an entity should be recognized as a legal person, with such fundamental legal rights as bodily liberty and bodily integrity, or whether she should be used as the subject of biomedical research. If it were, we would use human beings in biomedical research against their will. Rather, we look at the nature of the subject and whether she has the legal right not to be used. Any being eligible for legal personhood and such fundamental legal rights as bodily liberty and bodily integrity may not be used in ways that disrespect their rights. A good rule of thumb is that a nonhuman animal possessed of fundamental legal rights may be used in biomedical research in the same way in which a human child may be used, with similar safeguards. Chimpanzees are so extraordinarily autonomous and intelligent that they should not be used in biomedical research or otherwise imprisoned, used, or exploited, except as would be a human child. The 2011 Institute of Medicine report and the 2013 actions of the National Institutes of Health halting the funding of biomedical research on chimpanzees and sending more than 80 percent of them to sanctuaries are a clear signal that their moral and legal status is rapidly changing. If legal personhood required releasing animals from captivity, might that expose some species to extinction or near-extinction? Legal personhood and fundamental legal rights for any animal require that we respect their individual legal rights and act solely in their interests, and not in ours. What that requires will depend upon individual circumstances. I believe states exempt animal husbandry from their animal cruelty laws. If your suit prevails, would factory farming become illegal? No. Our lawsuits have nothing to do with factory farming or with anticruelty laws. Haven’t courts rejected previous efforts to remove animals from the realm of property? If your suit fails, would there be alternative ways to protect them from mistreatment? To my knowledge, our upcoming lawsuit will be the first in history to demand that a nonhuman animal be declared a legal person with a legal right. We do not plan to file one lawsuit. This upcoming lawsuit will be the first salvo of an open-ended, complex strategic litigation campaign in which we will file as many lawsuits as we can financially support throughout the United States. RICH BARLOW

LAW’s Hawk Gets a New Home

A young red-tailed hawk that had been living on the side of the eighth floor of the School of Law main tower was moved over the summer, because officials worried that he would be perturbed by the construction of LAW’s new west wing and renovations to the tower. Tom French, assistant director for the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program, relocated the nest and the bird of prey—nicknamed “Redstone,” after Sumner Redstone (Hon.’94), who donated $18 million for the school’s new building—to a nearby campus rooftop. AMY LASKOWSKI

TOM FRENCH
(top) estimated the hawk was five weeks old, a couple of weeks shy of its first flight.