

NO NEW HANDICRAFTS

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), which was reauthorized in 1988, prohibits all killing of marine mammals, including whales, dolphins, sea lions, and fur seals, although native Alaskans are allowed to use a limited number of marine mammals for subsistence and subsistence-level traditional native handicrafts. However, the natives are attempting to increase the number of marine mammals they may take by broadening the definition of traditional handicrafts.

To counter this attempt, The HSUS recently submitted comments to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on the use of marine mammals in handicrafts by Alaskan natives. The HSUS

told the FWS that the natives' exemption should be interpreted as narrowly as possible, in order to provide the necessary protection for marine mammals, and that no new handicraft activities should be permitted under the MMPA.

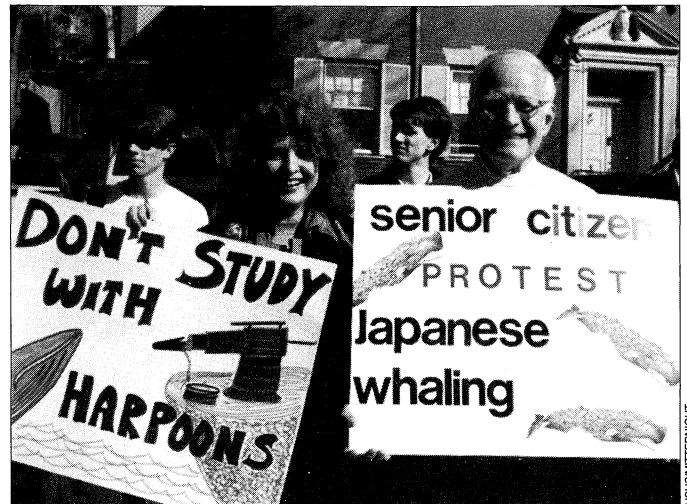
FOUNDATION GRANTS

The Parks Foundation provides financial support to organizations for programs to improve the status of animals. Awards are made either for specific projects, the construction of shelters, or for general shelter operating costs.

Applications are now being accepted for this year's grants. To be eligible, organizations must have established IRS 501(c)3 status. For details on



On February 16, 1989, a coalition of animal-protection groups, led by The HSUS, held a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., to announce its petitioning of the U.S. Department of the Interior to take emergency action to list the African elephant as an endangered species (see *Federal Report*, p. 34). Such action would prohibit all commercial trade in ivory in the United States. Present at the press conference were (l-r) Ray Bolze, an attorney with the law firm of Howrey and Simon; Christine Stevens, of the Animal Welfare Institute; and Dr. Susan Lieberman, associate director of wildlife and environment for The HSUS.



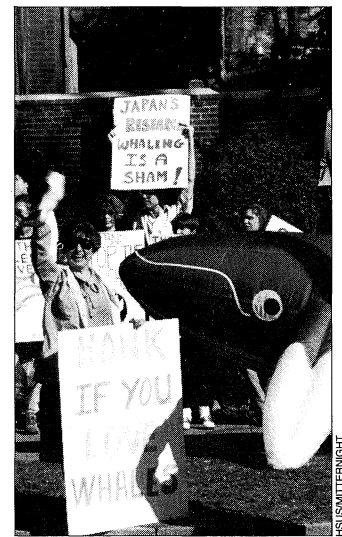
Right, on February 1, 1989, representatives of The HSUS joined other animal protectionists in a demonstration held outside the Japanese embassy in Washington, D.C., to protest Japanese whaling activities. Above, HSUS Senior Vice President Patricia Forkan and John Gleiber, executive secretary of the Animal Welfare Institute, make their points at the demonstration, held during a visit of Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to Washington.

program areas of interest to the foundation and how to apply, write to: The William and Charlotte Parks Foundation for Animal Welfare, c/o Maine National Bank, P.O. Box 3555, Portland, ME 04104.

Grant proposals for the 1989 review cycle are due by May 1, 1989.

SWEDEN PROTECTS FARM ANIMALS

Sweden has passed a new Animal Protection Act which mandates that animals' natural behavior and habits must be considered and provided for by those raising them in captivity. The act will make statutory greater powers for the prevention of cruelty to animals in several different respects. For



example, cattle must be allowed to graze, and sows must no longer be tethered and must be provided separate areas for sleeping, eating, and elimination. Keeping poultry in battery cages, common practice in this country, will no longer be allowed, and permission will be required for pelt and fur farms.

The act is based on the premise that domestic animals have the right to a favorable environment in which their natural behavior and health are safeguarded. ■