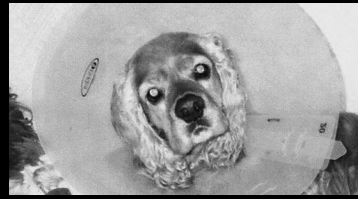


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**3** | NFL Quarterback Michael Vick Indicted for Dog Fighting

**5** | New Laws Protect Women and Animals from Violence at Home

**7** | Animal Legal Defense Fund's 2006 Annual Review & Report

THE ANIMALS'

A NEWSLETTER FOR SUPPORTERS OF THE ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND



Happy trails: Luanne Baker and Sunshine (with buddy Chestnut), on the road to recovery

# Crusade for Sunshine

*ALDF and resolute guardian help convict dog beater*

**IT IS EVERY ANIMAL GUARDIAN'S** worst nightmare: you return home to find that someone, perhaps even someone you trust, has critically injured your beloved pet. When Luanne Baker discovered that her boyfriend had beaten her cocker spaniel Sunshine nearly to death in the Ohio home they shared, she began a crusade not only on behalf of Sunshine, but for victimized animals everywhere.

Robert Lausin, Jr., now Luanne's ex-boyfriend, had repeatedly kicked Sunshine with his boots, sending her across the room with such force that her little body left an imprint in the wall. The December 2003 beating gave Sunshine three broken bones in one leg, one broken rib, a punctured lung that later collapsed, and head trauma. Her heart was even separated from her ster-

num. Lausin told Luanne he attacked her dog because he was jealous of the attention she gave Sunshine.

Though she was convinced that such cruelty warranted prosecution and a just legal outcome, Luanne soon learned she would have to fight for justice. Frustrated by a court system that favored probation for Lausin, she contacted the Animal Legal Defense Fund in March 2005. Eileen Stark of ALDF's Criminal Justice Program did more than just advise Luanne on how the court system worked, though: she posted Sunshine's story on the ALDF website, [www.aldf.org](http://www.aldf.org), asking that supporters contact the judge in this case and express their desire for full prosecution. "Before long," says Luanne, "there was discussion in the courtroom about all the let-

*continued on page 4*

ADVOCATE



# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## Modern Science, Archaic Courts?



### FOR THE RECORD

**“I am confident that the hottest places in hell are reserved for the souls of sick and brutal people who hold God’s creatures in such brutal and cruel contempt.”**

—Sen. Robert Byrd, D-WV, on the dog fighting activities described in the indictment of NFL player Michael Vick

By now you’ve already noticed that *The Animals’ Advocate* has gotten a makeover! We’re still packed full of updates on precedent-setting lawsuits, victories against animal abusers, and important alerts for armchair activists. We hope you like our new look. Thanks again. —SW

**SOME OF THE MOST CHALLENGING QUESTIONS** about our human relationship with other animals have been thrust upon us by science. Darwin, obviously, comes to mind as one of the most controversial as he challenged our certainty that we are fundamentally different from all other animals. But, more recently, many of the defining characteristics that we, as humans, have claimed separate us from other animals have been scientifically disproved. One by one, the bricks in the wall between “us” and “them” have been torn loose by scientific discovery. That’s great, of course, but it also raises many troubling questions about the foundation of our relationship to animals and the basis for the laws we have created to protect them from harm.

Going back to the early 1960’s, Jane Goodall showed us that we are not the only animals to use tools—a fundamental “difference” we once believed—when she observed chimpanzees using tools to extract termites from their nests to eat. “Pish posh,” said establishment thinkers, “but we are the only ones who *make* tools.” Wrong again. Chimpanzees, orangutans, crows, ravens, magpies and the list continues to grow are now amongst our family of tool makers and users. Language has been considered another clear barrier between “us” and “them.” But while it is difficult, if not impossible, to compare language skills over a divide as wide as species, we have learned an enormous amount in the past 40 years or so about the many varied and complex ways animals communicate with each other and with us. As for compassion, we have learned through science that humans are more likely to inflict visible suffering on other humans than rhesus monkeys are on other rhesus monkeys—even when the consequence of not harming others meant near starvation for the monkeys.

Aside from these startling but very specific findings, perhaps the most important lesson here is that we don’t know a lot more than we know about other animals. What does this say about how we relate to them? One thing that’s clear is that centuries of legal precedents that are still relied upon by modern courts have been founded on many now-disproved assumptions about how animals think, feel and communicate. There is now a large gap between our understanding of animals, based on research and observation, and how our laws interact with and protect them.

This gap between our understanding of animals and our growing sense as a society that we must revise our relationship with them and treat them more like the complex, sentient creatures we now know them to be, and the archaic view within the law that animals are “things” not much different than the chair I’m sitting on, forms the basis for many of the legal challenges ALDF brings and supports. It is a gap that sustains unnecessary cruelty and suffering, but one that also provides us with incredible opportunities to bridge and, hopefully, close. This is the “gray area” that ALDF mines every day for opportunities to change the laws and provide better recognition and protection for animals.

For the animals,



**Stephen Wells**  
*Executive Director*

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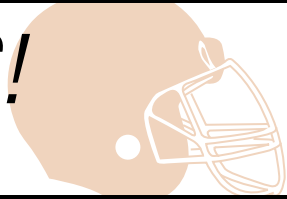
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The Animal Legal Defense Fund is a nonprofit organization funded almost entirely by individual, tax-deductible contributions. If you would like more information about our work, are interested in joining, or wish to notify us of a change of address, write to the address on back, email us at [info@aldf.org](mailto:info@aldf.org), or call (707) 795-2533.



## Cruelty at the Plate


**A CONCESSION STAPLE AT LOS ANGELES'** Dodger Stadium since 1962, the Dodger Dog has a long tradition with baseball fans. But this particular hot dog's link comes with a cruel twist: it is made by Farmer John®, which has been named in a lawsuit filed by the Animal Legal Defense Fund along with several California residents. The suit calls out Farmer John's supplier, Corcpork, Inc.—California's largest industrial pig-farming operation—for confining thousands of female pigs in gestation crates so small that the sows cannot turn around or even scratch. This is in direct violation of the California State Penal Code, which specifies that animals kept in confinement must be provided with an adequate exercise area.

The lawsuit names Farmer John® for misleading the public about the treatment of their pigs. While the maker of Dodger Dogs and other meat products professes to care about animal welfare, the harsh reality is that thousands of pregnant and nursing pigs at Corcpork's California facility are crammed into stalls so small that the sows' bodies are permanently forced into the bars at either end. Denied every natural instinct, these highly intelligent and sensitive animals spend virtually their entire lives shoved nose to tail against metal, with concrete floors beneath them. They are forced to endure a constant cycle of pregnancy followed almost immediately after giving birth by impregnation, until their tired bodies finally give out and they are slaughtered.

Other pork producers have taken important steps to eliminate much of this inhumane treat-

ment: North America's top pork producers Smithfield Foods and Maple Leaf Foods, for example, both recently announced plans to phase out the use of gestation crates; meanwhile, McDonald's and Burger King are increasing their purchases from providers who do not keep their animals in intensive confinement.

ALDF's lawsuit seeks a court order allowing the pigs to be able to exercise and walk around at will. A sow should be given room to turn without difficulty, to relax and move her legs, to walk and run to the extent she desires, to groom, and to comfortably get up and down. Moreover, sows should be able to walk and run on surfaces such as grass or dirt, rather than the cold concrete that is currently their only bed at Corcpork.

In a letter to LA Dodgers Chairman Frank McCourt, ALDF Executive Director Stephen Wells informed him of the animal abuse that goes into every bite of the iconic Dodgers fan-food and asked him to stop selling concessions supplied by Farmer John®. "As more and more consumers demand higher welfare standards for the animals raised for their food," he wrote, "please ensure that the Los Angeles Dodgers avoid the stigma of being associated with Farmer John® and its cruelly-produced pork products." 

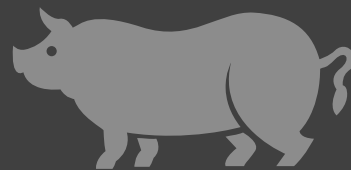
## Unsportsmanlike Conduct

**MOST PEOPLE ABHOR THE VERY THOUGHT** of dog fighting. Yet, even in the 21st century, this sadistic form of "entertainment" is still practiced—although in secret, since it is illegal throughout the United States. Georgia and Virginia are among the 48 states that classify dog fighting as a felony, so when animal control officers in Surry County, Virginia, discovered more than 50 dogs at a 15-acre property owned by Atlanta Falcons quarterback Michael Vick last April and said they found evidence that dog fights had taken place there, the news shocked NFL fans and animal lovers alike. Vick, a registered dog breeder, was indicted on federal dog fighting conspiracy charges on July 17th.

Coming to Vick's defense prior to his indictment, Washington Redskins running back Clinton Portis said in a televised interview: "I don't know if he was fighting dogs or

*continued on page 6*

PAGE 3



### TAKE ACTION FOR PIGS:

Please contact the Los Angeles Dodgers baseball franchise and express your concern.

Frank McCourt, Chairman  
Los Angeles Dodgers  
1000 Elysian Park Ave  
Los Angeles, CA 90012-1199

Also, please choose alternatives to pork products whenever possible (including veggie dogs when you're at Dodger Stadium!) if you want to be sure that you are not inadvertently supporting the kind of unlawful cruelty found at Corcpork, Inc.



Illegal throughout the U.S., dog fighting is a felony in 48 states



# Sunshine

*continued from front page*

ters being sent to the court.”

In May 2005, Sunshine’s abuser pleaded no contest to one misdemeanor count of injuring animals and then filed two motions to withdraw that plea. But the court denied the motions and sentenced Lausin to 60 days in jail, one year of probation, psychiatric evaluation followed by treatment, and fines. He appealed these rulings and won the right to have his plea and sentence thrown out and the right to a jury trial. Lausin’s defense counsel felt they had a good chance of getting the case dismissed once the attention—and letters—had subsided. Undeterred, Luanne again contacted ALDF in January 2007.

“The Animal Legal Defense Fund put the case right back on the website,” says Luanne, “and letters started pouring in again. ALDF responded quickly and gave me a great deal of emotional support. When I went to court for one of the status hearings, I asked the new prosecutor, Amanda Condon, if it could still get dismissed. She said it was very unlikely because the case has become high profile. She showed me a stack of letters that people sent her. She kept saying, ‘Look at all these letters. People do care. We’re going forward.’ I think the letters supporting prosecution and the general public response saved this case from being dismissed. I feel a great deal of gratitude toward ALDF in helping to get those letters to the prosecutor.”

Meanwhile, ALDF senior attorney Dana Campbell was in touch with the prosecutor, assisting her with the case. Dana also arranged for the veterinarian who treated Sunshine after the attack, Natalie Griffin, DVM, to testify as an expert witness. “The emergency veterinarian was a very important witness,” explains Luanne. “She was the first one I reported the abuse to, and she was the first veterinarian to witness Sunshine’s injuries.” Unfortunately, Dr. Griffin had since moved out of Ohio. She told Luanne she wanted to be there for the trial, but she was only working part time and was pregnant, so affording the trip would be a challenge. “ALDF stepped up to the plate again,” says Luanne, “working to make arrangements for Dr. Griffin to come to the trial with a travel grant they provided.”

On Friday, May 18, 2007, a three-day jury trial ended with a guilty verdict for Robert Lausin, who was convicted of “injuring animals” for beating Sunshine. Judge Richard Stevens gave Lausin two months of jail time and one year probation. Furthermore, Judge Stevens ordered a psychiatric evaluation and treat-


ment based on that evaluation. Lausin must also stay away from Sunshine and Luanne and pay the court-mandated \$1000 fine directly to her. (As we went to press, Judge Stevens was investigating whether or not the “injuring animals” conviction would allow him to order full restitution, meaning Lausin would have to pay for Sunshine’s \$3,000 in medical treatment.)

“Afterward, the prosecutor told me that the vet’s testimony was excellent in support of the case,” says Luanne. “I can’t thank ALDF enough for getting one of the key witnesses to the courthouse.”

The happy ending of this story gets even better. Not only is Sunshine recovering well, but Luanne is committed to seeing legal changes on behalf of animals by working to strengthen Ohio’s animal cruelty laws. “I would really like to see animal abuse taken more seriously,” she says. To that end, she has written to 31 senators and will soon meet with a state representative. “I am making folders of information to send them, including ALDF’s information on the comparison of state laws and information from ALDF on the best state laws. I know researchers have found a strong correlation between animal abuse and human abuse, but I would like to provide the senators with the actual studies.”

Moreover, Luanne is compiling examples of cases that have gone to court and resulted in surprisingly lenient consequences. She will then compare those cases to cases in the states that have better laws. “I’m also looking into which groups gave the most resistance to improving the laws the last time they were changed. Then I can find out why they were resistant and what can be done to lessen that resistance the next time. If communication can be kept open between the lawmakers and those opposing the law, then perhaps more progress can be made. I strongly believe that if more people continue to show the courts and Congress they truly care about the issue, then we’ll start to see more changes.”

Because of Sunshine’s case, Luanne has stopped eating meat, acknowledging that the suffering of her beloved companion is not unlike the cruelty endured by animals raised for food. “I can have a balanced diet without causing harm to any animals,” she says. “I also figure there’s a great deal we can’t control, but there’s so much more that we can. Choosing not to contribute to the abuse that occurs on factory farms is one thing that every one of us has the power to control. And by choosing not to contribute to that abuse, we are standing up for the rights and dignity of all the world’s animals.”

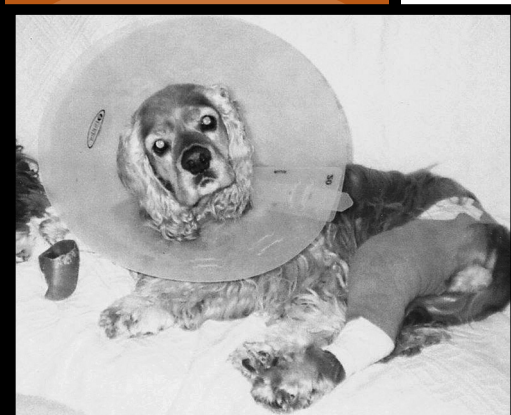
Although Luanne was surprised by how difficult it can be to get justice for animals, even those we open our homes and hearts to, she is now a determined advocate. “Sunshine has showed me a whole new world – a world that needs a little help from us.” 

## THE ANIMALS'

**“I strongly believe that if more people continue to show the courts and Congress they truly care about the issue, then we’ll start to see more changes.”**

—Luanne Baker

Sunshine, after surgery needed to repair her badly abused body



# Animal Rights = Human Rights

States expanding protective orders to include animals

THE ANIMALS'  
ADVOCATE

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5




**IT WAS NOT DEXTER WHO IGNITED** Travis Wilson's rage, but abusing the 35-pound Basset Hound was one way to send a message to Wilson's girlfriend, who was Dexter's guardian. After kidnapping and beating Dexter until he was left paralyzed, Wilson returned two weeks later to cut off all of the convalescing dog's limbs, burn his body and leave his remains in his girlfriend's driveway. Sentenced to a minimum of four years in jail, Wilson was set free after serving just 193 days.\*

Few people realize how often animals like Dexter are victims of abusive husbands and boyfriends who see their partner's dog, cat or other companion as a target for their anger. A 1997 survey of 50 of the largest shelters for battered women in the U.S. found that 85 percent of women seeking shelter came from homes in which companion animals were also abused. Almost half of women delay leaving a dangerous domestic situation because they fear that their partners will harm or kill the family pet—and their abusive partners often do just that.

To help combat this fear, seven states—Colorado, Illinois, Maine, New York, Nevada, Tennessee, and Vermont—have enacted laws that specifically allow judges to issue orders of protection for animals in domestic violence situations. These restraining orders forbid the perpetrators of abuse or threats from further actions against, or contact with, their victims or intended victims—whether human or animal.

Additional states, including California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin, have considered, or are considering, similar legislation to protect animals, and a just-passed law in Connecticut will go into effect on October 1.

In fact, Kerry Patton, president of Quinnipiac University Law School's student ALDF chapter (SALDF), was one of the Connecticut bill's most vocal campaigners. In March, Kerry was among those testifying on behalf of the bill in a hearing before the legislature's Judiciary Committee. Kerry tried to counter the reluctance of some who feared that by focusing on animals, the bill would detract from efforts to aid the human victims of domestic violence. "This is a human rights bill," said Kerry at the hearing. "Domestic violence is primarily about control of the victim, and anger when that control starts to slip away." Following the hearing, Kerry discussed the issue on three state radio programs, where he informed listeners that while animals are cruelly used as pawns in domestic violence cases, the

new bill (which eventually passed by a landslide vote) would also aid people who are faced with these potentially violent circumstances. "Violence is the tool; intimidation is the intent; control is the goal," said Kerry. 

\* Following the Dexter tragedy, ALDF worked with legislators in Wyoming to strengthen their animal cruelty laws. This effort culminated with Wyoming's passage of a felony cruelty law—"Dexter's Law"—in 2003.



## ASK JOYCE

### Dear Joyce:

*My city has decided to trap and kill about 30 (mostly feral) cats who have lived at a local park for years. What can I do to save these cats?*

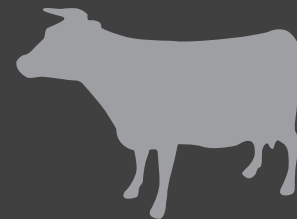
Gina W., Florida

### Dear Gina:

Feral cats are unsocialized—that is, they have had little or no human contact. They band together in parks, deserted buildings, alleys, wherever they can find a food source, and if unsterilized, their numbers increase. Generally speaking, they cannot be "tamed" or placed into a human home, so feral cats brought to a shelter or animal control will be euthanized. There are many myths about feral cats, including that they pose health and safety risks and decimate bird populations. In many communities, they are viewed as "pests," and the official response has been to trap and kill as many feral cats as possible. This approach creates a vacuum; other (unneutered) cats move in, breed and replace the cats removed.

The most effective way to reduce the numbers of stray and feral cats, as well as the most humane solution for the cats, is to institute a "Trap, Neuter, Return" (TNR) program in which the cats are humanely trapped, vaccinated and sterilized and those too wild to be adopted are returned to their colony, where they are cared for by private individuals. Stud-

*continued on page 6*



## PUSH FOR PROTECTIVE ORDERS:

Stephan Otto, ALDF's director of legislative affairs, recommends taking the following steps if your state is among those that does not specifically extend protective orders to companion animals:

1. Contact your state legislators and ask them to introduce and/or support this legislation.
2. Contact domestic violence groups in your area and work to build a coalition to support these important changes in the law.
3. Write letters to the editors of your local papers and speak to members of your social clubs, local organizations, churches, schools, etc., about animals and the need for protective orders.
4. Support this important work by making a special donation to ALDF.



## STRIKE BACK AT DOG FIGHTING:

► Contact your local law enforcement agency if you see pit bulls on logging chains in someone's yard or you suspect that dog fights are being held in your community.

► Dog fighting is still only a misdemeanor in Idaho and Wyoming, while in Georgia, Idaho and Nevada it is legal to own a dog for fighting. If you live in these states, please urge your representative to strengthen state laws.

► Contact the NFL, and other sports leagues, urging them to condemn dog fighting and to take harsh action against athletes linked to this vicious "sport."

National Football League, Inc.  
Commissioner: Roger Goodell  
280 Park Ave.  
New York, NY 10017  
Phone: 212-450-2000  
Fax: 212-681-7599

UC Berkeley's SALDF chapter, here at a bake sale fundraiser, hosts an Animal Awareness Week on campus each spring

## Ask Joyce

*continued from page 5*

ies have proven that the TNR and managed colony approach reduces the number of cats, gains the support of neighbors and the local government and reduces costs to taxpayers.

To help these cats, teach yourself about the feral cat issue in general and research the specifics of the feral cat situation in your city. Find out who is feeding and caring for those cats and offer to work with them. Figure out who wants them gone and why. Check [www.alleycat.org](http://www.alleycat.org), the web site of Alley Cat Allies, a national feral cat advocacy group, for more information.

Arrange to meet with the officials who want to trap and kill the cats. Educate them about the

advantages of TNR and how other cities have actually reduced animal control costs by instituting TNR. Be calm and respectful with the officials and don't give up.

Protecting feral cats is challenging and time consuming, but it might be the best and most rewarding thing you will ever do! —Joyce 🐾

*If you have a question you would like to see answered in The Animals' Advocate newsletter, email Joyce Tischler, ALDF's founding director, at: [askjoyce@aldf.org](mailto:askjoyce@aldf.org), or write to "Ask Joyce," Animal Legal Defense Fund, 170 East Cotati Avenue, Cotati, CA 94931. We regret that we are unable to publish answers to all questions. This column provides general information only. Each state and, in some cases, each county has its own rules and procedures, so please consult a local attorney to assure that you receive advice specific to your jurisdiction.*

## Unsportsmanlike

*continued from page 3*

not. But it's his property; it's his dogs. If that's what he wants to do, do it." The Animal Legal Defense Fund fired back with a letter to Portis, urging him to cooperate with local officials investigating crimes involving dog fighting. Scott Heiser, director of ALDF's Criminal Justice Program, wrote: "As you stated, Mr. Portis, dogs are, according to the law, our 'property.' This does not, however, give us the legal right to abuse them for cheap thrills – our law is crystal clear about that fact."

Vick's indictment brought to light the fact

that not only were the pit bulls at the "Bad Newz Kennels" on his Virginia property trained and tested to be bloodthirsty at fight-time; those who were deemed not to be vicious enough fighters were executed by gunshot or electrocution. ALDF quickly published action alerts targeting the NFL, the Atlanta Falcons, and Nike (which suspended its endorsement contract with Vick the following week), urging them to take strong, swift action against Vick. Meanwhile, public outcry against the star quarterback, from football fans to the floor of the U.S. Senate, has been huge. Hopefully, this high-profile tragedy for hundreds of dogs will bring the barbaric subculture of dog fighting out into the open, once and for all. 🐾

## SALDF Milestone

*continued from back page*

options in the dining hall.

SALDF chapters also frequently run awareness events on campus to bring wider attention to issues affecting animals. Students from the SALDF chapter at UC Berkeley's Boalt Hall host an Animal Awareness Week on campus each spring. This March, theme days included Wildlife Day, Factory Farm Day, and Research/Companion Animal Day. Each day, members set up a table and a TV in the student lobby, showed films and

passed out brochures about that day's issues, and had a petition or action alert available specific to that type of animal/abuse. According to chapter President Misti Schmidt "student response is typically very supportive. Many people are drawn over by the baked goods and by the films we show, including *Peaceable Kingdom*, *Mad Cowboy*, and *Off the Chain*."

While there is still more work to be done on behalf of animals, reaching the 100th SALDF chapter is a significant accomplishment for ALDF and SALDF members across the country. "ALDF has always envisioned a time when lawyers, legislators, and judges are able to achieve stronger protections for animals by working through the legal system," says ALDF Student Liaison Nicole Pallotta. "With ALDF reaching the milestone of 100 SALDF chapters, we believe we are one step closer to achieving that goal." 🐾



# 2006 Highlights



➤ ALDF released a first-of-its-kind report ranking the animal protection laws of the 50 states, finding California, Illinois, Maine, Michigan and Oregon to have the strongest anti-cruelty laws; Idaho, Kentucky, North Dakota, Utah, and Hawaii had the worst laws protecting animals.



➤ ALDF filed a complaint against California's Mendes Calf Ranch for isolating and confining newborn dairy calves, taken from their mothers just after birth, in crates so tiny that they can barely move or turn themselves around.



➤ The Animal Law Program of ALDF hosted "Ask the Authors," a teleconference that brought together animal law instructors from around the country to talk with the co-authors of the recently published third edition of *Animal Law: Cases and Materials*.



➤ In the case of *Cat Champion v. Primrose*, handled by ALDF, the Oregon Court of Appeals became the first court in the U.S. ever to state that a fiduciary can be appointed on behalf of an animal owner to determine what is in the best interest of her and her pets and to grant a limited protective order allowing an animal protection org. to be the fiduciary making that determination.



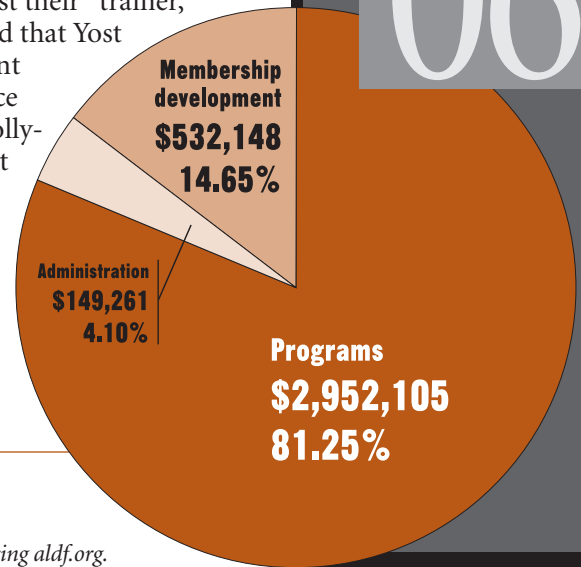
➤ Taking on the largest industrial pig farming operation in California, ALDF sued Corcpork, Inc., for violating the state penal code by keeping pregnant and nursing mother sows in is steel-barred crates barely larger than their own bodies, restricting their movement and causing severe psychological and physical distress.



➤ Chimpanzees Sable, Cody, and Angel headed for retirement at sanctuaries as a result of a settlement in ALDF's year-long lawsuit against their "trainer," Sid Yost. The suit alleged that Yost subjected them to violent beatings in order to force them to perform for Hollywood appearances (Yost denies the allegations).



## ANNUAL '06 report



## FINANCIAL REPORT – 2006

A copy of ALDF's full audited financial statement may be obtained by writing to ALDF or visiting [aldf.org](http://aldf.org).

### CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$421,976
Investments	2,935,047
Accounts and grants receivable	208,780
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	66,325
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>\$3,632,128</b>

### NONCURRENT ASSETS

Property and Equipment, net	\$1,011,692
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>\$1,011,692</b>
	<b>\$4,643,820</b>

### LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

#### Current liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$123,134
Accrued payroll liabilities	73,769
Mortgage payable—current portion	8,231
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>\$205,134</b>

#### Long-Term Liabilities:

Mortgage payable—noncurrent portion	653,668
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$858,802</b>

#### Net assets:

Unrestricted	3,734,008
Temporarily restricted	51,010
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>\$3,785,018</b>
	<b>\$4,643,820</b>

### SUPPORT AND REVENUE

Donations	\$2,621,945
Foundations and estates	774,948
List rental	102,880
Interest and dividends	45,529
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	(2,125)
Realized gains (losses) on investments	63,030
Net assets released from restriction	75,005
Other	19,018
<b>Total Support and Revenue</b>	<b>\$3,700,230</b>

### EXPENSES

Programs:	
Legal	\$1,974,547
Public Education	977,558
Administration	149,261
Membership development	532,148
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$3,633,514</b>
Increase in unrestricted net assets	66,716
Increase (decrease) in temporarily restricted net assets	(3,455)
<b>Increase in net assets</b>	<b>63,261</b>
Net assets at beginning of year	3,721,757
<b>Net assets at end of year</b>	<b>\$3,785,018</b>



Animal Legal  
Defense Fund

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Cruelly-Produced  
Hot Dogs

## SALDF Reaches a Milestone

*ALDF celebrates 100th student chapter*

**IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE THERE WAS EVER** a time when such a concept as animal law was unheard of in our education system. But times have changed dramatically in the last few decades, and, at press time, there were currently 88 colleges in the U.S. and Canada that offered at least one course in this growing field, with more to come.

The Animal Legal Defense Fund has been at the forefront of this revolution, and our Student Animal Legal Defense Fund (SALDF) chapter program further supports the cause by providing support, education and work opportunities for law students who are interested in animal protection law. Established in 1992, the SALDF program has grown rapidly, especially in the last few years: in 2000 there were just 12 SALDF chapters, and today we celebrate the creation of the 100th student chapter at the Thomas M. Cooley Law School in Lansing, Michigan.

Cooley's SALDF chapter was founded by Kate Brindle, who has been involved with animal protection groups since she was an under-

grad. "Since Cooley did not have a SALDF chapter on campus, I wanted to start one," she says. Among her chapter's first orders of business is adding an animal law course to their curriculum. "We recently had a meeting with our dean about offering an animal law elective," explains Kate. "He is very excited about the possibility and is going to work with us to offer the class. Our ultimate goal is for Cooley to offer an animal law clinic, where students would actually get to practice in the field."

With support from ALDF, students at Cooley's new chapter will now have the opportunity to participate in projects such as writing law review articles for journals dedicated to animal law; hosting speakers, debates, panels, and conferences; volunteering to do legal research and writing for local law firms; and advocating on behalf of vegetarian and vegan students on campus, such as including more veg-friendly

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