By Steve Martindale

One of the joys of my job is working with our Augustus Club members, explaining how they can leave a legacy of compassion for animals. What a wonderful club—I’m a member myself! There is a saying in Africa that describes us: Re mmogo, which means, “We are together.” We share a core belief that animals deserve to live free. And we stand together in our commitment to provide a voice for animals beyond our lifetimes. We want our money to represent our values and support PETA’s work to save animals for generations to come. But what are the best ways to go about doing that?

There is no “one size fits all” answer to that question; it depends on your situation, your needs, and your wishes. It often helps to consider what kinds of assets you have and how taxes might affect different gifts. For example, many people have retirement accounts of one sort or another. Most money in qualified accounts will be taxed as ordinary income when you withdraw it. If you leave retirement funds to other people as beneficiaries, they will pay the taxes. Spouses can roll the proceeds tax-free into their IRAs, but sooner or later, the piper must be paid. If a large IRA is paid out to a beneficiary, there is no tax liability. Whatever is left in the account when you die goes straight to PETA, bypassing probate. The paperwork is simple, and it can be changed any time that the need arises. Just contact the financial institution holding your retirement account and update your beneficiary form with the following information:

PETA’s Full Legal Name: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Inc.
U.S. Federal Tax ID: 52-1218336
Permanent Address: P. O. Box 42516
Washington, DC 20015
Relationship: Charity

You can split the proceeds among different charities and/or people, if you like. A general strategy to consider is this: Leave retirement-account money to charity and other assets to people. Investment or bank accounts and real estate, for example, can be passed on to individuals without incurring any income tax in the U.S.

Some fine print: Residents of Canada may need to make some adjustments to avoid taxes on Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSP) and Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIF), so please contact us for more information. A few other details: 401(k) accounts require a spousal waiver as part of the beneficiary form, and Roth IRAs aren’t taxed on withdrawal, so the tax considerations are moot for them, but the paperwork can be handled as mentioned above.

Getting back to my favorite job—working with our Augustus Club members—I sometimes find that people can’t remember who they’ve designated as the beneficiary of their retirement accounts, which may have been opened many years ago. Somebody is specified on the account paperwork—and that somebody will receive the money, regardless of what your will or trust might say. So it’s a good idea to review your paperwork periodically, especially after major life events such as marriage, divorce, retirement, and the like. Please feel free to contact the PETA Foundation’s Gift Planning Department if you have any questions. In this, re mmogo!

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Over the years, several wonderful couples have worked or volunteered for PETA. We once even had a retired couple travel to Norfolk to intern for us one summer. (If you’d like to do the same, please apply for our intern program at PETA.org. We’d love to have you!) We have been fortunate to have the help of celebrity “spokescouples”—such as singer Pink and her husband, motocross racer Carey Hart, NFL tight end Tony Gonzalez and his wife, October; and of course Sir Paul McCartney and his late wife, Linda—speaking out loudly in support of PETA’s campaigns.

But one of our favorite “PETA couples” is Hannah and Philip Schein, whose fantastic undercover work is the subject of our feature article on page 2. I’m sure that you’ll enjoy reading about how support from Augustus Club members like you has enabled these two wonderful souls to take on treacherous missions to expose absolutely horrific animal abuse everywhere, from Japan to Kentucky to the streets of New York City.

Now that spring is here, we hope that you’ll be inspired to try a few new things in the kitchen. We’ve included some great recipes for you. And if you’ve ever considered including a retirement account in your gift plans, you might be interested in the helpful information on page 8.

As part of PETA’s Augustus Club, you play a vital role in all our campaigns, investigations, and victories for animals. Three cheers for you all!
PETA's Covert Couple:
Getting the Goods on Animal Abusers

Whether it's Nick and Nora Charles in the 1934 movie The Thin Man and its sequels or John Steed and Emma Peel in the 1960s television series The Avengers, everyone loves an adventurous couple bent on righting wrongs and bringing lawbreakers to justice.

At PETA, we have our very own "dynamic duo" on staff! Hannah and Philip Schein have gone undercover for PETA on investigations in various parts of the world, and their efforts have made a huge impact in the lives of animals. Here's how.

To expose the cruelty of the "shackle-and-hoist" slaughter method, the Scheins conducted PETA's undercover investigation of the largest kosher slaughterhouse in the U.S., broke into the barns at Buckingham Palace. The always intrepid Philip documented "bait-and-shoot" hunters as they lured Canadian black bears to barrels of food and then shot the animals. The video footage shows a hunter shooting a mother bear, whose accompanying cub was left orphaned, with very little chance of surviving on his own. Bears who are wounded but escape invariably suffer a slow, painful death. After viewing the investigation video footage, the U.K. Ministry of Defence is now considering synthetic alternatives to bear skins.

The Scheins have also helped PETA campaign against the abuse of animals in religious ceremonies. Their exposé of kapporos ritual sacrifices in Brooklyn, N.Y.—in which approximately 50,000 chickens are abused and painstakingly slaughtered every year—led to a 50 percent reduction in the number of chickens killed at the main ritual site.

All these and many other groundbreaking investigations—including an exposé of how the American horse-racing industry is tied to the consumption of horse meat in Japan (see page 6 for details)—were carried out by Hannah and Philip during their past nine years at PETA.

As manager of undercover operations, Hannah not only wields an undercover camera herself but also trains and equips other investigators, researches potential targets, and helps plan PETA's investigations. In his role as senior researcher in PETA's Office of the President, Philip's duties range from writing complaints to federal agencies to drafting scripts for PETA videos, as well as conducting challenging and high-priority undercover investigations.

Augustus Club: What was your first undercover investigation, and how did it come about?

Hannah: It was an investigation of a Michigan chinchilla farm in 2004. We can't reveal the details, but suffice it to say that PETA seized an opportunity to go undercover inside this farm when all our investigators were already on assignment. Time was of the essence, so we stepped up to the plate.

AC: Were you nervous? How did it turn out?

Hannah: I think that we were more stressed than nervous—we put a great deal of pressure on ourselves to obtain the evidence needed to open people's eyes about the fur industry. It was certainly a shock to the system—smelling the conditions in which the chinchillas were kept and watching the owner electrocute the fully conscious chinchillas, inducing painful cardiac seizures. After we submitted our evidence, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and local Michigan law enforcement officials conducted a joint inspection of the farm. As a result, the farmer had to agree to end the use of electrocution. Of course, there's no justification for killing animals for their fur, but this was an important change that has spared countless animals excruciatingly painful deaths.

Philip: And by posting the video footage on PETA.org, we made sure that people all over the world could see the kind of cruelty that the fur industry perpetrates. The farmer sued PETA for "intrusion" and infliction of "emotional distress," among other charges, but he lost.

AC: Thanks to your investigations, PETA has become the main animal protection organization speaking out against the cruelty of the kosher meat industry. PETA's investigation of Agriprocessors, then the largest kosher slaughterhouse in the U.S., broke what has been called the biggest case of cruelty to animals in American Jewish history. You've investigated numerous other kosher slaughterhouses, including two in Uruguay, one in Nebraska, and even a deer farm in New York that produces kosher venison. What drives your interest in this aspect of the meat industry?

Philip: We're both active in the Jewish community. In fact, that's how we met. We were both program directors of Hillel centers at universities and met at a Hillel conference. Many people have lost sight of the fact that Jewish dietary laws governing slaughter were designed to reduce suffering. Kosher certification authorities are too focused on the letter of the law—about the position of the animal and the way that the knife is sharpened—at the expense of the spirit of the law, which is to minimize the suffering of the animal. Kindness and compassion are core tenets of Judaism. We want kosher slaughter to live up to its original purpose.

Benefits of kosher meat:

- Kosher meat is humane. As Hannah and Philip have shown in their investigations, kosher slaughterhouses are often poorly run. Chickens are strangled, heads are lopped off, and the animal's insides are pulled out while it's still alive—often while it's still conscious. The Scheins documented the plight of hens whose weakened bones broke after living in tiny, crowded cages at the Mepkin Abbey egg farm in South Carolina; the birds couldn't take the flak and got out of the egg business altogether.

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Spring Veggies
Are in Season!

Here are our 10 favorite spring vegetables
and a few tasty recipes. Enjoy!

1. Artichoke
2. Asparagus
3. Avocado
4. Celeriac
5. Fennel
6. Fiddlehead ferns
7. Mustard greens
8. Radishes
9. Vidalia onions
10. Watercress

Avocado ‘Cream’ Pasta

Makes 4 servings

- 2 avocados, pitted and diced
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 1/4 cup unsweetened soy milk
- Salt, to taste
- Red pepper flakes, to taste

Cooked pasta

- Combine the avocados, garlic, and lemon juice in a food processor. As the mixture is blended, add the soy milk and then the water. Add more or less water depending on the consistency you desire.
- Add the salt and red pepper, to taste.
- Toss with your favorite cooked pasta and serve.

Makes about 2 cups

Grilled Asparagus and Sweet Pepper Salad

Makes 3 to 4 servings

- 1 lb. fresh asparagus spears
- 1 medium orange bell pepper
- 1 small or medium red onion
- 1 lemon
- 1 lime
- 1 orange
- 1/4 cup vinegar
- 2 Tbsp. Dijon mustard
- Salt and pepper, to taste

Preheat the grill to 375°F.

- Prepare the vegetables for grilling by trimming off the rough ends of the asparagus, cutting the pepper in half and removing the seeds, and slicing the onion.
- Grill the vegetables.
- Remove the asparagus and sweet peppers from the grill. (It should still be crunchy."
- Continue grilling the onion and the peppers until they are aromatic but still crunchy.
- Place the vegetables in the refrigerator to cool down.
- Zack the lemon, lime, and orange, and set aside.
- Squeeze the juice from the lemon, lime, and orange, and set aside.
- Combine the vinegar, Dijon mustard, salt, pepper, and citrus juices.
- Chop the onion and pepper, then cut the asparagus into thirds.
- Combine the Dijon vinaigrette, citrus zest, and vegetables, then toss until evenly coated.

Makes 3 to 4 servings

Chilled Watercress and Orange Soup

Makes about 2 cups

- 2 large bunches or bags of watercress, rinsed and trimmed
- 1 large onion, chopped
- Olive oil for frying
- 3 Tbsp. flour
- 1/2 tsp. ground ginger
- 3 cups vegetable stock (or a stock cube)
- Juice and finely grated rind of 1 medium orange
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper, to taste

- Roughly chop the watercress.
- In a large saucepan, fry the chopped onion until soft and transparent.
- Add the watercress and cover and cook over low heat for about 5 minutes or until the watercress is soft.
- Remove the saucepan from the heat and stir in the flour and ginger.
- Add the vegetable stock, orange juice, and orange rind, and bring to a boil, stirring continuously.
- Add the salt and pepper, cover, and simmer on lower heat for about 15 minutes.
- Allow to cool and then liquidify in a blender or food processor. (For smooth soup, strain through a sieve.)
- Chill in the refrigerator until very cold and pour into individual bowls.
- Top with a swirl of soy yogurt, if desired.

Avocado ‘Cream’ Pasta

- Combine the avocados, garlic, and lemon juice in a food processor. As the mixture is blended, add the soy milk and then the water. Add more or less water depending on the consistency you desire.
- Add the salt and red pepper, to taste.
- Toss with your favorite cooked pasta and serve.

Makes about 2 cups

Hannah: It’s not only the Jewish community that should be aware of kosher slaughter practices; it’s everyone who eats meat. Approximately 70 percent of the meat from kosher slaughterhouses is sold as “conventional” meat. We want the results of our investigations to motivate everyone, regardless of faith or culture, to move toward a vegan diet—something that benefits not only animals (though that alone would be enough) but also our health and the environment.

AC: Seeing animals suffer right before your eyes must be appalling. How do you prepare psychologically to mask your emotions so that you don’t give yourselves away during an investigation?

Hannah: When we’re recording video, my mind simply won’t let the atrociousness of the situation overwhelm me because I have to focus on a thousand other things. Are we getting this in frame? Is there enough light? Are the batteries working? Is the mic picking up everything? Is there too much background noise? Are we getting the answers to the questions that we need? Do they suspect anything? There are just so many crucial components and only one chance to get it right.

Philip: And the whole time, we have to be thinking several steps ahead. What are we going to do if this or that happens? What is Plan B (and Plan C and Plan D)? Juggling all these thoughts at once is extremely stressful, but it also protects my psyche somewhat because it prevents me from directly processing the horror of what I’m witnessing.

AC: How did you both become involved in animal rights, and what brought you to PETA?

Philip: While in graduate school, seeing what a huge difference Hannah was making for animals, I also applied to PETA. I’ve devoted all my energies to PETA’s work ever since.

AC: Is there anything else that you’d like to share with PETA’s Augustus Club members?

Philip: Yes! Our wholehearted thanks!

Hannah: We’re honored to know that Augustus Club members believe so strongly in our work that they have included PETA in their estate plans. Without such generous and committed people supporting PETA, we couldn’t do what we do for animals.

Avocado ‘Cream’ Pasta

- 2 avocados, pitted and diced
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 1/4 cup unsweetened soy milk
- Salt, to taste
- Red pepper flakes, to taste

Cooked pasta

- Combine the avocados, garlic, and lemon juice in a food processor. As the mixture is blended, add the soy milk and then the water. Add more or less water depending on the consistency you desire.
- Add the salt and red pepper, to taste.
- Toss with your favorite cooked pasta and serve.

Makes about 2 cups

Chilled Watercress and Orange Soup

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- 1 large onion, chopped
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- Salt and freshly ground black pepper, to taste
- 1/2 cup soy yogurt (optional)

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- In a large saucepan, fry the chopped onion until soft and transparent.
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- Add the salt and pepper, cover, and simmer on lower heat for about 15 minutes.
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Animals Are Wonderous:

HORSES

Few species are as widely admired for their beauty and grace as horses. Highly social, horses have been known to form bonds so intense that they refuse to spend the night in different stalls. And intelligence? Let’s put it this way: from taking carriage rides.

In tourist-filled locales such as New York City, the horse-drawn carriage industry forces horses to breathe exhaust fumes, endure blistering heat and bitter cold, tolerate the constant noise and dangers of traffic, and suffer through fumes, endure blistering heat and bitter cold, tolerate the constant noise and dangers of traffic, and suffer through.

Mary Tyler Moore starred in PETA’s video exposé revealing that the estrogen-replacement drug Premarin is made from pregnant mares’ urine. Undercover photographs obtained by PETA showed horses tied in small stalls, unable to move either backward, forward, or sideways or lie down comfortably. Sacks are strapped to the mares’ groins for months on end, and the horses are kept thirsty so that their urine will be more concentrated. The foals are “byproducts,” and most are slaughtered and sold for horsemeat or turned into dog food. Thanks to PETA’s campaign, countless women and doctors have refused to take or prescribe Premarin and have switched to plant-based estrogen sources such as Cenestin.

PETA’s Emergency Response Team receives hundreds of reports each week from all across the U.S. concerning abused or neglected animals. Many of these calls involve horses who have been left to starve, forced to endure injuries and diseases without veterinary care, locked away in a stall, left with overgrown hooves that make it difficult to stand, or simply abandoned. In response to these reports, PETA regularly ensures that food and care is provided to horses who are starving, ill, injured, or rendered lame by cracked or overgrown hooves and that cruelty-to-animals charges are filed against abusive or neglectful owners.

Our work has really paid off! Following months of PETA pressure, New York state, Maryland, and Kentucky prohibited the use of steroids in treating horses. As a result of our efforts, the thoroughbred industry has proposed major reforms, including the use of air-cushioned whips (which cause less pain), a prohibition on racing horses before they reach the age of 24 months, mandatory emergency veterinary care on the track, third-party drug testing, and much more. Churchill Downs has become the first racetrack in America to implement all these reforms.

PETA has also exposed the fact that the most significant cause of racehorse deaths is not injuries. It’s the massive breeding and slaughter industry. At least 30,000 thoroughbred foals are born every year in the U.S. Only a fraction of these horses will ever race. Most are considered failures, and thousands are slaughtered each year.

From Alice Walker’s essay “Am I Blue?” to Anna Sewell’s novel Black Beauty, stories about the plight of horses strike a special chord of empathy in people’s hearts. But despite our society’s special regard for the species, hundreds of thousands of these gentle animals are abused every year on racetracks, on farms, and on city streets hauling tourists in carriages and go on to suffer a terrifying death in slaughterhouses. That’s why we are so grateful for the support of our Augustus Club members, which allows PETA’s work in behalf of horses to grow stronger every year.

In tourist-filled locales such as New York City, the horse-drawn carriage industry forces horses to breathe exhaust fumes, endure blistering heat and bitter cold, tolerate the constant noise and dangers of traffic, and suffer through.

After learning that Marshmallow had been virtually abandoned by her owner and was suffering from painful laminitis (the same disease that led to the death of Barbaro, the 2006 Kentucky Derby winner), a PETA staffer paid for her horse’s treatment, took her owner to court, and compelled the owner to relinquish custody. Marshmallow now lives on a beautiful ranch and has made a full recovery.

After Eight Belles’ death in the 2008 Kentucky Derby, PETA’s horse-racing campaign went into overdrive. Our testimony calling for massive reforms was accepted at the Congressional hearing on horseracing. We held protests at the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes, and we mobilized tens of thousands of our members and supporters to urge the racing industry to adopt a list of reforms that we had proposed. We also met with the CEO of Churchill Downs and communicated with other racing leaders. A New York Times sports columnist told a member of our staff that PETA opened the eyes of the sports-reporting world and almost single-handedly changed the media’s attitude toward horse racing—which, of course, has changed the public’s attitude toward this cruel sport as well.

In 2009, PETA’s Hannah and Philip Schein (featured on page 2) conducted an undercover investigation inside Japan’s largest horse slaughterhouse. During the investigation, they captured video footage of a thoroughbred’s last minutes as he quivers with fear before being killed.

Just before the 2009 Belmont Stakes, ESPN aired a feature on the practice, exposing millions of viewers to the fate of Kentucky Derby winner Ferdinand and to the fates of thousands of American thoroughbreds who are exported to Japan for racing and breeding and eventually slaughtered for their flesh.

Mary Tyler Moore starred in PETA’s video exposé revealing that the estrogen-replacement drug Premarin is made from pregnant mares’ urine. Undercover photographs obtained by PETA showed horses tied in small stalls, unable to move either backward, forward, or sideways or lie down comfortably. Sacks are strapped to the mares’ groins for months on end, and the horses are kept thirsty so that their urine will be more concentrated. The foals are “byproducts,” and most are slaughtered and sold for horsemeat or turned into dog food. Thanks to PETA’s campaign, countless women and doctors have refused to take or prescribe Premarin and have switched to plant-based estrogen sources such as Cenestin.

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WHAT YOU CAN DO

You can help PETA end the illegal drug abuse of thoroughbred racehorses. Please join us in asking the National Thoroughbred Racing Association to push all racing authorities in the 32 states where horseracing is allowed to permanently ban trainers who have more than three drug infractions. Rick Dutrow, trainer of Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner Big Brown, has violated drug rules more than 60 times! Please send polite comments to: The National Thoroughbred Racing Association, 2525 Harrodsburg Rd., Ste. 400, Lexington, KY 40504; 1-800-792-6872; ntra@ntra.com

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Marshmallow

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Leaving a Legacy of Compassion

By Steve Martindale

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