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Interview with Jan Creamer and Tim Phillips

By OUR HEN HOUSE

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*Following is a transcript of an interview with **JAN CREAMER** and **TIM PHILLIPS** conducted by **JASMIN SINGER** and **MARIANN SULLIVAN** of [Our Hen House](#), for the [Our Hen House podcast](#). The interview aired on Episode 210.*

JASMIN: Tim Phillips and Jan Creamer are co-producers and writers of *Lion Ark*, and co-founders of Animal Defenders International, which can be found at ad-international.org, and which has offices in Los Angeles, London, and Bogota.

Tim, who also directed the film, has filmed throughout the world, received death threats, and been physically attacked. Aside from the rescue depicted in *Lion Ark*, dramatic rescues include seizing an entire circus in Mozambique, and returning a chimpanzee from Chile to Africa. His undercover filming has also resulted in changes in laws to protect animals in places all over the world.

Jan has addressed congresses around the world and helped draft and secure animal protection legislation. She has also joined Tim in filming worldwide, including going undercover in dangerous situations, and has appeared extensively in the media, in debates, and at public and intergovernmental conferences. Jan has prepared legal cases about animal protection, including prosecutions for cruelty, and she's appeared as a witness and has organized numerous animal rescues, working in Bolivia, Chile, Great Britain and various countries in Europe, in Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and the US.

Welcome to Our Hen House, Jan and Tim.

JAN: Thank you for inviting us.

TIM: Thank you very much for having us on again.

JASMIN: It's so great to have you on. Mariann and I were able to see your film when it was in New York, which we'll get to in a few minutes. And we were so grateful to you, especially you, Tim, for chatting with us for, I would say, a good six hours after the movie. And we couldn't stop picking your brain, and I know that you were hungry and New York definitely has its fair share of good vegan food. So, sorry if we kept you from your seitan piccata for a few extra minutes, but...

MARIANN: First of all, starting off, I just want to ask you about your unbelievable successes all over the world, really, in getting laws passed to get animals out of the circus. Can you tell us about that campaign?

JAN: Yeah, sure. It really started about 25 years ago, when we started doing undercover investigations in animal circuses and in the entertainment industry. We'd always specialized in animal experimentation laboratories before that. And we still do that, but it was really -- the circus campaign took up such a pace so quickly. And we did our first two-year undercover investigation and we launched that all over the world. This was pre-internet, so what we did in order to make sure the film got out there, we sent videotapes to every animal group in the world that we could find, literally hundreds, all over South America, the US, Asia, Europe, Africa, everywhere we could find an animal group.

And we were so determined to get it out there and show people, because especially as that first investigation focused on the UK and Europe, where people always assume that we don't let cruelty happen to animals. And it does go on here, and we wanted to make that point. But we've worked in about 30 circuses all over the world, and we've got -- about 25 countries now have banned either wild animals or all animals in circuses.

MARIANN: One of the remarkable things about ADI is how international your work really is. And what's it like to go into a country where you haven't worked before, and attempt to get very controversial, probably, legislation passed? I mean, it's hard enough to get legislation passed in your own country or in your own city! Like, you go into places that you've never been before. How does that work?

TIM: Well, we always work with local campaigners there. We always sort of build a strong base of support. And we always use the same tactics, so we don't go into countries and sort of shout loudly. We go in and we give them the evidence that they need to make decisions on this. Like Jan was saying, we're huge believers in evidence-based campaigns. We launch campaigns after big, detailed undercover investigations, and we find that people respond to that. If they're not responding, then they're not getting all the facts that they need. So, we build up a network of different groups that we work with, different individuals. And sometimes campaigns in a whole country are built on the back of a handful of people; sometimes it's dozens and dozens of people. Sometimes it's dozens of groups.

And we secured a full ban on all animal circuses in Greece, for example. And in a way, the campaign met the geographic needs of the country, in that you've got all of these islands, and it's a very broken up country. And in that campaign, we ended up with a coalition of over 50 animal protection groups, which was then led by ADI and the Greek Animal Welfare Fund. So, we provided all the evidence and the expertise and the translated materials and everything. And gradually, we swept through the islands, getting bans, and onto the mainland and getting areas of different cities banned. And then finally we got the law through.

So, we try and tailor these campaigns as best we can to the available resources, and that's people as well as financial, and also to the nature of the country.

JASMIN: And how do you choose what countries to become involved in?

JAN: That's really -- it comes down to people, because one of the things you want to do in a country is to find the people there who are going to be the core of that campaign and move it forward. So, a lot of factors feed into the decision making that we do, but it's about what kind of evidence we might get, the availability of people, the availability of campaigners to move it forward.

If you look at some of the -- for example, the *Lion Ark* movie that we finished this year, we talk about the Bolivia campaign and how we met a group of people over there. We'd been working in South America for some time. We met a core group of people who did the undercover investigation for us, and we showed them how we do it, and we got their feedback on what suits their culture. And really, it was a combination of the two, and that starts with undercover investigation, and then the campaigners get it out to the media, and you get the local population behind it, and then you do the lobbying. And right at the very end comes the rescue that people see.

So, you need all kinds of people with different talents. And really, I think what we're good at at ADI is showing people how successfully it's been done in other countries, and then people add their ideas to that.

TIM: The absolute key, I would say, to the way we work and the way we secure laws is continuous and relentless campaigning. And people often are moved about in animal protection, and they do a bit on this and a bit on that, and ultimately you don't get the big wins. You need to join up these campaigns. So, if you're trying to secure a law, like the Traveling Exotic Animal Protection Act in the States, then you're gonna have to table that multiple times. And one of the hallmarks of ADI is that each campaign really leads to another. There is a continuity of work, even when you don't expect it.

And what led us to South America was that, in the late 1990s, we broke an animal trafficking ring in Mozambique. It was smuggling all sorts of animals, tigers, chimpanzees, snakes. And it ran out of money in Mozambique. It toured Africa, and it would arrive with a half a dozen chimps in one place and leave with none. And so, we moved in, Jan and I, to seize that circus, because the animals were left for a while, just starving. One tiger died. We seized those animals, and we discovered masses of irregularities in the paperwork when we got the documentation. It said, for example, the tigers were wild-caught in Zimbabwe.

So, we began lobbying at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and Jan spoke in Zimbabwe and Portugal, all sorts of places all over the world, gradually getting momentum to force the circuses to have proper passports, which would close this loophole where they were just going across the borders with virtually zero challenge to what they had when they arrived. And we finally, in 2002, secured those laws in Santiago in Chile, so that affected 172 different countries.

And that, of course, brought us to South America where, during a break in the conference, we discovered a chimpanzee with a circus. We seized that chimpanzee. There was such an overwhelming response to us rescuing that chimp that we realized, there is massive potential on this continent to start changing things. That, in turn, led to us in 2004, just two years later, placing our first undercover investigators in the circuses in South America. And we kept them there for two years, just gathering evidence. 2007, we launched that campaign, and of course there's now five bans in place in South America.

MARIANN: I just think it's an unbelievably fascinating model, the way you provide a global perspective and all of the help that these groups need, and yet they provide the local knowledge and energy to get things done in individual countries. And it just seems to be working amazingly and, as you say, particularly in South America, which of course brings us to the movie, *Lion Ark*, which we saw recently and absolutely loved. And anybody who hasn't seen it has to go see it immediately.

And as we all know, you've been quite successful in getting laws passed and that's tough enough. But getting them enforced is always really challenging when it comes to animal laws. Sometimes legislatures will pass things that make people feel good, and then those laws go nowhere. But in *Lion Ark*, you really tell the story a bit about how you can make enforcement happen as well. Can you tell us a bit about the story depicted in the movie?

JAN: Yes, absolutely. I think, like you say, enforcement is the key. And you get -- there can be a couple of ways that governments see it. Governments will do as you say. They'll pass something because there's a great public uproar about something, and they want to keep everyone happy and they want to win votes. So, they'll pass something without any real intention of doing anything about it.

But there are other occasions where governments don't want to pass something because they don't want to look weak. They don't want it to be that they passed a law and then they're criticized because they can't enforce it. And one of the most important things that we've done with governments around the world, and certainly in South America, is we've said to them at the outset that if they pass the law, we will help them with what they should do with the animals.

And in Bolivia, for example, we had the undercover investigation. The public were outraged about the cruelty that they saw. People had no idea that that's how the animals lived behind the scenes in the circuses. And there was a huge media campaign, a lot of public pressure on the government to do something. And in fact, the successful law that passed in the end was the third in a row. We did have to try two times before the third time we got it through, and I do think that is because the president himself got behind it and said that we really have to do something about this.

But it's really as Tim said; it's, you have to be determined. You have to keep going. It's commitment, it's pressure, and for the government to be confident that if they do pass a law, we will solve the problem for them about what do they do with the animals. And that's not just South American countries. It's the same in every country. The first thing legislators ask you is, well, what are we going to do with the animals? If they're not in a circus, where do we put them? And that's where the animal protection organizations have to step up and do something about solving that problem. We're not going to get laws changed, and governments won't enforce laws, if we don't show them that we will stand behind them and we will help them. And sometimes that means standing alongside them and actually going and getting the animals as we did in Bolivia.

MARIANN: So, can you tell us a little bit about how big a task it was to get those lions out?

TIM: Well, in Bolivia, the government passed the law. It was the first country in South America to pass a ban, and a ban on all animals in circuses at that. They gave the circuses one year to comply with it. And one circus handed over its animals to ADI, and that was some lions and a baboon, and we relocated those animals. Every other circus defied the law.

Now, this is a really remote country. It's got a population of about 9 million, and it's actually bigger than California and Texas combined. And it's got very little infrastructure in terms -- there's no sanctuaries or anything like that there. So, we were faced with these circuses who weren't willing to give up their animals, who were actually threatening to sort of attack

us if we went and got the animals, spread all over the country, you know, 24-hour journeys to get to them by road and that kind of distance over dirt tracks. So, we tracked each circus down; we tracked down eight circuses in the end that were defying the law. And we set about raiding them as quickly as possible, one after the other. In seven days, we raided seven different circuses, and then one got through the net, but we tracked that one down about three weeks later.

And the other complexity was there wasn't anywhere for the animals. The Bolivian Authority said to us that we could relocate domesticated and native wildlife in Bolivia, but the lions, which obviously are dangerous and require specialized care, had to be relocated out of the country. So, we had to do two things, sort of: organize homes for them, organize a huge air lift, which is at the heart of *Lion Ark*, because we ended up rescuing 25 lions in this operation; but also, building facilities for the animals there and then, like a sort of MASH hospital unit for lions, because there weren't the zoos or the sanctuaries to lend a hand and provide temporary accommodation for these animals. So, it was a huge undertaking, and we're already in discussions and in agreement with the Peruvian authorities to do the same in Peru. So, it has set a precedent, this operation, and we hope to follow it through in Columbia and Peru.

JASMIN: Well, this was certainly an enormous undertaking. Can you tell us how you funded it?

JAN: Well, the rescue itself was funded by Bob Barker, so it's all large donations and especially the support of Bob Barker. What a wonderful person. He's done so much for animals around the world, in the US and around the world. And certainly, those animals in Bolivia would not be alive today without his contribution. But that enabled us to go down there, get food for the animals, build a temporary holding center for them, prepare them for transport. As you saw in the movie, it's all kinds of different trucks and lifting gear and aircraft and vehicles you need, all different forms of transport to go and get the animals and bring them back. And then you've got to get an aircraft to take all of them out, and obviously it had to be an extremely large aircraft that we brought them to the US in that.

So, it's complex, that kind of operation, and the logistics are the important thing to make sure that the animals get there safely. But it's having that money behind you. People can make things happen like that. If we've got the money, then we can get animals out of anywhere.

TIM: But I would just add to that that ADI's work everywhere in the world is funded by the people listening to this show. It's from \$10 donations to \$10,000 donations. Every dollar counts with this type of work. It's giving out leaflets; it's having cameras for our undercover people. It's just the day to day work of campaigning and getting these laws through. And loads of it is just hard legwork, from putting door hangers on the doors of politicians to remind them to get out and vote when important legislation's coming up, through to doing stalls in the street with giving out flyers to create awareness and get signatures on petitions for local ordinances. Every bit counts, and every donation that people can give, we will really put it to good use for people.

JASMIN: And just remind us what your website is and how people can donate.

JAN: The website is ad-international.org, and people can go on there and find out what they can do to help animals all over the world and in the US as well. I think that these campaigns in South America are inspiring because it shows people how much can be achieved by just a small group of people getting together and being determined. You go back and back and back and back until you get what you want.

JASMIN: Yeah, and I missed the opportunity to jump in and say this. But I do want to add that, yeah, we also love Bob Barker. He is such a hero to animals, and I was just so happy to see all that he did for *Lion Ark*. How are the lions doing now?

TIM: Oh, they're absolutely fantastic. They went from cages in the film -- one of the things about the film is the transformation of these lions. And you see them, just kind of debilitated and thin and really lethargic at the beginning as they're rescued from these tiny cages, about the size of a double bed. There was one cage the size of two double beds, and it had eight full-grown lions in it.

JASMIN: Wow.

TIM: And those lions now roam 25 acres in their own enclosure. And they run, and they play, and they live together in an underground den. The females are given implants, so they won't breed. But they live together like a proper lion pride, pretty much, as close as we can give them. And they're all so much stronger now. They're faster. I was watching some footage the other day of little Campeon, this stunted little lion who almost died in the film, just playing rough and tumble with his father, Bam Bam. And it really is fantastic.

And the lions who were sort of -- there's one lion in the film, Colo Colo who's so angry and desperate. He's been kept in this awful cage on the back of a truck for 12 years, just shut in this cage. And he's angry and defiant. He's sort of never given up. And now he's completely at peace. He's just this peaceful old lion living with two lionesses, and it's a fantastic transformation. They've absolutely sort of relished their new life.

MARIANN: That's so great to hear. Every animal you save, it's just a miracle. But what's so great is that you've also introduced all of us to these animals, and I feel like I know them, and I'm so glad to hear they're doing well.

But coming around to a less exciting prospect, shall we say, is what's going on here in the US? The US -- you hear about all these countries around the world that are banning circuses -- maybe some of them actually banning all animals in circuses or at least the exotics. But the US seems so behind the times. I feel it's probably because of the enormous and perplexing power of Ringling Brothers. What's your take on the likelihood that the US is going to adopt any ban on animals in circuses? You were talking about the current legislation pending, and maybe you can update us on that as well.

JAN: Oh, absolutely. Well, the US is going to end the use of animals in traveling circuses. It's really a matter of time, but we do have to work for it. We can't sit back and wait for these things to happen. We have to be proactive and we have to work for it, and we have to focus. One of the things is to focus on a particular campaign and keep at it and keep working for it.

But we're going to reintroduce the Traveling Exotic Animal Protection Act next year, and there'll be lobbying to do again. And we'll be asking people to not only speak to their member of Congress, but going to see them in their district office and talk to them about it,

and show them how much people care about this issue. And the fact is that politicians do respond when they see that there are a lot of people behind something.

And you have to bear in mind that other countries, all countries have their version of Ringlings. There is usually in each country one large circus which is bigger than all the rest. In terms of its whole circus industry, the circus industry in the US is probably smaller than the circus industry in Germany. When we first started campaigning on animal circuses in the UK, I think we had something like 16 elephants touring and now there aren't any. You just have to work for it and you have to keep going back for it, and you have to be determined not to go away.

The fact is that when you talk to people in the US about animal circuses --and we've now done three months of touring with this movie and doing question and answer sessions after every screening, and we've talked to a lot of people, members of the public. And anyone you speak to, when you speak to a member of the public in the US, they look at the facts and they're opposed to the use of animals in traveling circuses. That groundswell of public opinion is going to make the difference. It may well be that Ringlings spends more money than anyone else on their lobbying. But the fact is that once there's a groundswell of public opinion and a groundswell of support for things, politicians know there are votes in that, and they will go for it.

JASMIN: And what's going on in the UK, vis-à-vis circuses?

TIM: Well, the UK, we've had promises on the table. So, in a way, all these different places, they're all tough to get laws through. Animals are rarely at the top of the political agenda. And the UK, where we really sort of devastated with the exposés the actual circus industry, in 1998 when we launched that huge undercover investigation that Jan talked about earlier, which really I think set alight the international anti-circus movement, half of the British animal circuses closed within six months. And since then, it's been progressively downhill. And we now have this tiny circus industry.

We've had multiple commitments for a law, and finally at the start of 2013, the British government introduced the first legislation which would prohibit the use of wild animals in traveling circuses in the UK. Now, by midsummer, a committee had already started trying to dismantle that and reduce the scope of the legislations. We fought back on that, and at the end of 2013 the legislation was retabled. So, we're very optimistic that over the next 12 months, provided it's given Parliamentary time, this legislation will be passed in the UK. And so, that will be a huge victory because we had a very, very big circus industry once, and so we're crossing everything. We've just got to keep campaigning right to the end.

Belgium's just passed in its second chamber, the lower house, a ban on wild animals in circuses, so that now has to go before its senate. These laws are going through everywhere. It's quite unprecedented, the pace of legislation -- not just kind of reform legislation, but clear-cut, prohibitive legislation saying you cannot treat animals like this anymore. So, the times they are a-changing for circuses, and it's gonna come to the US without doubt.

MARIANN: Yeah, it really is amazing, when you look at this issue internationally, how much progress has been made of it. And of course, that's largely due to your work. I'm glad you cleared up sort of the UK situation, cleared up as much as it could be since it seems kind of

murky. We keep hearing, "Oh they banned animals in circuses. No they didn't. Yes they did. No they didn't." So, now I understand why we keep getting cross-information about it.

JAN: It's confusing for people when a government has decided to put forward a bill, and everyone thinks that putting forward a bill means that it's passed automatically, which of course it isn't. And we have been waiting 20 years for this bill. But again, we take the view that the government in the UK will do their best to wriggle out of it in some way. They have to be pushed to make sure they actually put it before Parliament. And you'll have to do the same in the US. If we get TEAPA before the House or before the Senate, then we have to make sure that they actually put it on the agenda and they actually discuss it.

But the rewards are there. I think that's the thing what people have to bear in mind, is it might take time in the US. It has taken time in the UK. In South American countries are a little quicker with their legislation than both the US and UK and Europe. But the rewards are there in the end. We're seeing the end of animal circuses.

TIM: I think -- I know you've got lots of campaigners listening to this show. And the greatest enemy of securing laws on animal protection is people ease off too soon. The publicity is gained and sometimes the government announcement is made, but it's not over until it's over. And so often, good animal protection laws just run out of time because there's something on education or health or the economy, these big dominating government issues. And even in Bolivia, where it's sort of almost like this near-perfect campaign, twice it went for its final vote, and it just ran out of time, and the Parliament wasn't quorum when it went to vote. And it just kept getting put off and put off, and we thought, this is just gonna fall. And we were sending more and more campaigners, printing more and more materials, doing everything we could to keep the government engaged in this process. And then on the third vote, there was enough people, it went through.

So, there's been a lot of announcement that Belgium has already banned wild animals in circuses. It's not through yet. There's been a lot of announcements about the UK. I mean, for over a year now, people have been saying it's already banned here. It isn't. It's not over until that law's actually passed.

MARIANN: Yeah, and as you've pointed out, even when the laws are actually passed, then it's a matter of getting them enforced, which is also challenging. Yeah, work for animals just never stops. And I think it's really good to hear how tough some of these campaigns are, that from looking at your work overall it seems like you've just been barreling throughout the world. But each of these campaigns is -- yeah, an animal law is a tough thing to get politicians to pay attention to. That's the case everywhere, I'm sure.

Before we go, you had mentioned before that you also focus a lot on issues about vivisection. And I don't want to just be talking about the circus work. I'd like you to catch us up a little bit on what's going on on that front as well.

JAN: Yeah, definitely. Well, certainly, on animal experiments, we feel that we've started to make real progress in Europe. We had a campaign of about eight years in Europe on primates in research. And obviously a lot of people have now heard that we've been through the final stage on cosmetics testing in Europe, in that we got our cosmetics testing ban in the UK many, many years ago, and then we got a ban in Europe on the testing of cosmetics, but now the final stage has been that there's a ban on the sale of and marketing

of cosmetics that have been tested on animals abroad. So, now in the UK for example, American companies who test their products on animals, they can't sell them in the European Union.

And so, that's a lot of countries. There's a very big market. And we did feel that once that market was done, that's starting the process around the world because a lot of the multinational companies will be looking at their economics and thinking, well, if we're producing products in Europe, which is the same as our products in the US, but we're not testing them in Europe and we're selling them there, what's the point of having two sets of protocols? They may as well stop the animal testing, and that's really what we're hoping for on that.

And then the big campaign on primates: We did get a ban on the use of wild-caught primates in testing in Europe, and a phase-out of other primate testing. So, we're really looking at that over the next few years to work towards our first species bans, where we actually ban all animal testing on particular species.

TIM: I think that we're starting to make real progress on animal experiments. It's an agonizingly slow process. It's locked into legislation and all of these things, and there's a sort of, just the natural level of stopping it.

But I think that the European cosmetics testing ban is really key because it shows that you can have, for a very complex testing strategy -- the ban was secured because people sort of felt, you don't need these cosmetics tests, so even if we don't get the alternatives, then it doesn't matter because we don't need these products. In reality, in terms of actual testing, it's very complicated. These are products that people ingest, that they wear again and again. They do so for 30, 40 years of their life. And so, ensuring that those products are safe -- and I don't believe animal experimentation is necessary anyhow -- but getting regulators to commit to saying, "okay, we can totally safety test these products without using animals" gives us a fantastic template for moving to other areas where products aren't as likely to be ingested even.

And I think we've got the potential, like Jan says, of getting rid of perhaps the second species, like the primates and dogs, and just gradually getting these tests chopped off so that we are experimenting on less and less animals. The time is coming to actually get experiments stopped rather than just keep trying to reregulate them.

MARIANN: Yeah, absolutely. And I think that the points you're making about the European ban are so important because this is clearly an international issue, and so you're very well-positioned to see it that way because your work is so international in focus. And I know one of the things that seems to have happened to some companies selling in the US that used to not test on animals are now doing it because of the Chinese market. Do you see any shifts occurring there? Now, Europe is going in one direction, and China seems to be pulling countries in the opposite direction of actually requiring tests.

JAN: I think the Chinese will catch up. In the UK, we fund non-animal scientific and medical research. We have a department that focuses directly on that, so we're able to push forward the boundaries of science and the advances of science. And the fact is that the advanced sophisticated techniques -- the computer technology, the alternative testing methods, the non-animal testing methods -- those are the cutting edge of science. That is where science

is moving now anyway, and we just have to keep pushing that forward. And the Chinese will catch up with that. Their legislation is way behind the technology they're using themselves.

TIM: And also, the Chinese -- the key thing that happened in 2013 was the marketing ban being implemented by Europe. And it's quite rare to have that kind of protectionist measure in these days. But because it's linked to the testing methodology, it's been possible. And because countries cannot keep testing cosmetics and then sell them in Europe, which is a 350-million population -- it's got some of the most affluent countries in the world -- and China is geared up to export more than it's soaking up imports, so they will have to be considering how they adapt in order to get their products into Europe. So, I think that was a real key thing.

And there was a huge battleground on that. There were attempts to push that deadline back, again and again and again and again, even by companies that actually abandoned animal testing, 'cause they kinda wanted to keep the door open on testing in the future. So, it's huge, this marketing ban, and in a way it's kind of Europe v the world at the moment. But it is a big important market. So, I think that, although we're seeing some things where companies have undertaken testing kind of recently because of trying to get into the Chinese markets, I think we're gonna see it going back the other way.

MARIANN: That's really great to hear. And so many of the things you're working on and talking about are giving me hope, and I really appreciate that 'cause not that much does. And before we leave, I'd just like to hear a little bit of your personal stories. How did each of you start getting involved in animal issues?

JAN: Well, for me, it was in the '70s. And I was literally just walking along the street in my local high street, and someone gave me a leaflet about animal experiments. It was about beagles being forced to smoke cigarettes. And a journalist had got in undercover into a laboratory in the UK, and took these photographs of these beagles being forced to smoke. And I was kind of outraged like everyone else in the country. And eventually the dog-smoking experiments were banned, but that's really what got me started. I started to get involved, and I volunteered, and over the years I just decided -- I think by about the early '80s, I decided it was much more important than anything else I could be doing. So, I just went for doing it full-time.

TIM: And for me, I went to see a film, so I hope our film inspires people in different ways. I went to see a film called *The Animals Film* in 1982, and it covered all of the animal issues: factory farming, hunting, vivisection, all of these. And it was really groundbreaking in its day. There's been lots of sort of TV documentaries of that nature now. And within two weeks, I quit my job, I bought an SLR camera, and started going into fur farms and places getting photographs and just became a campaigner.

And so I think the two things confirm that whatever the route, awareness, information, is the key to changing the world for animals. People sort of like to talk different tactics and things, but everything is underpinned by that. If you can get the awareness out there, like this program, then that's how the world steadily changes, whether it's one individual at a time or whether it's getting sweeping laws.

MARIANN: You're so right, and I find it so inspiring. And I especially find it inspiring -- how many people have we heard of in this movement who, when you ask them this question, the

answer is a leaflet? And that's what starts it, just one leaflet. And it just reminds us how important grassroots work is and how important it is that we all always work to get the word out. And I just find both of your stories so inspiring, and I find the work that you're doing so very important and inspiring. Thank you so much for joining us.

JASMIN: Yes, thank you so much, Tim and Jan. We just think the work you're doing is cutting-edge, and we look forward to staying on top of what you're doing. And I hope our listeners get a chance to see *Lion Ark*.

TIM: Oh, I hope so too. Thank you for having us.

JAN: Thank you so much!

JASMIN: That was Tim Phillips and Jan Creamer from Animal Defenders International. Visit them at ad-international.org.