WHERE SHOULD THE ANIMAL PROTECTION MOVEMENT BE GOING?
VOICEOVER:
In February 2020, the Brooks Institute hosted approximately 80 of the most influential actors in the animal protection community to discuss the current state of the animal protection movement. Some of these Congress Delegates volunteered to respond to big questions. Here are the responses to the question, "Where should the animal protection movement be going?"

CAMILLE LABCHUK (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR at ANIMAL JUSTICE):
The animal protection movement needs to become more powerful than the forces that are subjugating and oppressing animals. To do that, we need to unite and we need to come together at events like this – to share strategies, share ideas, and keep growing.

ANGELA FERNANDEZ (PROFESSOR OF LAW at UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO):
I think the animal protection movement needs to draw on its membership of people who are very committed and very passionate about what they believe in. And help other people keep growing in an infectious way.

SEAN BUTLER (FELLOW, ST. EDMUND’S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE):
I think the animal protection movement is multifaceted. There's no doubt. There's lots and lots of threats. There's no magic bullet. Whether you are campaigning for wild animals, for domesticated pets, for sanctuaries, for anti-vivisection, or for animals' rights law - all of those things are going to count. So where should we be going? Everyone should be carrying on doing what they are doing. We're just doing one small part with animal rights law and I think there will be a movement of change.

MIA MACDONALD (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR and FOUNDER at BRIGHTER GREEN; CO-VICE PRESIDENT at CULTURE & ANIMALS FOUNDATION):
I think there's lots and lots of goodwill among a lot of different groups and individuals. I do think we need to find ways where sometimes competition is healthy but I think sometimes competition can set us all back. I’m a big proponent of coalitions, even though they can be challenging, I think they're really important for the progress for animals. Another way of getting to what we want for animals, is to see where we can work together. Or, even if we don't work fully together, where can we share information with another group? Where can a group in China find out more about an issue that I don't know about but many other animal organizations know about?

I would urge the movement going forward, to have a healthy debate. It doesn't mean we all sit and say – "yes, yes, yes, you're absolutely right", but I think we need to find ways of filling gaps, being strategic, and then seeing how we can work together by working to our best competency, but also support other organizations doing good work.

LEAH GARCES (PRESIDENT at MERCY FOR ANIMALS):
Where should the animal protection movement be going? Well, frankly, right now we are all working in bubbles and we need to break out of those bubbles. We need to be collaborative.
We need to be innovative. We need to work in new ways, new geographies with new partners, than we ever have before. If we don’t do that, we’ll just keep running on the hamster wheel, and we won’t get anywhere. So, we need to get off the hamster wheel and do something different.

**MARTIN ROWE (PRESIDENT at LANTERN PUBLISHING & MEDIA; CO-VICE PRESIDENT at CULTURE & ANIMALS FOUNDATION):**

In terms of the question of where should the animal movement be going and how should it get there? I would question the question and say, there are many directions to go. There are many movements within which animals can be incorporated in order to get there. There are people who are concerned about the environment, wild animals, and protecting natural ecosystems. It seems to me that we have an opportunity in the animal protection movement to talk about the end of factory farming and the end of the industrialized use of animals, the crop that goes to feed them, to restore watersheds, and to open up huge areas of the land for rewilding.

To re-imagine what it means to value your land in terms of its carbon sequestration and the health of the top soil so the natural biological systems could return. Wildlife is intrinsically embedded in the possibility of changing the way we farm animals. In terms of social justice, we can re-imagine the use of land for restorative justice processes. The knowledge of indigenous people and how they have protected the land can be re-incorporated into our land management policies. It would allow indigenous peoples to reclaim the land as they remembered it. Thereby not only to re-wild that land and find other uses for it but bring a measure of restorative justice to the injustice over the acquisition of land that took place during the colonial period.

This is an indigenous rights issue. This is also an issue surrounding the historic marginalization of people of color around the world. In terms of economic opportunities and transitions to clean energy, there are all sorts of ways that animals can be a part of that. If animals particularly are valuable sequestering carbon through their footprints, as is the case made in regenerative agriculture, perhaps the animal becomes more valuable alive than dead. Therefore, we have a restoration of the animals back to their own ecosystems. So that a cow lasts and lives for 20 years sequestering carbon and becomes an ally in our efforts to resist climate change. That, in itself, is a restoration of our responsibilities to the animals who’ve exploited us. So, farming becomes a sanctuary movement, and the animals become part of a remembrance of what we used to do, but also a reparation for what we used to do.

There are many directions that we can take going forward. What we need to do is think of these as a holistic, diverse ecological, political, and cultural system of diversification. Away from the mono cultures of crops, away from the mono cultures of national and racial identity, to what’s much more integrated, diverse, and therefore a resilient system. Unless we have maximal diversity, we will not be able to survive the climate crisis.

**AARON GROSS (FOUNDER and CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER at FARM FORWARD):**

The animal protection movement needs to be thinking more about how dietary change is linked up with broader social change. I think it’s mostly about changing the way we eat. For example, getting animals less present in the production cycle and if they are there, they are treated much better. As an animal movement, we’re also attending to the way in which the problems in the farm system aren’t just affecting animals. They are affecting human beings and the environment
in profound ways. One of the ways I think we can be effective in the animal movement is aligning our interests more tightly with other movements like anti-racism and the ecology movement. In terms of the direction we should be heading, I suggest we should be heading in more coalitional directions – where we're coming from a place of really trying to work with other movements that are anti-oppression movements.

Another way I think we're going to get to a better, more effective animal protection movement, in addition to working more coalition-ally, is working in more community specific ways. We tend to often think about strategies that are going to sweep across the country, affect the way everybody eats, but most of us eat more as individuals, as families, as communities, so we need vehicles of activism that are speaking to particular religious communities. Speaking to different kinds of Christians, different kinds of Jews; speaking to Buddhists, speaking to the black community, and speaking to the Latin community, so people from these communities feel supported to imagine what it means to change the default of the way we eat to a more compassionate way for animals and for the planet. So instead of imagining an overarching framework, we have these community specific campaigns which work towards larger goals but end up looking quite different. Black veganism might look different than mainstream veganism, or even a health-oriented veganism, but we try to support that as a movement by recognizing that there can be diversity within an overall orientation for change.

JOYCE TISCHLER (PROFESSOR of PRACTICE, ANIMAL LAW; CENTER for ANIMAL STUDIES at LEWIS & CLARK LAW SCHOOL):

When I started, it was a few years after Peter Singer had first published Animal Liberation in 1975. I came into the movement formally in 1979. We had this first generation of people who were thinking not only about protection but about rights and how we could establish rights for animals. There was a huge change in the movement.

They also changed how we approached the topics. If you break animal protection down, you've got animals in research, hunting, trapping, fur, companion animals, which is the most robust area, even though it's a very small number of animals when you compare it to farmed animals. The movement, when I came into it, was focused on animal use, research, fur, hunting, and trapping. Those were the issues that we were debating about, that we were marching and protesting about, and that we were focusing all of our time on. With the use of animals in research, there were massive protests that we don't see today.

In 1979, there were no animal law classes. There was nothing called animal law. There were no case books. There was nothing. We had a blank sheet. We started from scratch and built over time. There were hundreds of people who were risking arrest. As lawyers, we were expected to get them out of jail and deal with the criminal justice system.

Those protests were an important part of the movement at that time. And here we are in 2020, protests still matter, but a lot less than they did back then. A big way that the movement has changed is that it has become far more professional. You have groups like Animal Equality and The Humane League that do statistical studies and research to tell us how to create change and how to influence consumers. That's really an interesting change that we've seen. The profession-
alization again, going back to 1979 when I first came in, there were no lawyers, doctors, nurses, psychologists, or philosophers, other than Singer, involved in the movement. That has all changed.

We now have a robust group of these professionals, who are focusing on animal rights and animal protection. The biggest change has been in the last ten years, where we have what I call the disrupter groups, Beyond Meat, Impossible Foods, Miyoko's Cheese, and Tofurkey. This is now a several billion-dollar industry. With my focus on farmed animals, I get e-mails every day from a lot of different meat publications and I can tell you they are scared. They are very disturbed about this disrupter industry. They'd like to see it go away and it's not going to go away. That's one of the biggest changes and the most powerful change I've seen in the animal movement.

There are indicators of change over time. It seems like you can go on for years and sometimes decades trying to fight something, and you don't see a lot of progress. It can get very depressing and very distressing. Then something will happen like Ringling goes out of business and you think, "Oh my God! We did it!" How did we do that? Let's recreate that. What was it that we all did? What I think is that if you look at this hand as the problem, all of us come at it from different angles. Some of us litigate, some of us legislate, some of us go out and protest, and others educate. It all works together to create the change.

I'm a generalist so I have worked on a variety of issues. I've worked on companion animals, I've worked on wildlife, and captive wildlife research. What I'm focused on now, and I think more of the movement is too, is farmed animals. Why? Because as many of us will tell you, it's the greatest number of animals by far, 9 billion in the US alone killed each year. It's intensive suffering over long periods of time, years in some cases, and it impacts just so many animals in such a terrible way. I have to focus on that with whatever time I have left on this planet, I need to focus on that. In particular, I want to focus on China because they're raising 10 times as many animals as we are in the US.

The impacts of factory farming, as it's commonly called, are serious welfare issues. Serious welfare issues both in factory farm and in the slaughterhouse. So much pain and suffering that we really need to focus on it. There are also impacts on the environment, degradation of water, degradation of soil, degradation of air pollution, and impacts on the people who work in these places, we call that environmental justice impacts. Impacts on the neighboring communities around these large facilities, impacts on our public health, food safety, and climate change. Factory farms are a significant contributor to climate change. You have all of these impacts all swirling around this one cause. For me, factory farms, is where I need to spend my time.

The other thing I think the movement needs to do, is that for many years we've been like warring tribes, not trusting each other, not working together as well as we should. Yes, there's a lot of collaboration, and I've always focused on trying to collaborate with others, but what we lack is an overall association of the groups. Something similar to what the environmental movement has and I've done a lot of work looking at what the environmental movement has. It brings together groups as disparate as World Wildlife Fund on the one end as very, very conservative, and Earth First on the other.
They do it quietly but they work together. They combine donor lists and they combine money, so that they’re able not only to do the forward-thinking work, but also to do the kind of work you need to do when you’re getting attacked. That’s what concerns me a lot about the animal movement. We don’t have that infrastructure. When we make progress, great, but what happens when we have a pushback and we don’t have each other to rely on? I think it would be enormously helpful for us to mature as a movement. As a whole, we could do more together. The whole is greater than the sum of its parts, as the old saying goes. We could do a lot more together than we currently are doing.

**SUE LEARY (PRESIDENT at AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY)**

You know, I think the animal protection movement needs to be careful not to become elitist. The place that we really need to go is to really become more diverse and engage more young people and provide opportunities for younger people and older people. One of the things I like to say is that everyone has a contribution to make. And we're looking in our own organizations to make ways that people can hopefully get engaged and become active in the movement. We need to build the movement right now and we need to broaden and deepen our engagement with the community.

**JEFF SEBO (DIRECTOR of the ANIMAL STUDIES M.A. PROGRAM at NEW YORK UNIVERSITY):**

I think that climate change is a really interesting opportunity to bring animals into the political discussions that people are having right now. Because animal agriculture is such an important part of what contributes to climate change and what we need to resist in order to mitigate climate change. Wild animals will be leading victims of climate change and is one of the main populations we need to assist as part of our climate adaptation efforts. In this particular political moment, over the next ten years, when people are talking about how to completely restructure society, in order to adapt to climate change. In order to limit the effects of climate change, I think we have a real opportunity to bring animals into that conversation, and include their needs and vulnerabilities in the conversation when we figure out how to restructure our societies to be more resilient in a world reshaped by human activity.

**RACHEL MCCRYSTAL (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR at WOODSTOCK SANCTUARY):**

I have been part of the animal protection movement for a very long time. I've been vegan since I was 23 and I've been an animal activist my entire life. I think that what we need to do is continue to actually be more inclusive and lift up the voices of marginalized people. There are people that are doing amazing work, and usually when we've looked at the experts in the field, it's all white folks. It's usually white men. It's usually white, cis, straight men.

Their voices are dominant but their perspectives, however, are not the majority. We really needed to work on mobilizing and really empowering people that are already doing this amazing work everywhere on behalf of animals and really lifting up their voices. I think that's the only way that we can actually be a really powerful, truly impactful movement.
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LEDY VANKAVAGE (SENIOR LEGISLATIVE ATTORNEY at BEST FRIENDS ANIMAL SOCIETY):
The animal movement is unique because we really do lack data, especially of animals coming into animal shelters. At Best Friends, we want to stop the killing of dogs and cats in shelters by 2025. We realized we don’t have a good data set to know what’s going on with the dogs and cats coming in. So, we have decided to have a business intelligence unit whose sole purpose is to try to get data and to try to find out how many dogs and cats are coming in each shelter in the nation. It’s easier for governmental shelters because you could do FOIA Requests as Sunshine Laws, but for non-profits, it’s really, really hard. So, we’re trying to collaborate with groups to try to get them to give us their data so we know where to focus to try to stop the killing of dogs and cats.

The other thing that’s so important is keeping pets in their home. We’ve collaborated with Shelterluv, which is a shelter data company, to try to figure out why people are giving up their pets. What we’ve found through this huge data set is that 14.8 percent of people are giving up dogs and cats because of housing issues. In the United States, there’s a housing crisis and it’s very sad when people are homeless. But a lot of people are homeless because they can’t find a place to live with their dog and cat and they don’t want to give that relationship up.

We basically want to try to keep pets in the families. We’re focusing on trying to evolve animal shelters from just being animal shelters - where you drop the animal off, maybe they get adopted, maybe they get euthanized – and transform shelters into community resource centers. To figure out how to keep that dog and cat with the owner. For most of the pets, that’s probably the very, very best thing.

We’re trying to work with the Walton Foundation to start community resource centers. The first one in Bentonville, Arkansas to really have a paradigm shift for our shelters. Because a lot of shelters are afraid of the term “no kill”. But for us, no kill means saving a minimum of 90 percent of the dogs and cats that come into each shelter. Some folks have gone to socially conscious sheltering which is good, but again, we feel like you need to measure. Measurement is important and we need to know how we’re doing. So that’s why we stick with no kill being 90 percent.

Best Friends started out as an animal sanctuary in little Kanab, Utah. We have 3,500 acres of beautiful land. We have 1600 animals, dogs, cats, horses, pigs, wildlife, parrots and we have thousands of visitors who come through every year, and a state-of-the-art veterinary clinic. We have veterinary externships to try to get people to think about do they want to start an animal sanctuary? And if so, these are the challenges you might have. We see the sanctuary as our spirit, yet our mission is to stop the killing of dogs and cats in shelters.

KATHY HESSLER (ANIMAL LAW CLINIC DIRECTOR at LEWIS & CLARK LAW SCHOOL):
I think the animal protection movement should be asking really deep questions and asking society to consider really deep questions such as, why are we breeding animals? We’re breeding them for multiple purposes. But are there other ways for us to live our lives without creating what we end up seeing as problems. We're breeding animals for companions, for food, for research, when we know there are alternatives to all those kinds of things. So I think an ultimate question is, why are we doing this? Why are we not thinking about how we can live in harmony with the
animals who already exist in the world? I think that's something that we need to be considering in order to move the movement forward and to be considering success in broader terms.

**CYNTHIA BATHURST (CO-FOUNDER and CEO at SAFE HUMANE CHICAGO):**
I think that in order to have a goal and to know where we should be going, we need to look at diversity and who we're including. In order to have that great impact, we need to go toward including as many voices as we can, to incorporate as many methodologies, strategies, and dimensions as we can.

We do that by including voices that maybe have been excluded, maybe not looked at well enough, so that when we develop this language that I think is crucial to the movement, that speaks to the general public, then we obviously have to include those diverse voices.

**CAMILLA FOX (FOUNDER and EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of PROJECT COYOTE):**
I'm actually excited where the animal protection movement is going and part of it is the beginnings of this think-tank. I think for a long, long while we have needed something like this that will really look at what the fundamental big issues are that we are facing as a movement. Why are we still stuck as a movement in a place where, when you compare it to the LGBTQ movement or other social justice movements, we haven't quite ticked that threshold? I think we're very close. I think we're starting to see large reports about the impacts of animal agriculture, population, and issues that sometimes are very difficult to discuss, but I think we have to.

I think the big picture is we need to look at those fundamental and critical issues that really have yet to get us over to the place of making animal protection a movement that everyone can embrace and that they don't see it as fringe. I think we're very close. You can feel it. It's very palpable. One needs only to look at the growth of alternative plant-based foods and that movement to see that threshold is right there. I feel actually in my lifetime we're going to reach it. It just needs a little bit of a push.

And like I said, I think we also need to reach the youth and really inspire them to take action. I think Greta, the young spokesperson for climate change, is an example of the power of one person. We've talked a lot at this conference about the individual and individual animals. It's also a time for us to show that individual voices can make a difference. That's part of what I hope that we can do is just inspire people to speak out and to get involved. Because basically we're a movement comprised of individuals and I think a lot of people feel disempowered right now and that's really what we need to do.

**PAMELA FRASCH (PROFESSOR OF LAW and ASSOCIATE DEAN at LEWIS & CLARK SCHOOL; BROOKS MCCORMICK JR. SCHOLAR OF ANIMAL LAW and POLICY):**
So many people are involved in animal protection today and we're all passionate. We all have great ideas but sometimes we're not talking to each other. So what happens is we see duplication of efforts and sometimes even working in counterproductive ways. I think being able to communicate more, work together more effectively, and come up with more global strategies that are interdisciplinary and intersectional, that's what we need to be focusing on.
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Because the problems are broad and deep and we need everybody to be working together to make a change.

**SHARON NUNEZ (PRESIDENT and EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR at ANIMAL EQUALITY):**
I would like to see an animal protection movement that places more importance on farm animals, animals that are raised and killed for food. Because these are the animals that die in the largest number and they have absolutely horrible lives. Hens spend their entire lives in cages so small they can't even spread their wings. Broiler chickens are bred to grow so fast, so big, that they can't even bear the weight of their own body so they collapse in the farms and they can't even reach the food or the water. It's really, really important that as a movement, we focus on the area where we can have the most impact and help the most animals, and I think that is factory farming.

**KATHY STEVENS (FOUNDER and EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of CATSKILL ANIMAL SANCTUARY):**
There was an interesting question presented today about where animal protection should be going and how we should get there. The question was posed as, what is the greatest challenge or what is the great opportunity, and I see these two things coalescing at this extraordinary time in the history of the animal protection movement.

On the one hand, you’ve got the consumption of animals increasing. You’ve got climate change spitting us out like we’re just a bad idea. All the science says we’ve got a handful of years to figure this out before the Earth is largely uninhabitable for lots of humans and lots of animals.

On the other hand, that reality gives us an extraordinary opportunity because people are paying attention. Either, we’re paying attention because there’s enough information out there about the harm that our diet is doing to the animals, about the harm that our diet is doing to our own bodies, and about the harm that it’s doing to the planet, that you have to have your head so deliberately stuck in the sand not to have one of those points of entry.

The opportunity is within this crisis point that we've reached, that enough of us are paying attention that I think if we collectively can get our messaging right and can lead with love and non-judgment, we just might be able to make a pretty rapid shift.

**CHERYL LEAHY (EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT at ANIMAL OUTLOOK):**
Well, I think we have to think about the role that we play as advocates and whether within that greater umbrella we are lawyers, academics, or any other role that we're playing. We have to think about the sort of norm that we're actually intending to create. We want to be bringing animals to a level in which they are actually included in all of the architecture of our social and political systems. The kind of liberal ethics that have driven the creation of the systems that we all live in.

Animals are fundamentally misclassified as it currently stands. There is a problem with the way that our legal system, our social cultures, and other contracts actually look at animals. Our job as advocates of any stripe is to think about how we can change those norms? How we can raise that
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cultural literacy?

That also means to some level, just educating people, being able to get a true core understanding out there through well constructed narratives on what is happening to animals on factory farms and elsewhere. Being able to be very strategic about that and put some sort of engineering into the narrative set we are constructing. Then think about what tactical roles we’re playing as norm-entrepreneurs, so we can design the strategy, design the ideas, and the tactics.

Maybe once we build a model and that model is replicable, maybe now we’re attracting the for-profit sort of sectors to carry out litigation ideas that can be self-incentivizing through their potential to make money after we have established a model and we have shown its potential – a proof of concept through a test case, for example. I think you can apply that concept to things like really well-designed vegan food.

Once we have been able to connect the right people and build the right strategic and ideological concepts, we are then able to hand it off to the market, and the market can amplify those effects. Our job as a norm-entrepreneurs is to build that initial modeling and that initial strategy.

DAVID CASSUTO (DIRECTOR at BRAZIL-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for LAW and ENVIRONMENT, PACE UNIVERSITY):
I’m a firm believer in doing what you know. My primary expertise, other than animal law, is environmental law. I see the idea that animals are part of the environment as being non-controversial. Those who don’t support animal rights, as they themselves conceive of it, can still be in favor of environmental law and good policy. Since very few people would argue that animals are not part of the environment, I believe that if we come at the issue of animal rights and animal protection via environmental protection and environmental ethics, I do believe we can shape hearts and minds without that being an actual pitched battle to shape hearts and minds.

LORI MARINO (FOUNDER and PRESIDENT at WHALE SANCTUARY PROJECT; FOUNDER and EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR at KIMMELA CENTER for ANIMAL ADVOCACY):
Well, I think we need to be moving towards the mainstream. The animal protection movement, if you will, really is still on the fringe. I’d like to see it move right into the mainstream to become an integral part of our culture. To become normative, especially in areas like science and academia where it is still held as a fringe or extremist viewpoint to care about the well-being of other animals. I want to see it right in there just the way human rights is talked about, studied and lauded. In the academy and in other institutions, I want to see the rights of other animals on a par with human rights.

GENE BAUR (PRESIDENT at FARM SANCTUARY):
I think the animal protection movement fundamentally is a social justice movement. I think that historically it’s been somewhat in a bubble and hasn’t reached out to other social justice movements. I’m an animal rights vegan activist. I’ve been a vegan since 1985, and I think the vegan component is becoming more critically evaluated in what it is to be a vegan. To me, it has to do with an aspiration to live as kindly as possible; challenging and not participating in systems of oppression; identifying aligned systems of oppression that connect to animal agriculture and
animal exploitation, and working with those groups and individuals together to challenge this massive system that exploits animals. It harms people who work in these factory farms. It harms neighbors who live near these factory farms. It harms consumers who eat factory farmed foods and don't have opportunities for healthy plant-based food.

My current thinking is based on looking at systems, structures, government subsidies, institutional resources and programs, and try to start getting some of these resources to reform our food system. For example, do urban farming and empower people in cities to grow their own food. In suburban areas, instead of having lawns and paying somebody to mow the lawn and put down fertilizer, have a gardener that actually produces a box of vegetables every week. In rural areas, shifting from animal agriculture to plant-based, we could feed more people with fewer resources by growing plants and eating them directly, instead of growing corn, soy, and other feed crops, then harvesting those, and feeding them to animals. It's more efficient.

So shifting that system and the structures that support it like crop insurance, the tax breaks, and the tax incentives that are in place to incentivize plant-based, community oriented agriculture, to me is a huge opportunity for the animal vegan movement and to align with other social justice movements.

BRENDA SANDERS (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR at AFRO-VEGAN SOCIETY):
I would love to see more marginalized voices being put at the forefront in terms of strategy, experiences, and perspectives. I feel like marginalized communities or people in marginalized communities have a lot of insight into things like otherizing, feeling othered, experiencing being othered, exploitation, and discrimination. So I can't see a reason why we shouldn't or why there shouldn't be a priority to listen to what we have to say and to put some of our ideas and our perspectives at the forefront of the work.

DELCIANNA WINDERS (ASSISTANT CLINICAL PROFESSOR and ANIMAL LAW LITIGATION CLINIC DIRECTOR at LEWIS & CLARK LAW SCHOOL):
One thing, and this will echo some of the other things I've said, but I think that it's really important for the animal protection movement attend to codifying the changes that we're seeing in public opinion right now. I'm not saying everyone needs to be working on law but law is how our society codifies its values.

If we don't codify the changes in public demands and public opinions as to animals, this could be a very ephemeral or very symbolic moment for animals. We want these changes to be real and we want them to last, so I think that's really important. An important piece of that is making sure, not just that these changes are codified in law, but that those changes are enforceable, that there are enforcement mechanisms so that after my lifetime, the things that I've been working for will persist and these will be permanent changes for the animals.

(The video was concluded.)