



Summer 2011

New Mexico chooses against protecting endangered gray wolf

New Mexico Gov. Susana Martinez's state game commission voted unanimously in June to stop cooperating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in reintroducing the endangered Mexican gray wolf, a project that began in 1998 with state participation from the outset.

The vote disappointed a passionate crowd of about 100 wolf supporters who had rallied before the commission meeting and flouted the recommendations of 13 state and national conservation groups that had written to the governor to applaud the game department's role in wolf recovery and suggest improvements.

"New Mexico's governor sided with an intransigent, wolf-hating livestock industry," said Michael Robinson of the Center for Biological Diversity. "Ironically, withdrawing state participation will undercut successful proactive efforts to prevent wolf-livestock conflicts, and could lead to an increase in livestock losses."

The New Mexico Game and Fish Department has played important roles in reducing conflict over wolves, including helping keep calves from the immediate vicinity of the Dark Canyon Pack's den in the Gila National Forest and providing food for the Middle Fork Pack (also in the Gila and led by a pair of three-legged alpha wolves) so that they would not resort to killing cattle.

Last year, in large part due to game department efforts, wolves killed only nine cattle in New Mexico and Arizona.

Livestock-industry groups, which had repeatedly litigated and gone to Congress seeking to compel government shooting and trapping of wolves and end wolf releases, were furious that state wildlife biologists (with the support of former Gov. Bill Richardson) had persuaded the Fish and Wildlife Service not to destroy the Middle Fork and San Mateo wolf packs when they preyed on cattle in 2008 and 2009. Stock owners were indemnified for their losses and the wolves ceased killing stock and resumed preying on elk.



Photo: Steve Delaney

At last count in January 2011, only 50 wolves, including just TWO breeding pairs, could be found in New Mexico and Arizona. Federal trapping and shooting of wolves suppressed their numbers and contributed to inbreeding, but from 2008 through the present wolves have been spared from official persecution, and the number of depredations on livestock decreased year-by-year as well.

"We are worried that without New Mexico biologists' help, wolves will prey on untended cattle in the Gila National Forest and the livestock industry that demanded withdrawal of the state from management will then demand the trapping and shooting of the hapless wolves," said Robinson.

The state of Wyoming, with the blessing of the Interior Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife, recently agreed to a deal which would limit wolves outside of Yellowstone National Park to 10 breeding pairs or 100 wolves, opening the door to the killing of wolves on sight. For more information on the plight of wolves and the fight to protect them, visit Defenders of Wildlife at www.defenders.org.



Post Office Box 16637
Beverly Hills, CA 90209

Dear Friends,

I hope you will enjoy reading two inspirational stories in this our Summer 2011 issue. Both of these stories are written by long time fans of my work as an actress. Sandra Zitzelsberger, is German and Tine Wittus is Danish, and they have been inspired by the work of our Foundation and by all our loyal supporters.

Please pay particular attention to our article on Page 3. This news is only now beginning to attract international attention in spite of the fact that incidents of poaching have been escalating for the past five years. Last month, four rhino were killed on the wildlife conservancy called Lewa Downs; two rhino were killed on another conservancy called Solio; and one rhino called Zulu, whose horn had been removed after his companion Big Mama was killed and who only had a small bump where his long and beautiful horn once was, was nevertheless killed when poachers came onto the Mount Kenya Wildlife Conservancy. We at the Foundation join Don and Iris Hunt, the principal owners of the Conservancy and directors of WHWF, and their staff in mourning the loss of Zulu.

We pray that the poisonous demand for rhino horn may be stopped. We need your help, your outrage, and your action. We also need your feedback. Please let us hear from you, either by email (mail@whwf.org), by Fax (310) 274-7705 or by post (P.O. Box 16607, Beverly Hills, CA 90209.)

Your opinion is of great value. Only the continual harrassment of the leaders of the countries who are the end users of ivory and rhino horn and a threatened boycott of the products they produce can hope to attract the attention this issue deserves.

Would you please join us in this cause.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Powers
President

News from Kenya

Burning of ivory sends a warning to poachers

Kenya has publicly burned elephant ivory worth £10m (\$16.3 million) at Manyani, Tsavo National Park - in an attempt to focus attention on rising poaching deaths. President Mwai Kibaki personally wielded the torch to light the bonfire of 335 confiscated tusks and 41,000 ivory trinkets.

He told several hundred people gathered at a rural Kenya Wildlife Service training facility: "Through the disposal of contraband ivory, we seek to formally demonstrate to the world our determination to eliminate all forms of illegal trade in ivory."

"We must all appreciate the negative effects of illegal trade to our national economies. We cannot afford to sit back and allow criminal networks to destroy our common future."

Elephant numbers are much healthier today than in the recent past, but conservationists say a second crisis is looming as poachers seek to satisfy China's appetite for ivory.

Iain Douglas-Hamilton, founder of Save the Elephants, said he hoped people would see Kenya's latest ivory destruction as further warning that elephants are again being hunted. The economic loss from the burning was part of the message. "This is a clear signal that it's worth a lot more



money than you could get on the market. We have to stop the buying if we want to stop the killing," he said. "I'm not totally pessimistic. I think the Chinese can be converted."

A global ban on the ivory trade in 1989 briefly halted the elephants' demise. But the ban's initial success has been undermined by booming Asian economies and increasing demand for land. Africa had 1.3 million elephants in the 1970s but has only 500,000 today.

Article by Jason Straziuse, Independent Newspaper

Corporate Intelligence Africa (CIA) Reports on Poaching

Corporate Intelligence Africa (CIA) is a premiere business magazine that reports and comments on the climate of business, politics and social concerns throughout the continent.

Most recently "CIA" has increased its focus on the rapidly accelerating numbers of poaching incidents among protected herds of elephant and rhino in East Africa. The rise over the last few years is suspected of being fueled by the new wealth in the Far East.

In some oriental cultures, rhino horn is used as an elixir in traditional medicine while in other cultures it may be used as an artifact or adornment denoting a young man's rite of passage. In spite of the world-wide ban on trafficking in illegal ivory, it is still coveted for baubles, bangles, beads or sculpture.

Needless to say, medical advances have provided us with treatments such as Viagra, whose guaranteed results far exceed those of powdered rhinoceros horn.

Increasingly educated and socially-conscious populations in the developed world have placed the wearing or displaying of the byproducts of endangered species very much out of fashion.

In spite of international calls for greater oversight and accountability for the illegal trade of rhino horns and elephant tusks, slaughter of these world heritage species continues unabated. The end users of illegally obtained ivory and horn remain untouched by international opinion and disrespectful of worldwide concerns for the natural world, its precious wild creatures and environmental biodiversities.

This irresponsible behavior creates a chain of corruption and infects local African populations with criminal behavior that is becoming endemic, even in the very branches of government charged with protecting wildlife.

Reports in local newspapers in both Kenya and Tanzania indicate their own game departments as chiefly involved in the illicit food chain. It is a sad fact that as we here struggle for national economic recovery, heinous acts of illegal exploitation of wildlife and natural resources around the world are off the front pages and on the back burners of our concern. Please act now and voice your opinion to the United Nations, The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These global organizations provide funding for governments with no accountability. Our greatest power is our ability to voice our opinions ... it can move mountains!

Congratulations

to WHWF President

Stefanie Powers

2011 Recipient of the
Der Steiger Award

honoring her environmental work for WHWF
March 12, 2011 in Bochum, Germany

WHWF Inspires Visitors to Help Kenya's C

Editor's Note: One of the side benefits of WHWF's educational efforts is the inspiration it gives to foreign visitors, some of whom go on to start philanthropic efforts of their own to help students and communities explore new ways of interacting with and protecting its wildlife and other natural resources. What follows are stories, in their own words and photos, of two remarkable women, one German, one Dane, who have taken what they've learned about living in harmony with nature from WHWF and engaged their students and friends in making a difference in the lives of Kenyan families.

Kenya, a land of beauty and wildlife but also of poverty and problems. Problems of drought, environment and crime. Like a lot of Stefanie Powers' fans, I got to know about her strong commitment to the William Holden Wildlife Foundation and her passionate love for Kenya.

1998 was the year I first came in touch with Africa, spending some time in Nigeria living among the locals like one of them. After my return and recovery from my cultural shock, I realized that I had to do something, if only I knew what that could be! Having all those begging and starving children in my mind, I decided to sponsor a child in Africa, but where? I remembered Stefanie Powers and her involvement, I remembered all the articles I read about that country, so it had to be Kenya!

I found my first child through a big organization and I learned a lot about other organizations, and one day I started to take care of a 9 year old boy by paying his school fees, school uniform, school supplies and got to know the director of that school, which is situated in the one of the biggest slums in Nairobi.

I was also lucky to see and get to know Stefanie Powers while attending several events in the UK, Germany and the US. One occasion was the 25th anniversary of the William Holden Wildlife Foundation in Los Angeles in 2003.

My wish to visit that by now 11 year old boy, to get to know the committed family who were running that school, as well as to see, finally, that wonderful and magic place in Nanyuki, became stronger.

In October 2004, I finally fulfilled my wish - going into the slums, exploring the Kenyan life, getting to know that family and the boy and spending a wonderful time at the WHWF Education Center.

I was overwhelmed by the nice staff, the fresh air after the Nairobi dust, the singing birds, the game ranch and the animal orphanage, and I knew at that time - I WILL RETURN!

By January 2011, I had been several times to Kenya. It was my 6th trip since October 2004, and also my 6th visit to the William Holden Wildlife Foundation Education Center. The boy is now 17 and started high school, and the director's family and myself became close friends. I "became a Kenyan," living among Kenyans in the slum and upcountry, traveling throughout the country with locals and on my own, attending a big funeral upcountry, getting the experience of a hole in the ground as a toilet, sleeping in mud houses, and just eating the typical Kenyan food.

But my last visit was not only a visit for private purposes. Together with three friends, I am responsible, for an organization which runs a sponsorship program for needy children at a private Primary School in the little village of Khumusalaba. This place is located one hour north of Kisumu, Lake Victoria in Western Province.

Currently 450 children are being taught at the Emukhuzulu Education Center, but a lot of families in that area cannot afford to pay for their children's education. Daily earning there is about 50 KSH (less than US \$.56), far too little even to feed a family. A lot of children are orphans, suffer from several diseases and have experienced violence in their families. Children are allowed to attend classes without fees, but the school is administrated on a private basis and so is dependent on donations to run the daily operations and to cover all the costs.

Due to my visits at the Foundation, I learned so many things about the responsibility, duties and passion Stefanie Powers has, which are required to run such an organization. She indirectly taught me how to take care of sponsors and donations, but also about vision and how to handle such programs and the Kenyan people.



Sandra with Emukhuzulu students

Since then:

- * We are sponsoring 180 children, which covers school fees and a hot meal (mostly rice and beans) per day
- * 40 children who are orphans or were abandoned found a secure place in our newly-established Mama-Lydia-House - a boarding house within the school compound
- * 22 people and their families (teachers, watchmen, kitchen staff, tailor and the house mother) have a regular income and a secure work place
- * A lot of other people, (businessmen and women as well as carpenters and other tradesmen) benefit from our regular food, clothes, hygienics, shoes and other orders
- * The resources for the teachers improved continuously due to the acquired teaching materials and books for the children
- * Some families were able to establish a business of their own by receiving seed capital
- * A lot of children could be treated at a hospital for their sicknesses and we could provide some of them with glasses
- * Currently we are building a new library so that more children have access to education
- * Due to a special stove, called jiko, purchased for our new kitchen, we are able to save a lot of wood but can cook more portions for the children than was possible on just an open fire



Children and Spread Message of Conservation

"Use your hands - not everybody can become a lawyer - have alternatives - learn something where you are able to care for your family. When I was young, I wanted to become a ballet dancer - but I couldn't - I became an actress," were Stefanie Powers' words during the opening ceremony for the library at Mlima school in 2007. Those words and my own experiences inspired us to have a new vision for our project, in addition to building a high school to create an institution where young adults can learn a trade and, through their manual labor, have a better chance later in life ...not everybody is born to study.

We also adopted some of the visions of the WHWF Education Center at our school:

- * The school is always clean, you don't find any waste within the compound, and waste is separated.
- * We are currently planning to establish a compost heap where the natural waste is put.
- * In the future, and according to our financial facilities, we want to establish a biogas diverter to save natural resources.
- * We try to teach our families how to take care of their rural environment.
- * Due to the nearby Kakamega rainforest with its rains, we are saving rainwater in big water tanks for drinking water for children.
- * Water is being used very carefully at our school - all the children were taught not to waste it.

And my dream is to one day to be able to visit, with our students, the William Holden Wildlife Foundation so that they are also being taught at that place and profit from their own experiences.

Without the William Holden Wildlife Foundation, and Stefanie Powers' passion for Kenya, I guess, I would have never ended up in Kenya. She is and always has been a role model for me. WHWF inspired me to get involved and with that inspiration and motivation I could go on and spread the Foundation's mission to another place.

On behalf of the whole village, I want to thank Stefanie Powers and the Foundation staff, foremost (administrator) Mr. McConnell and (Education Coordinator) Mr. Michael Ng'ang'a, for having taught me their passion and love for this country, for instilling the most urgent need to support and spread the Foundation's vision throughout it, and to see the results of those achievements for myself - in Nanyuki and Khumusalaba, but also at any other place where young students live who ever attended the Foundation's student program.

Please keep going - the mission still must be spread further and further.

Sandra Zitzelsberger
and the Emukhuzulu Sponsors Community
www.emukhuzulu-patengemeinschaft.com



Dear Stefanie:

I had a lovely time in Kenya, I met some nice people, who I hope to see again the next time I visit. But most of all I enjoyed the time I spent with you visiting the school where they want you to start a library, which made a big impression on me. I said I wanted to help with the books, and I have been in contact with the United Network for the school libraries in Denmark, and I got a lot of positive response from libraries who want to donate good English books.

When I got back from Kenya, I told my students about the Pen Pal Program, and they loved the idea of being pen pals with the students in Kenya. They have written their first letter and the letters are going to be in Kenya before the students at the Mlima Secondary School return from their school break.

I talked to my students about the 23 students who can't afford to pay their school fee. They really want to help so that these students can continue in school. In my class we have

decided to do a benefit event in the higher school, where the money would go to the students in Kenya. I have talked to the head-master and the school board about it, and they think it's a great idea. I have over 60 students, colleagues and parents who want to help to make this event a success, so I feel sure that we will raise money enough to pay the school fee for all 23 students for at least one year, hopefully for several years. My students in my other class want to continue the Pen Pal Program when my other students graduate. They almost can't wait! On my trip to Kenya, I plan to visit the orphanage again, it's such a lovely place! I'm sending pictures I took of little Willy during my last visit. He is just a darling, and I look forward to seeing him again!

Warm Regards, Tine Wittus



Prenatal Pesticide Exposure Linked to Diminished IQ

Some Popular Fruits and Vegetables Contain Highest Levels

Pesticides can be extremely toxic to human health and our environment. U.S. and international government agencies alike have linked pesticides to nervous system toxicity, cancer, hormone system disruption and IQ deficits among children.

Arriving at stunningly similar conclusions, three studies published on April 21, 2011 have each shown a connection between prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and diminished IQs in children between the ages of 6 and 9.

Researchers at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, University of California Berkeley's School of Public Health and Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health separately recruited pregnant women and tested either their urine during pregnancy or umbilical blood after birth. The Columbia researchers measure levels of the pesticide chlorpyrifos in cord blood samples, while the teams from Berkeley and Mt. Sinai tested urine for metabolites of organophosphate pesticides.

All three studies are available for free and online at the Environmental Health Perspectives website, <http://ehp03.niehs.nih.gov/home.action>.

"For years, EPA used complex models to assure us that pesticide exposures were safe," said Environmental Working Group senior scientist Sonya Lunder. "These studies strongly suggest that kids remain at risk. The next time EPA and the pesticide industry tell you all is well with the food system, don't rush to believe them."

"Organophosphates have been associated with learning delays and ADHD in children," Lunder added. "But the fact that three separate studies arrived at such similar conclusions is overwhelming evidence that this family of pesticides presents profound and very serious health risks to children before they're even born."

The Environmental Working Group has released the seventh edition of its Shopper's Guide to Pesticides in Produce with updated information on 53 fruits and vegetables and their total pesticide loads.

Analysts at EWG synthesized data collected from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration from 2000 to 2009. Produce is ranked based on a composite score, equally weighing six factors that reflect how many pesticides was found in testing of on each type of the produce and at what levels. Most samples are washed and peeled prior to being tested, so the rankings reflect the amounts of the chemicals likely present on the food when it is eaten.

The "Dirty Dozen"

1. Apples
2. Celery
3. Strawberries
4. Peaches
5. Spinach
6. Nectarines (imported)
7. Grapes (imported)
8. Sweet bell peppers
9. Potatoes
10. Blueberries (domestic)
11. Lettuce
12. Kale/Collard greens

**Buy
these
Organic!**

The "Clean 15"

1. Onions
2. Sweet corn
3. Pineapples
4. Avocados
5. Asparagus
6. Sweet Peas
7. Mangos
8. Eggplant
9. Cantaloupe (domestic)
10. Kiwi
11. Cabbage
12. Watermelon
13. Sweet potatoes
14. Grapefruit
15. Mushrooms

**Lowest in
pesticides**

Notable changes in the new guide included apples' rank as the most contaminated produce, jumping three spots from last year to replace celery at the top of the "Dirty Dozen" list. According to USDA, pesticides showed up on 98 percent of the more than 700 apple samples tested.

Making an appearance in the guide for the first time is the herb cilantro, which had never been tested by the USDA until now. The data showed 33 unapproved pesticides on 44 percent of the cilantro samples tested, which is the highest percentage of unapproved pesticides recorded on any item included in the guide since EWG started tracking the data in 1995.

Also appearing in the guide for the first time are green onions, cranberries and mushrooms. Mushrooms made the "Clean 15" list, while honeydew was the only item to drop off that list this year. Cherries dropped off the "Dirty Dozen" list, but lettuce, which has made the list in previous years, was back on it.

Consumers who choose five servings of fruits and vegetables a day from EWG's Clean 15 list rather than from the Dirty Dozen can lower the volume of pesticides they consume by 92 percent, according to EWG's calculations. They will also eat fewer types of pesticides. Picking five servings of fruits and vegetables from the 12 most-contaminated products would result in consuming an average of 14 different pesticides a day. Choosing five servings from the 15 least contaminated fruits and vegetables would result in consuming fewer than two pesticides per day.

EWG's Shoppers Guide is available as a free PDF download at www.ewg.org/foodnews/.

New Report: Masai Mara Wildlife in Jeopardy

Some devastating news has been published in a leading scientific journal by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) about wildlife declines in Kenya, particularly in the Masai Mara.

Scientists have found that wildlife populations in Kenya's famous Mara region declined progressively after 1977, with few exceptions. Populations of almost all wildlife species have declined to a third or less of their former abundance both in the protected Masai Mara National Reserve and in the adjoining pastoral ranches.

Human-wildlife conflicts and land use changes appear to be the fundamental cause of the significant decline of wild ungulate (hooved mammal) population. Besides reinforced anti-poaching patrols, the report recommends that the expansion of cultivation, human settlements, fences and livestock levels on the pastoral ranches need to be regulated to avoid further declines in the wildlife resource. Increased agricultural activity and fencing for cattle has, in many cases, cut off migratory routes for wildlife. The

sheer numbers of domestic livestock grazing illegally on the Mara preserve have risen over 1100% in recent years, reducing the available forage for the wild ones, even without the added pressure of the drought conditions that plague the continent.

Dr. Joseph Ogutu, a senior statistician in the Bioinformatics unit of the University of Hohenheim, Germany conducted the study with colleagues there and at the ILRI in Nairobi, Kenya. The report covered 12 species of large mammal, ostriches and domestic livestock across the region.

Dr. Ogutu told the BBC: "We were shocked by what we found. The Mara has lost more than two-thirds of its wildlife."

The numbers are particularly surprising to scientists because they had expected populations to rebound after conservation efforts and government anti-poaching efforts began in earnest in 2001.

"The status of Masai Mara as a prime conservation area and premier tourist draw in Kenya may soon be in jeopardy," Dr. Ogutu told the BBC.

Multiple Ocean Stresses Threaten Significant Marine Extinction

Panel of experts warns marine species entering phase of extinction unprecedented in human history

An international panel of experts warns in a report released June 20, 2011 that marine species are at risk of entering a phase of extinction unprecedented in human history.

The preliminary report arises from a 'State of the Oceans' workshop co-hosted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in April, the first ever to consider the cumulative impact of all pressures on the oceans. Considering the latest research across all areas of marine science, the workshop examined the combined effects of pollution, acidification, ocean warming, over-fishing and hypoxia (deoxygenation).

The scientific panel concluded that the combination of stresses on the ocean is creating the conditions associated with every previous major extinction of species in Earth's history. And the speed and rate of degeneration in the ocean is far greater than anyone has predicted.

The panel concluded that many of the negative impacts previously identified are greater than the worst predictions. As a result, although difficult to assess, the first steps to globally significant extinction may have begun with a rise in the extinction threat to marine species such as reef-forming corals.

"The world's leading experts on oceans are surprised by the rate and magnitude of changes we are seeing," says Dan Laffoley, Marine Chair of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas, Senior Advisor on Marine Science and Conservation for IUCN and co-author of the report.

"The challenges for the future of the ocean are vast, but unlike previous generations, we know what now needs to happen. The time to protect the blue heart of our planet is now, today and urgent."

"The findings are shocking," says Dr. Alex Rogers, Scientific Director of the International Programme on the State of the Ocean (IPSO) which convened the workshop. "As we considered the cumulative effect of what humankind does to the ocean, the implications became far worse than we had individually realized. This is a very serious situation demanding unequivocal action at every level. We are looking at consequences for humankind that will impact in our lifetime, and worse, our children's and generations beyond that."

Marine scientists from institutions around the world gathered at

Oxford University under the auspices of IPSO and the IUCN. The group reviewed over 50 of the most recent research papers by world ocean experts and found firm evidence that the effects of climate change, coupled with other human-induced impacts such as over-fishing and nutrient run-off from farming, have already caused a dramatic decline in ocean health.

Increasing hypoxia and anoxia (absence of oxygen, known as ocean dead zones) combined with warming of the ocean and acidification are the three factors which have been present in every mass extinction event in Earth's history.

There is strong scientific evidence that these three factors are combining in the ocean again, exacerbated by multiple severe stresses. The panel concluded that a new extinction event was inevitable if the current trajectory of damage continues, and could be said to have already begun.

Facts highlighted by the panel include:

The levels of carbon being absorbed by the ocean are already far greater now than at the time of the last mass extinction of marine species, some 55 million years ago, when up to 50% of some groups of deep sea animals were wiped out.

A single mass coral bleaching event in 1998 killed 16% of all the world's tropical coral reefs.

Over-fishing has reduced some commercial fish stocks by more than 90%.

New science also suggests that pollutants including flame retardant chemicals and synthetic musks found in detergents are being traced in the Polar Seas, and that these chemicals can be absorbed by tiny plastic particles in the ocean which are in turn eaten by marine creatures.

The experts agreed that adding these and other threats together means that the ocean and the ecosystems within it are unable to recover, being constantly bombarded with multiple attacks.

The report sets out a series of recommendations and calls on states, regional bodies and the United Nations to implement measures to better conserve ocean ecosystems, and in particular demands the urgent adoption of better governance of the largely unprotected high seas which make up the majority of the ocean.

SUPPORT WHWF WITH A DONATION

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

Enclosed is my contribution of: ☐ \$250 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ Other \$ _____

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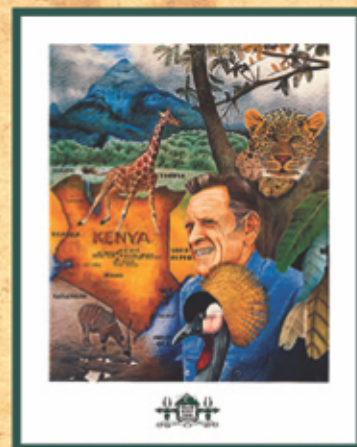
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WHWF Poster	\$15		\$3	
NEW! WHWF Tote Bag	SHIPPING: \$3 US \$5 CAN / \$7 INTL \$10		\$3	
WHWF Logo T-Shirts (please indicate size/color selection) Recycled Bottle Cap T-shirt (off-white only)	SHIPPING: \$2 US \$4 CAN / \$6 INTL \$20		\$2	
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