



"Wildlife is an echo of our own beginnings"... 1981

*William Holden*

## Spring 2012

*And the children shall lead them...*

### U.S. teens sue over failure to address climate change

**A**rguing that the U.S. government has a responsibility to protect the environment for future generations, a group of seven U.S. teenagers, led by 17-year-old Alec Loorz, has filed a total of ten lawsuits against the federal government and various states over their inaction on climate change.

The plaintiffs filed suit based on the public trust doctrine, a principle established first under English common law, then under U.S. law in 1892, that certain resources, such as water and wilderness, are to be preserved for public use, and that the government is required to maintain and protect them for future generations.

Loorz, founder of what has evolved from a simple Kids vs. Climate Change website into the "iMatter movement," became determined to do everything in his power to stop the ravages of global warming after viewing former U.S. Vice President Al Gore's Oscar-winning "An Inconvenient Truth" when he was 12. He decided he wanted to give talks about the problem, but was denied entry into Gore's speaker training program because of his age, so the industrious student decided to do it himself, developing his own presentation and taking it on the road. Since then, he has spoken to over 300,000 people in the U.S. and around the globe.

Supported by the coalition of groups that forms the iMatter Youth Council, the action petitions the U.S. government for an annual 6% reduction in global CO2 emissions, capping emissions at 2011 levels, and the reforestation of degraded ecosystems. The suit also asks for the adoption of a 100 gigaton carbon sequestration plan (involving planting millions of trees) developed by NASA's chief climatologist, Dr. James Hansen, in consort with other esteemed climate scientists from around the world.

The group also asks the government to recognize the environment as a public trust that must be protected for this generation and all those to come. They also want a government plan to stop the burning of fossil fuels and transition to renewable energy.

The iMatter Movement organized the iMatter March, held on Mother's Day 2011, which involved thousands of young people

from 160 communities in 43 countries taking to the streets to raise their voices against their leaders' climate change inaction. In China, Pakistan, Canada, Kuwait, Gambia, Arkansas, Virginia, Idaho, California, Colorado and even from Mt. Everest, youth from around the world stated one simple message in one clear voice: "Our futures matter."

According to the iMatter website, the organization has planned a Global March and Flashmob for Earth Day, April 22, including a big event in Washington, D.C. At this *Rally to Celebrate Global Warming*, participants will satirize climate change denial by marching to "celebrate" the industries and attitudes that perpetuate the crisis.

This event will kick off iMatter's "Summer of Action," in which "iMatter will organize and encourage an action each month throughout the summer that exposes the real losers in the fight against global warming: the youngest generation." The June action will target world leaders at the Rio+20 summit; the July action is a "Declaration of Independence from Fossil Fuels" focus; and in August, through a reality series starring youth activists, they'll highlight the connection between extreme weather events, our addiction to fossil fuels, and the deniers who continue to choose their own profits and power over the welfare of the world's people.

Thomas Jefferson once said that every generation needs a new revolution, and these kids have stepped up to the challenge in a big way. Their website declares *"Our revolution is bigger than changing light bulbs or riding bikes. Our revolution must transform the hardest thing of all, the way we think. We need to band together and take action as a generation to transform our society to live, lead and govern as if our futures matter."*

For more info or to lend your support to this inspiring effort, visit the website: [www.imatter-movement.org](http://www.imatter-movement.org).





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Dear Friends,

I returned to Kenya after many months in England appearing in the play "On Golden Pond." As I flew from Nairobi to Nanyuki, I beheld a countryside verdantly green. The annual April rains have returned with a vengeance; having started slowly, they are now regular downpours. This should help Mt. Kenya to begin to recover from the dreadful fires in February/March. Of course it would take an enormous tree planting effort to reforest the mountain, if ever that can be done, and no one can as yet tell what the irreparable damage is to the forest diversity, let alone the cost in wildlife, birds and insects.

If, in fact, the rumors are true, that the fires were started by poachers either trying to round up elephants or create a diversion from the elephants they had already killed, then this heinous act can be added to the long list of tragedies that encompass the murder of elephants and rhino solely to service the market for ivory and horn in China.

In this newsletter we feature an article on the poaching industry and the Chinese connection. I hope this article will inspire you, our members, to join us in writing to the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, DC to express outrage and demand that his government stop allowing the illegal importation of ivory and rhino horn that in some cases is leaving East Africa under the immunity of the diplomatic pouch. It may seem a small thing to do, but if enough of us voice our rage with a threat of boycotting as much as possible MADE IN CHINA products, a small voice could become the mouse that roared. Thank you for helping in this cause.

With so many pressing issues descending on us daily, wildlife preservation on a continent thousands of miles from home seems a distant issue, but it is now more important than ever that we remain dedicated to the fight for survival of our world heritage species. Whenever there is political instability, natural disasters, tribal warfare, or global financial disequilibrium, in the developing world, it offers a perfect opportunity to serve as a distraction to illegal exploitation of threatened species.

Please take a minute from your busy lives to read our newsletter and let us know how you feel. Thank you!

President



# News from Kenya

## 2011 a Year of Accomplishment and Wild Weather at the Education Center

**T**he WHWF Education Center ended the year having offered the gift of knowledge to 9,554 students of all ages. That's an increase of almost 40% over last year's total of 6860. Considering the EC has only two full-time education officers, that's quite an accomplishment.

A group of 63 students came from Word of Life Christian Academy in Mombasa (about 275 miles southeast, on the coast near the border with Tanzania) and a group of 60 students and teachers from the Ebutu forest area in Naivasha (about 50 miles away) were sponsored by the Aberdare Mountain Bongo Surveillance group that has been active in bringing bongo awareness to communities in the Aberdare and Mau regions.

Later in the year, a group of six Councilors from Baringo County visited as part of a fact-finding mission to investigate ways to establish a Conservation Education Center in Bogoria (about 160 miles away.) Another group of 58 Wildlife Management students from the Kenya Wildlife Services' Naivasha College came to the EC as part of a one-week tour of the Wildlife Conservancies in Laikipia County and many of them showed keen interest in the WHWFEC intern program.

In January, education staff conducted presentations for a group of students and teachers from schools that border the Mau forest. The organizers of the trip wanted students to benefit from instruction about the Mountain Bongo since it's been reported that a small population of Mountain Bongos has been discovered in the Mau forest.

Wild weather was a significant aspect of life in Kenya in 2011. Lightning strikes during heavy rains wrecked the computers at the Education Center, and winds and rain wreaked havoc on the biogas digester. Heavy rains fell in September and October and, in November, the EC recorded more rainfall than in the previous four November combined, with 278 mm (10.9") recorded. Only 85 mm (3.35") was recorded in December, and in January, nary a drop fell, although record low temperatures were recorded.

Improved, consistent flow in the Nanyuki River briefly brought back efforts at trout farming, when the EC received 250 fingerlings in November, and hopes were that water levels would remain high enough in the river to keep the trout pond brimming until they reached maturity. However, in January of this year, economy overruled Mother Nature. The Kenya shilling has lost further ground in relation to the US dollar, making it more difficult for people to feed their families. The cost of flour and sugar skyrocketed, doubling almost overnight.

Poor Kenyans living near the river have taken to poisoning

fish in the river to make them easy to harvest and then passing them off as freshly-caught to unsuspecting buyers.

Someone from the Kanyuki Village introduced chlorine into the river, and it decimated the fingerlings when it reached the pond. The provider of the fingerlings rescued roughly five dozen the following day and took them to other ponds.

Test scores on the national exams for the primary schools in the rural outreach program show yet again that the students continue to perform better in science and social studies, subjects covered in the weekly instruction the Education Center provides.

This is despite the loss of the first two weeks of the term due to a teachers' strike to pressure the government to hire more teachers. The strike achieved its goal because the government hired thousands of new teachers, with a promise to add even more.

Only one school showed a decline in performance in comparison to other schools, but instructors attribute this to a high number of recently enrolled special case students who have not yet learned how to read or write.

Tine Wittus and her students in Denmark made good on their pledge to help their pen pals with school fees in October when they sent funds to cover the fees of 40 needy students at Mlima Kenya Secondary School.

If readers know of schools that would benefit from such a letter exchange and that might like to participate, please let us know!

In early March came word that Mt. Kenya was engulfed in flames. Though fires often break out in March and April, these blazes are said to have originated under suspicious circumstances. One theory is that poachers set the fires as cover for their nefarious activities; another is that they were started to drive away bees from their hives to allow harvesting of the wild honey. Or, it could be that embers from timbers illegally felled and burned to make charcoal that set dry trees on fire.

Herds of elephants and other four-leggeds are fleeing down the mountain to find safe forest. One large bamboo patch, a staple of the elephant diet, was lost in the approximately 85 square miles that has burned over the past 10 days. Over 100 firefighters must trudge over 8 miles of jungle to reach the fires, which started in the higher elevations and are now making their way down the mountain. A state of emergency has been declared, paving the way for government assistance in fighting the fires.

As we go to press, the April rains have come in full force, answering everyone's prayers. Look for more details and the President Stefanie Powers' pictures of the aftermath in our Summer issue!



# Pachyderms in Peril: Loss of Habitat, Blood Ivory

**A**n elephant slaughter-fest that started early this year in Cameroon reached fever pitch as armed gangs of Sudanese poachers, in only six weeks, killed at least 200 free-roaming elephants for their tusks in the Bouba Ndjida National Park, near the Chad border, according to the International Fund for Animal Welfare. At least 100 elephant carcasses were found in the park in February and ongoing shooting is making it impossible to conduct a further, detailed assessment of the situation. Current estimates by wildlife activists are that 600 or more have died in the carnage.

Many orphaned elephant calves have been reported abandoned following the shootings and concerns are high that the babies may soon die of hunger and thirst, compounding the impact of the poaching spree on the Cameroon's threatened elephant populations, though their numbers are uncertain. The Elephant Status Report of 2007 by the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) estimated between 1,000 and 5,000 individuals remain.

It is common for armed gangs of poachers to cross from Sudan during the dry season to kill elephants for their ivory, according to the IFAW's Celine Sissler-Bienvenu, but this latest massacre is unprecedented.

Ivory smuggled out of West and Central Africa is sold in markets in Asia and Europe, and the proceeds fund arms purchases used in regional civil conflicts.

During the 1970s and 1980s, a major elephant massacre occurred, fueled by Japan's economic boom, which produced a middle class eager for symbols of its new status. Intricately-carved ivory pieces are traditional symbols of wealth in many cultures. As a result, Africa's elephant population was decimated, falling from an estimated 1.3 million to some 600,000. Kenya's elephant population went from 120,000 to 15,000.

At the height of that tragedy, estimates were that 70,000 elephants a year were being killed across the continent, all so that people could flaunt their new spending power. Estimates today are about 100 per day, 36,500 a year, but from a population half as big. The consumers driving this new crisis are China's suddenly wealthy, and there are millions of them.

After the trifecta of disasters that struck Kenya -- the 2008 post-election civil violence, then the global economic crash which dried up tourism revenues, followed by one of the worst droughts in generations -- indigenous pastoral communities were hit especially hard. Livestock died and crops failed, leaving them little means to feed their families. But the price of ivory continued to surge, and brokers sprang up just over the porous border with Tanzania willing to pay \$20 per pound for raw ivory. Even some Maasai, out of desperation, have gone against cultural taboo and are killing elephants for their ivory.

The ivory not being intercepted by Kenya Wildlife Service at Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta International Airport makes its way



to Cairo, Dubai and other cities then takes all manner of circuitous routes to China, where it may garner upwards of \$600 per pound. Increasing demand and prices incentivizes poor Kenyans to destroy a treasured natural resource and tourism attraction.

Kenya's poaching problem is nothing compared with some other African range states. It's only losing a few hundred elephants a year, because of strict anti-poaching laws and increased enforcement efforts. And a recent survey of the Tsavo National Park showed a 2% increase in the elephant population. Chad has less than 500 remaining today, down from 15,000 in 1979. The last six of Sierra Leone's elephants fell to poachers late in 2009.

**2011 was the worst year for elephants, with large ivory seizures up 300% according to TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network. Middle class Chinese demand for ivory trinkets like chopsticks has fueled the increase.**

In 2008, CITES allowed a one-time, 100-ton sale of old ivory stocks to the Chinese and Japanese markets. The theory behind approval of the sale was that it would reduce both demand and poaching, but, in reality, it appears to only have provided new avenues for new ivory to be sold as old stock.

American law allows into the country only ivory documented to be at least 100 years old or meeting CITES-approved exceptions to the U.S. Endangered Species Act like trophy tusks from countries that allow sport hunting.

Sissler-Bienvenu said the only answer to ending the onslaught against Cameroon's elephants and those under threat elsewhere in Africa is to kill demand for ivory, especially in Asia, and to ensure conservation officials in range states are provided sufficient training and equipment to thwart heavily-armed, professional gangs of poachers.



# ... Could Make Some Extinct in Only 30 Years

The rainforests in Gabon, the Central African Republic and The Democratic Republic of Congo are home to the forest elephants. They are more compact in size, with smaller tusks and elusive, so little is known about them. They are endangered by human encroachment. Roads now criss-cross their habitat, giving poachers greater access from many different directions.

A 2009 study by zoologist and elephant expert Dr. Steve Blake found that the forest elephant, a sub-species of the African elephant, does more to reseed the rainforest than any other species, carrying large seeds in its stomach for up to 35 miles before expelling them in their dung. Since those forests are the second largest carbon sink on earth, it means these elephants are helping to mitigate global warming. If they go extinct, the rainforest suffers, as do the earth and its people.

Forest elephants are adept at avoidance, with have padded feet to aid stealthy passage over branches and twigs and they communicate via infra-sound, which is inaudible to humans. But their tusks are made of harder ivory than that of other elephants, and that brings a higher price.

African elephants aren't the only ones at risk. The Asian elephant population's numbers have dwindled to 30,000 to 50,000. Found now mostly in India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia, they are facing imminent danger from massive loss of habitat, according to the World Wildlife Federation, which has called for an immediate moratorium on habitat conversion to secure a future for Sumatran elephants.

The Sumatran elephant has been up-listed from *endangered* to *critically endangered* after losing nearly 70% of its habitat and half its population in just one generation.



The decline is largely because of elephant habitat being deforested or converted for agricultural plantations.

IUCN has classified the Sumatran elephant subspecies as critically endangered on its Red List of Threatened Species. There are only an estimated 2,400 to 2,800 of the animals remaining in the wild, a reduction of about 50% from the 1985 population estimate. Scientists say that if current trends continue, Sumatran elephants could be extinct in the wild in less than 30 years.

According to the IUCN Red List, "Although, as a species, Sumatran elephants are protected under Indonesia law, 85% of their habitats located outside of protected areas, and outside of the protection system, and likely to be converted to agricultural and other purposes."

Dr. Carlos Drews, Director of WWF's Global Species Program, said, "Unless urgent and effective conservation action is



taken, these magnificent animals are likely to go extinct within our lifetime." The organization recommends that the government conduct an assessment to determine large habitat patches and designate them as protected areas. Additionally, smaller habitat areas should be linked with conservation corridors, and areas of possible habitat expansion and restoration explored.

Will the nations fortunate enough to still have elephant populations do what is necessary to preserve them? Or will it take a larger movement to offer these countries viable alternatives to the destruction of the species and its habitat, both of which have a global impact on the quality of life on this planet?



# New Report: Water Scarcity Impacts 2.7 Billion People

**W**ater scarcity impacts at least 2.7 billion people in 201 river basins for at least one month each year, according to a new report published in the online journal *PLOS ONE*.

*Global Monthly Water Scarcity: Blue Water Footprints versus Blue Water Availability*, which analyzed 405 river basins around the world, breaks new ground on previous estimations of water stress by looking at *monthly* rather than *annual* averages of water availability and consumption.

Researchers from the University of Twente, Water Footprint Network, The Nature Conservancy and the World Wildlife Fund studied river flows in 405 river basins between 1996 and 2005.

Through detailed analysis of the total water consumption or depletion, rather than water withdrawals, the study highlights how the water used to grow crops, sustain industry and provide drinking water has in many places exceeded sustainable levels of water use.

Rivers running dry – a situation experienced in increasing numbers of rivers including the Rio Grande in the Americas, the heavily populated Indus in South Asia and Australia's vast Murray Darling – is only one consequence of the imbalances between water availability and use. Others include potential extinction of freshwater fish, dolphins and other species, more conflict among water users and major economic disruptions.

The report's estimates of water scarcity levels correlate with documented ecological declines and socio-economic disruption in some of the world's most heavily used river basins.

"Freshwater is a scarce resource; its annual availability is limited and demand is growing," said Arjen Hoekstra, professor in water management at the University of Twente and lead author of the report. "There are many places in the world where serious water depletion takes place: rivers running dry and dropping lake and groundwater levels."



Ninety-two percent of humanity's total water footprint is for agriculture, and *irrigated agriculture depletes more water than cities and industries*. Study co-author Brian Richter, Director of The Nature Conservancy's Global Freshwater Program, explained, "Cities use more water than crops on a per-area basis, but it's important to note that irrigated agriculture occupies four times as much land as cities do. We need to help farmers implement state-of-the-science irrigation methods and improve the productivity of rain-fed farms as soon as possible. We are going to have to produce more food with less water. In places with multiple months of scarcity, they are likely experiencing serious competition for water, and during droughts they'll have economic impacts," he said.

"This assessment gives a more complete view of the relationship between the water footprint – the amount of water consumed in the production of goods and services – and the growing problem of water scarcity and resulting environmental, social and economic losses," said Ruth Mathews, Executive Director of the Water Footprint Network.

## Roundup-Ready Crops Behind Insect Population Decline

**I**ncreasing acreage of genetically modified Roundup-Ready corn and soybeans is heavily contributing to the decline in the monarch butterfly populations of North America.

The heavy use of pesticides containing glyphosates is destroying the milkweed plant, the primary food source and habitat for the butterfly. The advent of crops genetically manipulated to withstand Monsanto's widely-used pesticide Roundup has spawned new "super weeds" that require ever-greater application of the pesticide to kill, and the milkweed has succumbed in ever greater numbers over the past 17 years, during which the butterfly population in central Mexico, the monarch's wintering ground, fell to an all-time low in 2009-2010.

"Milkweed has disappeared from at least 100 million acres of these row crops," said an insect ecologist at Monarch Watch. "Your milkweed is virtually gone ... you look at parts of the U.S. Midwest where there is a tremendous use of these crops and you see monarch populations dropping. It's hard to deny the conclusion."



In 2011 72% of corn and 94% of soybeans grown in the United States were herbicide-tolerant. Due to this increase, the amount of Roundup used on crops in 2007 was 5 times higher than in 1997.

A study by an agronomist at Iowa State found that milkweed on farms in Iowa declined 90% from 1999 to 2009, finding milkweed only on 8% of corn and soybean fields surveyed in 2009.

Purdue University researchers named pesticides a culprit in the colony-collapse disorder ravaging honeybees in the U.S. since 2006.

Clothianidin is widely used on corn, the largest U.S. crop. Seeds pretreated with it germinate, then draw the toxin up by the root system as it grows and comes out in the pollen and nectar. Highly toxic to pests, it's also a killer of nature's pollen gatherers, honeybees, which are vital to crop pollination, and the global food supply.

Guess where the pesticides end up? German scientists recently found pesticides in the urine of 100% of their human test subjects, some at alarmingly unsafe levels. Yet the United States requires no labeling to indicate that the food we buy contains this GMO corn or soy, so odds are good there's plenty in our daily diets. Bon appetit!



# Does Your Toilet Paper Destroy Rainforests?

**New report highlights several retailers that have already dropped Paseo products, made from Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) fiber**

**A**merican companies and consumers are inadvertently contributing to Indonesian rainforest and tiger habitat destruction by buying toilet paper and other tissue products made with fiber from Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) according to a new World Wildlife Fund report.

"Don't Flush Tiger Forests: Toilet Paper, U.S. Supermarkets, and the Destruction of Indonesia's Last Tiger Habitats" finds that APP, the fifth-largest tissue producer in the world, is rapidly expanding into the U.S. market with paper linked to rainforest destruction, originating from areas that are the last home for critically endangered species such as Sumatran tigers, elephants, and orangutans.

Products made with APP fiber, such as toilet paper, paper towels and tissue, are increasingly landing in grocery stores, restaurants, schools and hotels across the country under the *Paseo* and *Livi* brand names.

Eight large retailers – BI-LO, Brookshire Grocery Company, Delhaize Group (owner of Food Lion chain), Harris Teeter, Kmart, Kroger, SUPERVALU, and Weis Markets – have decided to stop carrying tissue products made with APP fiber during the last several months.

"We applaud the decision by these companies to remove these products from their stores," said Jan Vertefeuille, head of WWF's Tiger Campaign.

Since it began operating in Indonesia in 1984, WWF estimates that APP and its affiliates have pulped nearly 5 million acres of tropical forest on the island of Sumatra, which equals an area roughly the size of 4 million football fields or larger than the state of Massachusetts. "Consumers shouldn't have to choose between tigers and toilet paper," said Linda Kramme, a WWF forest expert. "We're asking retailers, wholesalers and consumers not to buy Paseo or Livi products until APP stops clearing rainforests in Sumatra."

APP distributes its tissue, paper and paper-based packaging products through a number of North American-based subsidiaries and affiliates, including Solaris Paper, Mercury Paper, Paper Excellence, Global Paper Solutions, and Eagle Ridge Paper.

In recent years, APP has greatly expanded into the U.S. tissue market, including through Paseo and Livi tissue products. Oasis Brands, which markets Paseo, announced in 2011 that Paseo had become the fastest-growing brand of toilet paper in the U.S. Paseo and Livi are also marketed as "away-from-home" products used in public restrooms in restaurants, office buildings, schools and hotels.

According to the report, more than 50 percent of shoppers say they consider sustainability when they shop, but Americans may not be aware that products used every day, like paper and tissue, can be linked to devastating impacts on forests in faraway places.

To produce the report, WWF researched Paseo sales to U.S. grocery chains and found Paseo products being carried in grocery chains across the country in 2011. WWF contacted 20 grocers sourcing the largest amounts of Paseo to make them aware of Paseo's link to rainforest destruction.

Paseo is produced with pulp from APP, a subsidiary of China-based Sinar Mas Group and one of the world's largest pulp and paper companies. APP owns two pulp mills on the Indonesian island of Sumatra – one among the world's largest – and is responsible for more deforestation in Sumatra than any other company, according to field investigations, government data and satellite imagery. Now they want rights to even more land.

One of the easiest ways that companies and consumers can help is by buying tissue products made with fiber certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or 100% recycled fiber to ensure they aren't contributing to forest destruction. To download the report and learn more about WWF's tissue campaign, please visit [www.worldwildlife.org/tp](http://www.worldwildlife.org/tp).

## SUPPORT WWF WITH A DONATION

**I want to carry on with the work of the William Holden Wildlife Foundation.**

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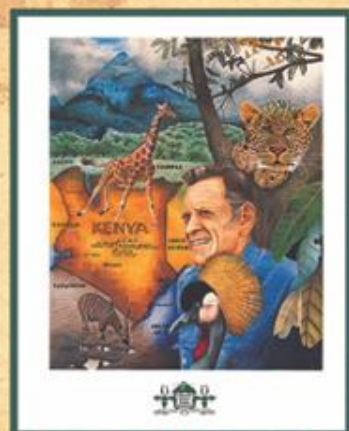
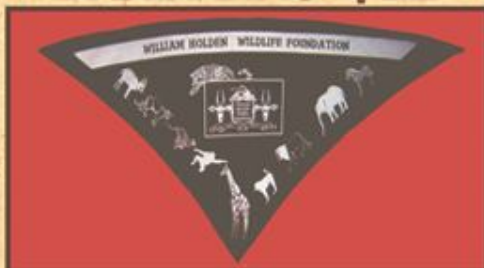
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