they couldn't, we'd be discriminating. But movies and TV banned horse-tripping over 50 years ago. Even the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association and the American Quarter Horse Association don't allow it."

However, in the states where horse-tripping is banned, it's only considered a misdemeanor. The current laws have not eradicated tripping; they've only reduced it. While the \$1,000 fine and the risk of six months in jail has curbed the practice of horse-tripping at large *charreadas*, at the many small events, the practice has only decreased. (5) "Much of the horse-tripping that was going on in the large commercial venues has stopped," Doyle says. "Before, every week we were seeing mangled horses back from the *charreadas*. Now we see them only rarely." Doyle feels that more people would obey the law if horse-tripping were a felony.

Before Illinois outlawed horse-tripping, State Representative Terry Parke said, "In a few months, we legislators will attend a *charreada* to watch horse tripping. Once we see the tripping ourselves, we'll decide whether to bring the bill (to ban tripping) out of committee for a vote."

The *charros* would know when their lawmakers were watching - and Doyle predicted they'd be on their best behavior. However, Gabriel Lopez, lobbyist for the Illinois Federation of Charros, reassured, "We've invited lawmakers to come see that we don't hurt our horses. We'll conduct our rodeo the same whether they're there or not." Doyle counters, "In California, whenever the press or general public tried to witness tripping, the *charros* dropped the rope. They would not bring the horses down."

You Can Help:

To learn how to ban horse tripping and/or steer tailing from your area, contact:

Cathleen Doyle
California Equine Council
P.O. Box 40000
Studio City, CA 91614
Phone: (818) 771-0702

the bill had to pass," Doyle says. "Illinois and New Mexico banned horse-tripping using that same strategy."

In the states where horse tripping is banned, it's a misdemeanor: the most you'd get is six months in jail, a \$1,000 fine, or both. Doyle feels that more people would obey the law if horse-tripping were a felony. The current laws have not eradicated tripping; they've only lessened it. "Much of the horse-tripping that was going on in the large commercial venues has stopped," Doyle says. "Before, every week we were seeing mangled horses back from the *charreadas*. Now we see them only rarely."

E-mail: savethehorse@earthlink.net

To provide a tax-deductible donation to provide food and veterinary care to horses rescued from charreadas, contact:

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Of the California Equine Council's achievement, Doyle says "We were only successful once we got the law enforcement and horse industries on our side. The first year, the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association, cattle industry and state farm bureau opposed our bill. They saw mostly animal welfare groups behind, and so they were afraid they'd eventually have to give up the calf-roping too." Therefore the second year, the California Veterinary Medical Association co-sponsored the bill with Doyle's group. Many other groups endorsed the bill such as California breeder's associations, racing federation, police and sheriff council, district attorney's association -- even the Mexican American Chamber of Commerce and the United Steel Workers of America. "With this much support, the bill had to pass," Doyle says. "Illinois and New Mexico banned horse-tripping using that same strategy."

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<http://www.cnn.com/WORLD/9705/04/mexico.charros/>. Accessed 09 Jan 2004.

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Accessed 13 August 2004.

5 Eric Mills, Why Rodeo. *Animal Issues*, Vol. 33, No. 1, Spring 2002.

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[against Cruelty to Horses-Sheep](#)

1641 Massachusetts Colony
[Body of Liberties](#)

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and Acts

Ord: [1648 Church Government](#)

Ord: [1654 Cock-Matches](#)

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Act Against Cruelty to Horses-Sheep (Ireland), 1635 Parliament of Ireland

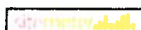
Act against Plowing by the Tayle, and Pulling the Wooll off Living
Sheep

[None shall plow or work horses by the tail.] WHEREAS in many
places of this kindome, there hath been a long time used a
barbarous custome of ploughing, harrowing, drawing and working
with horses, mares, geldings, garrans and colts, by the taile,
whereby (besides the cruelty used to the beasts) the breed of
horses is much impaired in this kingdome, to the great prejudice
thereof: [*Barbarity of the custom, a prejudice to the breed of
horses.*] whereas also divers have and yet do use the like
barbarous custome of pulling of the wooll yearly from living
sheep instead of clipping or shearing of them; be it therefore
enacted by the Kings's most excellent Majesty, and the lords
spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this present
Parliament assembled, that no person or persons whatsoever,
shall after one yeare next ensuing the end of this present
Parliament, plough, harrow, draw or worke with any horse,
gelding, mare, garran or colt, by the taile, nor shall cause,
procure or suffer any other to plough up or harrow his ground, or
to draw any other carriages with his horses, mares, geldings,
garrans or colts, or any of them, by the taile; [*None shall instead
of shearing or clipping, pull off the wool from living sheep.*] and
that no person or persons whatsoever, shall, after the end of this
present Parliament, pull the wool of any living sheep, or cause or
procure to be pulled, instead of shearing or clipping of them;
[*Justices of assize and of the peace may inquire and punish by
fine and imprisonment.*] and if any shall doe contrarie to this
act, and the intention thereof, that the justices of assize at the
generall assizes to be holden before them, and the justices of
peace at their quarter-sessions, shall have power by this act to
enquire of, heare and determine all and every offence and
offences done contrary to this present act, and to punish the
offendors which shall do contrary to the same, by fine and
imprisonment, as they in their discretion shall think fit.



Ireland Parliament [Thomas
Wentworth], *Act against
Plowing by the Tayle, and Pulling the
Wooll off Living Sheep, 1635 in The
Statutes at Large, Passed in the
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(Dublin, 1786), 2: 168-169; Online
at [Animal Rights History](#), 2003.

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Horse Tripping

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History of Horse tripping

Horse tripping is the practice of roping the front or hind legs of a galloping horse, on foot or horseback, -- causing it to trip and come crashing to the ground -- for the purposes of entertainment or sport. This cruel and inhumane activity is practiced in 3 of the 9 events held in the charreada, or Mexican-style rodeo. The tripping is intentional, and points are awarded for dropping the horse.

The 3 events which include tripping are:

- piales en la lienzo -- roping of the hind legs of a horse
- manganas a pie -- tripping or felling of a horse from on foot
- manganas a caballo -- tripping or felling a horse from horseback

Charro Rodeo History

The charreada is the national sport of Mexico. It is a time-honored tradition dating back to 16th century Spain and brought to the Americas after the Spanish conquest of Mexico in 1520. In the early 1700s, the "sport" moved to the Mexican ranch where ranchers roped steers and bucking horses in a display of their skill, horsemanship, and machismo. In the 1950s and '60s, charro associations began to crop up in the U. S., eventually becoming established in six states in the Midwest and Southwest (Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, New Mexico, and Texas). Today, charreada competitions are overseen by 84 charro federations.

Cruelty versus Culture

The charreada is based on the idea that the charro (Mexican cowboy) is a brave and skilled horseman to "confront the fury of a wild horse" and bring the animal down. This is nothing more than a romantic legend, and has little to do with the way the rodeos are practiced today. At these "rodeos" the frightened animals are lassoed and tripped repeatedly during the 3 events. Horses that try to escape by jumping over fences or walls are only captured and brought back to be subjected to more torment -- all to the cheers of the spectators. "Killer" buyers purchase unwanted horses at auction with the intention of selling them to slaughter, but along the way they have found that they can "rent" the animals out to the charro rodeos. Sometimes they get the animal back where it is then sent off to slaughter, but often the animal has sustained such horrific injuries that they are either destroyed at the rodeo or simply die in the truck due to their injuries others are subjected to the added cruelty of slaughter.

Number of Horses Used

There are no hard statistics available on the number of horses used in charro rodeos. Most of these rodeos are not sanctioned or take place at small arenas without oversight. A source at one Riverside, CA feedlot reported that during one season before horse tripping was banned the lot leased 25 horses per weekend to two different charro rodeos. Approximately 2 to 5 of these horses displayed injuries serious enough that the animals were sent to slaughter every week. For each animal that went to slaughter, another from the feedlot replaced it on the charro circuit. During the 1992 season, 75 to 100 horses were leased from that particular lot to the two charro rodeos, but only 2 of the original horses survived until the season's end.

Horse Tripping Injuries

The intentional tripping of horses for sport or entertainment purposes has long been banned by both the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association at its sanctioned events and by the film and television industries, as monitored by the American Humane Association. Horse tripping differs from the popular rodeo event of calf-roping. Horses are large animals with a high center of gravity, capable of traveling at fast speeds on fragile legs, while calves are smaller animals with a low center of gravity moving at slower speeds on much sturdier limbs.

Outlawing Horse Tripping

On August 26, 1994, California Governor Pete Wilson signed into law a bill banning the intentional tripping of horses for entertainment or sport. The bill was supported by numerous groups including the California Veterinary Medical Association, the American Horse Protection Association, the California Council of Police and Sheriffs, the California District Attorney's Association, the Great American Cowboy Association, and breeder and racing associations. Hispanic organizations also endorsed the legislation. The banning of intentional horse tripping for entertainment does not end the Mexican charreada tradition, merely the 3 events involving an act which inflicts needless suffering on animals.

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It site is pack for of information for the Novice and First time horse owner!

[Horse Care Online](#)

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Horse-tripping is so cruel that it has been banned in other U.S. states, California, Florida, Illinois, Maine, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, in film and TV production, by the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA), and by the American Quarter Horse Association. As of this writing, the practice has spread to Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado (where it has been a part of their state fair rodeo program) and the eastern region of Washington state.

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Charreada

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The *charreada* is the original rodeo developed in Mexico based on the working practices of *charros* or working hands. The modern events were developed after the Mexican Revolution when *charro* traditions were slowly disappearing. A *charreada* consists of nine events for men and one for women.

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- 6 See also

History

Following the breakup of the *haciendas* by the Mexican Revolution, the *charros* saw their traditions slipping away. They met in 1921 and formed the *Asociación Nacional de Charros* to keep the *charrería* tradition alive. The advent of the Mexican cinema brought greater popularity, especially musicals which combined rancheras with the *charro* image, akin to the Western and "singing cowboy" genres in the United States.

Mexican Americans in the United States also held various *charreadas* during the same period, but in the 1970s, the *Federación Mexicana de Charrería* began assisting them in establishing official *charreadas* north of the border. They are now quite common. The US champion team now competes in the national competition of Mexico. Forefooting (*manganas*) have met with criticism in the US and have been modified in their practices.



Manganas a Caballo or Forefooting on horseback



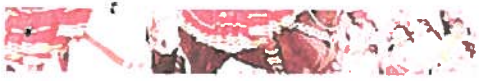
The Federation of Charrería located in Mexico City.

Performance



A *charreada* is held within a marked-off area of an arena called a *Lienzo charro* consisting of a lane 12 meters (13 yards) wide by 60 meters (66 yards) long leading into a circle 40 meters (44 yards) in diameter.

The participants in the *charreada* wear traditional *charro* clothing. In the opening ceremony, organizations and participants parade into the



Charras in parade wearing the traditional *Adelita*

arena on horseback, usually accompanied by a mariachi band playing *Zacatecas March*. The *charreada* itself consists of nine scoring events staged in a particular order for men. Unlike rodeos, most *charreadas* do not award money to the winners as *charreadas* are considered an amateur, rather than professional sport. Prizes may take the form of

trophies. Unlike American rodeo, events are not timed but judged and scored based on finesse and grace. *Charreada* historically enjoys greater prestige in Mexico than in the United States.^[1]

Until recently, the *charreada* was confined to men but a women's precision equestrian event called the *escaramuza* is now the tenth and final event in a *charreada*. The event involves women's teams dressed in a style reminiscent of the nineteenth century participating in precisely choreographed patterns for horses.^[1]

Events

The *charreada* itself consists of a number of scoring events staged in a particular order—nine for the men and one for the women. Two or more teams, called *asociaciones*, compete against each other. Teams can compete to become state, regional, and national champions. The competitors are judged by both style and execution. Unlike rodeos, most *charreadas* do not award money to the winners as *charreadas* are considered an amateur sport, not professional. Under Mexican laws it would be illegal to receive a monetary reward for participating in a *charreada*. At times there are such prizes as saddles or horse trailers.



El Paso de la Muerte (The Pass of Death)

Many of the traditional events have been criticized by animal welfare groups as being inhumane, as during the roping events the horses used will often sustain injuries, especially in Heeling and Forefooting, where it is not uncommon for the leg of a roped horse's leg to fracture, or pelvis to be twisted during the roping and fall. There are also concerns in Steer Tailing, as the bull can suffer injuries to his tail, but also his back and limbs as he rolls. Some organizations have also voiced concerns over the psychological trauma animals suffer when they are used in a *charreada*. In the past, feral animals captured from the wild were often used. In modern times, *charreda* animals roped in competition are more apt to be animals sold for horsemeat prior to be taken to slaughter

1. *Cala de Caballo* (Reining); Literally the demonstration of the horse rein, the horse is required to show its talents in the canter, gallop, slide stop, spins on its hind legs as well as backing. Is one of the hardest events to master and also the most elaborately scored, it is possible to score more negative points than positive ones.
2. *Piales en Lienzo* (Heeling); a horseman must throw a lariat, let a horse run through the loop, catching it by the hind legs. Three opportunities are given. Points are awarded for distance needed to stop the mare. This is done in the rectangular portion of the arena;
3. *Colas en el Lienzo*, or *Coleadero* (Steer Tailing) similar to bull dogging except that the rider does not dismount; the charro rides alongside the left side of the bull, wraps its tail around his right leg, and tries to bring the bull down in a roll as he rides past it. Points are given for technique, time, and roll of the bull.
4. *Jineteo de Toro* (Bull riding) similar to the rodeo event. Bulls are smaller, between 990 and 1320 pounds, and are ridden until they stop bucking. Two hands can be used on the bullrope. Points are given for technique. The charro cannot fall off, he must dismount and land upright. After the charro dismounts

- the bull he must remove the bullrope and bellrope so the Terna en el Ruedo can follow. This event has its roots in an earlier form known as Jaripeo.
- 5. *Terna en el Ruedo* (Team Roping); a team roping event in which three charros attempt to rope a bull - one by its neck, one by its hind legs, and the last then ties its feet together. They have a maximum of 6 minutes. Points are awarded for rope tricks and time.
- 6. *Jineteo de Yegua* (Bareback on a wild mare); similar to Bareback bronc riding. Yegua means mare. An untrained horse, often a mare, is ridden with a bullrope. Two hands are used and the legs are held horizontally to the ground.
- 7. *Manganas a Pie* (Forefooting) a charro on foot (pie) has three opportunities to rope a horse by its front legs and cause it to fall and roll once. The horse, usually a mare, is chased around the ring by three mounted charros or hazers. Points are awarded for time and rope tricks as long as the horse is roped and brought down. Extra points are given for the *tirón del ahorcado* (hanged pull) in which the rope is around the charro's neck, like a noose, and he uses his body to cause the mare to fall and roll. Points for all three attempts are cumulative. Eight minutes are given.
- 8. *Manganas a Caballo* or (Forefooting on Horseback); a charro on horseback has three opportunities to rope a horse by its front legs and cause it to fall and roll once. The horse is chased around the ring by three mounted charros. Points are awarded for time and rope tricks as long as the horse is roped and brought down. Points for all three attempts are cumulative. Eight minutes are given. In the U.S. the horses are not rolled, they are released as soon as they are roped.
- 9. *El Paso de la Muerte* (The pass of death) a charro riding bareback, with reins, attempts to leap from his own horse to the bare back of a loose, unbroken horse without reins and ride it until it stops bucking. The most dangerous part of this is if the charro performing the pass falls under three other mounted charros that are chasing the loose horse round the arena ring. This is done backwards at times for show.
- 10. *Escaramuza* (English: "skirmish") is an event added in 1992 for teams of women who perform precision equestrian displays riding sidesaddle and garbed in *Adelita* dress. It is usually held between the *Coleadero* and the *Jineteo de Toro*.

[1]

References

1. ^ a b c Candelaria, 126-128}}
- Candelaria, Cordelia (2004). *Encyclopedia of Latino Popular Culture* (http://books.google.com/books?id=STjcB_f7CVcC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Encyclopedia+of+Latino+Popular+Culture&ie=ISO-8859-1&output=html) . Greenwood Publishing Group. ISBN 0-313-32215-5. http://books.google.com/books?id=STjcB_f7CVcC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Encyclopedia+of+Latino+Popular+Culture&ie=ISO-8859-1&output=html.

External links

- Art of the Charrería (<http://www.museumoftheamericanwest.org/explore/exhibits/charrerria.html>) at the Museum of the American West (<http://www.museumoftheamericanwest.org/museum/>)
- Charrería (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/view/CC/llc4.html>) Handbook of Texas Online
- San Antonio Charro Association (<http://www.sacharros.org/>)
- Federación Mexicana de Charrería (Spanish) (<http://www.decharros.com/federacion/index.htm>)
- Nacional de Charros (Spanish) (<http://www.nacionaldecharros.com/>) with descriptions and pictures of

- each event and clothing.
- Official Rulebook (Spanish)
(http://www.mundocharro.com/events/usa/evento_reglamento_charro_inicio_2004.htm)

See also

- List of Equestrian Sports

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