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An Appraisal of the Radical Animal Liberation Movement in Switzerland: 2003 to March 2007

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In February 2007, the Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the arson of two trucks in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland. After analyzing this event, which triggered an unusual media response in the country, this article assesses recent and past actions of the radical animal liberation movement in Switzerland for the period from 2003 to the end of March 2007. This article also presents some features of the non-radical animal liberation movement in the German-speaking and Italian-speaking parts of the country and demonstrates possible links between the non-radical movement and the radical one.

On the night of 8 February 2007, two meat-transport trucks belonging to two separate companies were burned down in Giubiasco and Cadenazzo, two towns near Lugano, in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland (the Ticino). A third truck was also targeted, but the igniting device failed.

A few hours later, the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) claimed responsibility for the actions in a press release sent to the Italian-language Swiss newspaper *Giornale del Popolo*. In the following days, the news was published by the mainstream Swiss media in all three language regions.¹ However, although the radical animal liberation movement (RALM) has engaged in some activities in recent years in Switzerland, the sudden media coverage of the events in the Ticino was an exception.

This article assesses recent and past actions of the RALM in Switzerland's three language regions (French, German, and Italian) by analyzing the claimed actions published on the website of *Bite Back Magazine*.²

This article also presents some features of the non-radical animal liberation movement in the German-speaking and Italian-speaking parts of Switzerland and suggests possible links between the non-radical movement and the RALM.

The author understands the radical animal liberation movement (RALM) to be that part of the animal liberation movement (i.e., those activists) involved in direct actions, including sabotage and vandalism, the liberation of animals, arson, and home visits. Although usually most RALM actions are also claimed by the Justice Department, the Animal Rights Militia,

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or the Revolutionary Cells Animal Liberation Brigade, RALM actions in Switzerland are mainly claimed by the ALF. In this regard, this article covers only ALF actions. Using statistics to analyze actions for which certain activists have claimed responsibility in order to draw conclusions about the current state of the RALM is problematic, because the statistics are inevitably incomplete (that is, many actions remain unclaimed³). Nevertheless, for the purposes of this article, there are two good reasons for collating and discussing statistics based on the information sent to the website of *Bite Back Magazine*: First, the Swiss mainstream media's lack of interest has made it difficult to gather information on the activities of the RALM, the media coverage of the Giubiasco and Cadenazzo events being the exception.

Second, contrary to its Austrian counterpart, the Swiss intelligence service (Service for Analysis and Prevention) has not been including the actions of the RALM in its annual Domestic Security Reports until 2006.⁴ Even if the 2006 Domestic Security Report does mention the fact that activists have been more active in Switzerland since 2005,⁵ it does not offer data on the statistical trends of the actions, thus further impeding an overview of the RALM's activities in Switzerland.

The first part of this article evaluates the actions perpetrated in Giubiasco and Cadenazzo and the actors responsible for them. In the second part, a broader overview and an analysis of the activities of the radical animal liberation movement in Switzerland for the period from 2003 to the end of March 2007 is provided. The final part investigates the factors that may play a role in the future of the RALM in Switzerland.

The Giubiasco and Cadenazzo Arson Attacks

The two arson attacks in Giubiasco and Cadenazzo on 8 February 2007, were among the few to reach the mainstream media. Initially, a press release was sent to the *Giornale del Popolo*,⁶ a journal based in Bellinzona. In addition, three days after the attack, an anonymous report was published on the *Bite Back Magazine* website.⁷ These actions were exceptional for two reasons: (a) According to the statistics for the period of 2003 to 2007 (first quarter), this was the first time that an arson attack had been undertaken by the RALM in Switzerland and (b) these arson attacks were the first RALM actions to gain such broad media coverage in Switzerland.

The arson attacks could have been perpetrated by three cells: a local cell (from the Ticino); a transnational cell from Italy; or a cell from another part of Switzerland, possibly from the German-speaking part, where RALM members are more active than in the Ticino. The fact that the actions took place in the Ticino, and the fact that the press release was written in Italian and sent to the Ticinese *Giornale del Popolo*, suggest that the actions were undertaken by an Italian or Ticinese cell. There is no proof, however, that an Italian cell was responsible, despite the fact that on 20 November 2006, 25 monkeys and 1,000 mice were set free from the Harlan laboratories in northern Milan,⁸ about 300 km away from Giubiasco and Cadenazzo. This action was preceded by the vandalizing of four butcher shops, a leather shop, and a kebab restaurant in Lugano a few days earlier, in which the shop windows were smeared with dirt, and glue was poured into the locks.⁹ Posters of the Swiss national circus, Circus Knie, were also vandalized.

Considering these earlier actions in the Ticino, it seems more likely that a local cell authored the arson attacks. From 2003 to the end of March 2007, the ALF claimed responsibility for 17 direct actions in the Ticino, mainly in or near Lugano. Of those 17 actions, 8 were claimed in November 2006, including the aforementioned acts of vandalism.

In January and February 2006, activists also claimed an act of vandalism against a zoo, the liberation of a mistreated dog, and an action against UPS vehicles.

The coverage of the arson attacks in Giubiasco and Cadenazzo by mainstream Swiss media focused on the facts, and there was little analysis of the background and of the possible links to other acts of vandalism and sabotage in November 2006 in or around Lugano. The only paper that clearly made the link between the various actions was the *Giornale del Popolo*.¹⁰

The sudden media coverage in the most recent cases was surprising, considering the fact that the RALM had been active in the past without provoking such widespread media interest. Four factors can help explain this increase in interest in RALM activities: First, the February 2007 attacks were the first arson attacks by the RALM in Switzerland. Second, the Swiss media had covered the bombing campaign in Britain between January and February 2007 in which animal rights activists were wrongly suspected of being involved; subsequently, interest in the animal liberation cause increased.¹¹ Third, the grave conclusions of the report published by UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the report's implication of humans in climate change has substantially raised the awareness of the public and of politicians with regard to environmental and related issues, including animal rights issues.

The fourth reason for the sudden interest of the press in the Giubiasco and Cadenazzo arson attacks could be linked to a specific characteristic of RALM actions in Switzerland: the high level of home visits in Switzerland, compared to elsewhere. In home visits, activists target the property of individuals, and it is possible that such actions are therefore seen as private, rather than public, matters—and consequently as less interesting to the media.

RALM Actions in Switzerland 2003 to March 2007

Methodological Considerations

In analyzing the data from the *Bite Back Magazine's* website, the following procedure was used: For every press release posted on the *Bite Back Magazine* website, the related actions have been classified as one of the following: arson, animal liberation, sabotage or vandalism, and home visits. The linguistic part of Switzerland (either the French, the Swiss-German part, or the Ticino) where the actions took place have also been taken into account.

For press releases that claim several actions at once, each action or series of actions on a given date perpetrated against a single company has been considered separately. The 30 November 2006, press release in Lugano¹² demonstrates the classification method used here. The press release related the following actions: 10 posters of Circus Knie were covered with a banner that read “cancelled”; 9 banners belonging to a different circus were damaged; and 4 butcher shops, 1 leather shop, and 1 kebab restaurant were vandalized. This amounts to: one action for the covering of the 10 Knie posters; 1 action for the damaging of the banners of the other circus (as the circus company whose banners were damaged was not named, it is assumed that the circus concerned is not Circus Knie); 4 actions for the damaging of 4 separate butcher shops; 1 action for the damaging of the kebab restaurant; and 1 action for the damaging of the leather shop. Thus, for the purposes of the present discussion, the number of actions mentioned in this particular press release is eight. On 17 November 2006, the toilets in four McDonald's restaurants in Zurich and Winterthur were concreted with cement.¹³ This amounts to four actions, as four different restaurants

Table 1
RALM in Switzerland 2003–2007 (first quarter)

Total actions in Switzerland	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (3 months only)	Total
Arson attacks	0	0	0	0	2	2
Animal liberations	0	0	0	4	0	4
Sabotage and vandalism	1	2	15	29	9	56
Home visits	0	1	3	26	5	35
Total	1	3	18	59	16	97
ALF in the French-speaking part						
Arson attacks						
Animal liberations						
Sabotage and vandalism			4	4*		
Home visits			1			
Total			5	4		9
ALF in the German-speaking part						
Arson attacks						
Animal liberations				3		
Sabotage and vandalism	1	1	5	15	8	
Home visits			2	26	5	
Total	1	1	7	44	13	66
ALF in the Italian-speaking part						
Arson attacks					2	
Animal liberations				1		
Sabotage and vandalism			2	10	1	
Home visits		1				
Total	0	1	2	11	3	17
Unknown						
Arson attacks						
Animal liberations						
Sabotage and vandalism		1	4			
Home visits						
Total	0	1	4	0	0	5

*Taken into account in this article but not claimed by activists on the *Bite Back Magazine* website.

(considered as four different entities, although they belong to the same parent company) were targeted in two different cities. Following these classification criteria, the situation in Switzerland is presented in Table 1.

Evaluation and Analysis

The General Picture. Between 2003 and March 2007, 97 actions were claimed by the RALM in Switzerland. Of those 97 actions, 59 were claimed in 2006 and 18 in 2005.

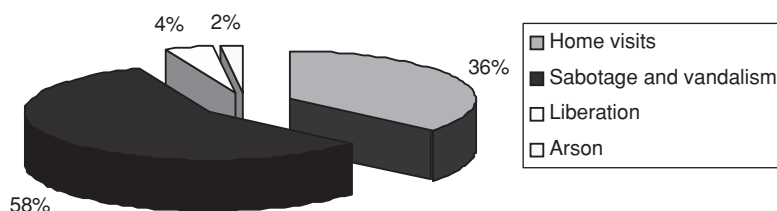


Figure 1. Types of action from 2003 to March 2007.

On a European level, the situation for the period from 2003 to 2005 in Switzerland is comparable to that in Austria. According to the Austrian Ministry for the Interior, 22 criminal offenses linked with the animal liberation cause were perpetrated in Austria in 2005.¹⁴ For 2003 and 2004, the Austrian figures were considerably higher, with 37 criminal offences in 2003 (Switzerland, one) and 24 in 2004 (Switzerland, three).¹⁵ The Austrian figure for 2005 (22 actions) is comparable with the Swiss figure (18 actions). The activities of the RALM in Switzerland in 2006 reached an unprecedented high of 59 claimed actions.

From 2003 to 2005, the number of home visits was very low in Switzerland, with none in 2003, one in 2004, and three in 2005. However, the figure jumped to 26 in 2006. Acts of sabotage and vandalism were negligible in 2003 (one) and 2004 (two), but rose significantly in 2005 (15 actions) and in 2006 (29 actions).

All four reported animal liberations in Switzerland occurred in one year, namely in 2006.

The first (and only) two arson attacks were perpetrated in February this year.

Action Types. Of the 97 actions claimed in the period under investigation in this article, 56 are classified as “vandalism and sabotage” (58 percent) and 35 as “home visits” (36 percent), that is, the sabotage and destruction of the property of individual persons linked to the pharmaceutical industry, to vivisection, to the fur industry, or to hunting associations.

Animal liberations represent 4 percent of all activities, and the arsons in Giubiasco and Cadenazzo represent only 2 percent of RALM actions, as shown in Figure 1.

Internationally, sabotage and vandalism are very probably the most common actions perpetrated by the RALM. Switzerland is no exception. However, the number of “home visits” is relatively high in Switzerland (35 home visits or 36 percent of all actions). Of those 35 home visits, 26 were perpetrated in 2006. The high level of home visits is linked to the strong presence in Switzerland of large pharmaceutical companies like Novartis, Roche, and Actelion, and the fact that these have their headquarters in Switzerland. Pharmaceutical companies are considered to be customers of laboratories undertaking experiments on animals, like Huntingdon Life Sciences, and the executives of these companies are considered targets by RALM activists.

Causes Fought for by the Activists. The causes fought for by RALM activists in Switzerland are fairly typical of those of the radical animal liberation movement in general; 37 percent of the actions perpetrated in Switzerland were linked to vivisection, especially to the work of Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS), 28 percent to the fur trade, 21 percent to meat production, and 11 percent to the captivity of animals in zoos and circuses. Hunting and other causes made up a further 3 percent of actions (Figure 2).

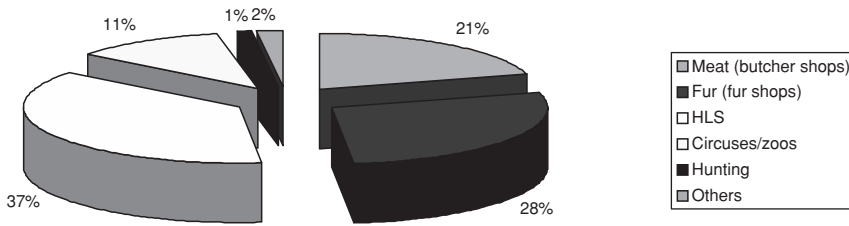


Figure 2. Claimed causes.

The most important cause resulted in the targeting of companies and people considered to be directly linked to HLS, a company that undertakes animal experiments, which in turn have been the basis of a worldwide campaign for many years.

Another important cause, which accounts for over one quarter of RALM actions in Switzerland, is the fight against the fur industry. The Swiss public appears to be sympathetic to this cause. In a survey published in December 2006 by the free daily newspaper *20 Minutes* (one of the best-read newspapers in the French-speaking part of Switzerland), 75 percent of those questioned believed that fur shops should be banned, whereas only 19 percent thought fur shops were businesses like any other.¹⁶ These figures are similar to those of a survey commissioned by the organization Four Paws Switzerland, which found that 75 percent of Swiss women are against wearing fur, and 87 percent are against the raising and killing of animals for the fashion industry.¹⁷ And another online survey done by the German-language tabloid newspaper *Blick* showed that in the specific case of foxhunting, 70 percent of respondents considered it to be a form of torture.¹⁸

Anti-fur campaigns in Switzerland have achieved a significant success in recent years. Two major department store chains, Coop and Manor, have agreed to stop selling fur in their shops from 2007/2008 on.¹⁹

Geographical Considerations. As shown in Figure 3, most RALM actions were carried out in the German-speaking part of Switzerland (66 actions of 97, or 68 percent), followed by 18 percent in the Italian-speaking part (17 of 97), and 9 percent in the French-speaking part (9 of 97).²⁰ Five claimed actions (6 percent) are not attributable to any part of Switzerland (and their location is therefore given as unknown).

More specifically, 29 actions were claimed in and around the city of Basle (30 percent), 21 in and around Zurich (22 percent), 13 in Lugano (13 percent), and 11 in Winterthur (11

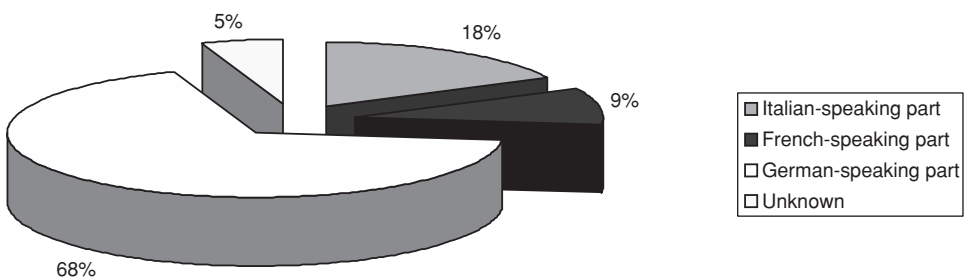


Figure 3. Geographical distribution of actions.

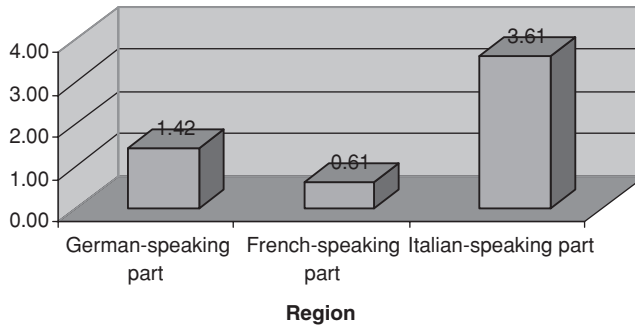


Figure 4. RALM actions per 100,000 inhabitants.

percent). The balance took place in Berne (3 percent), Fribourg (6 percent), Lausanne (4 percent), and elsewhere (11 percent).

The concentration of actions in and around Basle is due to the fact that that city hosts the headquarters of many multinational pharmaceutical companies. Of the 30 actions claimed in Basle, all were home visits, targeting executives and employees of firms considered to be linked to HLS.

Considering the proximity (35 km) of Berne (German-speaking) to Fribourg (French-speaking, on the language border), it is possible that some of the actions were organized jointly between activists from both language regions.²¹

The Ticino: The underground movement and the public movement. From a quantitative point of view, the German-speaking part of Switzerland has been the hardest hit by RALM actions. However, the figures in relation to population numbers shed a different light (Figure 4). In fact, radical animal liberationists have been most active in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland (3.61 actions per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by the German-speaking part (1.42 actions per 100,000), and the French-speaking part (0.61 actions per 100,000). Switzerland's total population is 7,288,010; 63.7 percent are German speakers, 20.4 percent French speakers, and 6.5 percent Italian speakers (9 percent of the population does not speak any one of the national languages).

The Ticino thus has the most active underground RALM per head of population. In addition, it has a legal public movement, through the engagement (among others) of the association Centro di Documentazione Animalista (CDA; Center for Animal Documentation), founded in 1993 in Lugano. However, no link has been proven to exist between the public movement and the underground RALM in the Ticino.

The CDA seeks to promote animal welfare and to fight, for example, for bans on the fur trade and on vivisection. The CDA collaborates with ATRA (Schweizer Vereinigung für die Abschaffung der Tierversuche—Swiss Association for the Abolition of Animal Experimentation) and encourages vegetarianism. The CDA has also been active against zoos, especially against the small zoo in Magliaso (a small village near Lugano), and against traveling circuses in the Ticino, like the Knock and Knie circuses. In this area, the CDA has achieved limited success. The regional tourism organization for the Lago Maggiore region (around the town of Locarno) has agreed to stop mentioning the Magliaso zoo in all its publications.²² A similar response from other tourism organizations is still pending. At the political level, the CDA has created the Osservatorio Politico per gli Animali (OPA—Political monitoring for animals),²³ which seeks or sought to:

1. Help animal-friendly voters make decisions in the 2006 regional elections (the executive Council of State and the legislative Council). A 15-point proposal form was sent to candidates, whose answers were then evaluated.²⁴ The OPA drew up a classification of the best²⁵ and worst²⁶ candidates. It has also suggested that the zoo in Magliaso be turned into a shelter for liberated animals, that a cantonal lawyer for animals be appointed, and that hunting be banned; in addition it campaigns for vegetarianism.
2. Provide follow-up information on the candidates with regard to animal-related issues, once they have been elected. The OPA also plans to monitor and analyze animal rights issues nationally.
3. Help establish animal-friendly legislation in Switzerland.

In addition to the creation of political parties that promote animal rights in the Netherlands (the Party for Animals has gained two seats in Parliament²⁷) and in England (the Party for Animals²⁸ and SPEAK Political²⁹), the OPA represents a new way to promote animal rights issues at a political level.

The German-speaking part of Switzerland: The Verein gegen Tierfabrike. Like its counterpart in the Italian-speaking part, the public animal rights movement in the German-speaking part has been active, through (among others) the Verein gegen Tierfabriken VgT (Association against Animal Factories), which has been very present in the media in the past 15 years. Founded in 1989 by Dr. Erwin Kessler, an engineer, the association seeks to fight against cruelty to animals in agriculture and in experimental laboratories. There is some hint that the VgT is linked to the underground animal rights movement. In an article published in the Swiss weekly *Weltwoche* newspaper in 2004, the reporter recounts how she was invited to participate with Kessler and a masked activist in a night action at a piggery. The article also mentions a hard core of 120 VgT members who are considered “activists.”³⁰

Operating mainly in the German-speaking part of Switzerland, the association is also present in the French-speaking part under the name ACUSA. The VgT is well known for its publications *VgT News* (circulation of the February 2007 edition was 142,000 copies) and *ACUSA News* (in French, circulation of the April 2006 edition was 350,000 copies³¹), which discuss the condition of farm animals, often accompanied by crude pictures.

Kessler is also known for his campaigns against politicians he considers unfriendly toward animals. In 2003, he campaigned in Zurich against cantonal councilor Verena Diener,³² and in 2006 he campaigned in Fribourg against cantonal councilor Pascal Corminboeuf, who he accused of neglecting his duties regarding animal protection. Corminboeuf subsequently sued ACUSA.³³

Kessler has also been condemned for violating Switzerland’s anti-racism laws. During the public discussion of a possible lifting of the ban on kosher butchering without anesthesia, he compared Jews with Nazis and cannibals on several occasions.³⁴ Moreover, the Swiss Federal Supreme Court found that Kessler had contacts to the revisionist and Holocaust denier Ernst Indlekofer, while Kessler’s website offered a platform for another revisionist and Holocaust denier, Jürgen Graf.³⁵ Kessler’s website also published three contributions by skinhead Michael Lüthi.³⁶

The Future of the RALM in Switzerland

Several factors could influence the future of the RALM in Switzerland, yet two main factors could be decisive: the causes behind various actions and the actors themselves.

Old and New Causes. The causes fought for or against by the RALM in Switzerland are not unusual for a radical animal liberation movement. As shown earlier, 37 percent of all actions between 2003 and 2007 (first quarter) were linked to Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS), whereas 28 percent were linked to the fur industry and 21 percent to meat production. There is no reason to think that the struggle against the HLS, the fur industry, or meat production will end in the near future. Moreover, from a statistical point of view, there is a strong suggestion that after the significant increase in the number of activities in 2006, 2007 will be a very active year for the RALM. Indeed the first quarter of 2007 has been the most active for the period considered (16 actions already).

Further, there is a strong possibility that the RALM will benefit from the dramatically increased public interest in environmental issues since the publication of the IPCC report on climate change.³⁷ The publication of the report, which assesses the impact of human activities on climate change, aroused significant interest in Switzerland. All political parties—except the right-wing Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP, Swiss People's Party), which claimed that climate is liable to cyclical fluctuations³⁸—have shown a serious interest in the topic. For example, the deputies of the centrist Christliche Volkspartei (Christian Democratic People's Party) have put environmental issues at the top of their list for the 2007 elections.³⁹ And in the last parliamentary session (5 March to 23 March 2007), five of nine urgent interpellations—politically urgent topics that must be discussed in a particular parliamentary session—were related to environmental issues.⁴⁰

Bearing this in mind, RALM activists could try to gain public support by linking their actions to environmental issues. The report published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 2006 entitled *Livestock's Long Shadow* is a case in point.⁴¹ The report shows that globally, livestock directly and indirectly produces a significant amount of greenhouse gases, that is, gases responsible for global warming. Worldwide, livestock produces 18 percent of greenhouse gas emissions and 37 percent of the world's methane emissions. This is cause for concern because methane has a far greater impact on global warming than CO₂ does.⁴² By targeting premises associated with the meat industry—which, it could be argued, are indirectly responsible for climate change—RALM activists could claim to contribute to the struggle against global warming in an attempt to solicit support from a wider section of the population.

The possibility that future actions by the Swiss RALM might be linked to the preservation and protection of Earth is real and, in fact, there has already been one incident in Switzerland. In January 2003, a joint action for animal and earth liberation was claimed⁴³ against Novartis in Berne. However, it should be noted that that particular action was also linked to a more “classical” left-wing cause, namely the struggle against the annual World Economic Forum in Davos.

RALM Possible Future Actors: The Extreme Left and the Extreme Right.

The crisis of the extreme left in Switzerland. The second factor that will influence the future of the RALM in Switzerland is the RALM's actors. In its *Domestic Security Report 2005*, the Service for Analysis and Prevention of the Swiss Federal Police pointed to the fact that left-wing activists had “lost their most important platform through their self-inflicted isolation within the globalization movement” and that for this reason “their reaction had been to increase, and place new emphasis on their demands and change their tactics.” With regard to these demands, the report notes, “old and new issues are increasingly being pushed into the foreground.”⁴⁴ Considering the sudden focus on environmental issues and the crisis in Swiss left-wing circles, the merging of environmental and animal-rights issues by the extreme left remains a possibility.

Possible links to the extreme right. In December 2004, the German animal liberation journal *Voice* announced that it was closing down. The editor, Andreas Hochhaus, gave several reasons for the closure, referring to the fact that some members of the movement had stated that they would not oppose cooperation with the extreme right movement, if such cooperation became necessary. (One member wrote, “The most important thing is the protection of animals. I would also protect the animals with Nazis.”⁴⁵) Another reader of *Voice* also wrote that he distributed flyers for the DVU (Deutsche Volksunion, a far-right political party in Germany) and for the animal rights movement. Hochhaus also took issue with the fact that some animal liberation leaders repeatedly played down Erwin Kessler’s anti-Semitic comments.⁴⁶ These examples show that a collaboration between the animal liberation movement and the extreme right movement in Switzerland is possible in the future.

Conclusion

Despite Switzerland’s perceived status as a safe haven, it nevertheless has an active radical animal liberation movement. Between 2003 and the end of March 2007, the Swiss RALM was responsible for 97 actions in all parts of Switzerland, with a majority of those actions being home visits targeting mainly executives and employees of large pharmaceutical companies in and around Basle.

However, as has been shown, by head of population, the RALM has been more active in the Ticino than in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. Moreover, in 2007, the use of a new tactic (arson) by what was most probably a local cell occurred in the Ticino. Overall, there was a steep increase in activities between 2003 and 2006. This trend is likely to continue in 2007. Already, the first quarter of 2007 has been the most active quarter since 2003.

Due to the interest shown by the public in environmental issues, the RALM might link its actions with more general environmental issues (for example, undertaking joint ventures with the radical Earth liberation movement) in the future. Increased collaboration between the RALM and the extreme left or the extreme right is also a possibility.

Notes

1. “Drei Brandanschläge auf Fleischtransporter im Tessin,” *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, 12 February 2007; “Es waren Tierbefreier,” *Blick*, 10 February 2007, available at <http://www.blick.ch/news/schweiz/artikel55727> (accessed 3 March 2007); “Rächer des Schlachtviehs,” *Bund*, 12 February 2007; “Feinbild Metzger,” *Basler Zeitung*, 12 February 2007; “Anschläge auf Fleischlaster,” *Sonntagszeitung*, 11 February 2007; “Tierbefreier bekennen sich zu Brandanschlägen,” *20 Minuten*, 11 February 2007, available at <http://www.20min.ch/tools/suchen/story/13395027> (accessed 3 March 2007); “Anschläge von Tierbefreiern,” *Tages Anzeiger*, 11 February 2007, available at <http://tages-anzeiger.ch/dyn/news/schweiz/718482.html> (accessed 3 March 2007); “Les défenseurs des animaux revendiquent,” *Le Matin Dimanche*, 11 February 2007; “Tessin: attentats revendiqués,” *La Tribune de Genève*, 12 February 2007; “Bombes au Tessin pour protéger les animaux,” *Radio Suisse Romande*, 10 February 2007, available at <http://info.rsr.ch/fr/rsr.html?siteSect=2010&sid=7515877&cKey=1171131471000> (accessed 3 March 2007); “Bombes au Tessin pour protéger les animaux,” *Television Suisse Romande*, 10 February 2007, available at <http://www.tsr.ch/tsr/index.html?siteSect=200001&sid=7515877> (accessed 3 March 2007); “Ora gli animalisti accendono le bombe,” *Giornale del Popolo*, 10 February 2007; “Un reato che fase pensare a gente esperta di ordigni,” *Giornale del Popolo*, 12 February 2007; “Due attentati incendiari nelle notte,” *Corriere del Ticino*, 10 February 2007; “Inchiesta a tutto campo,” *Corriere del Ticino*, 12 February 2007; “Animalisti rivendicani gli

incendi di due furgoni,” *Radio Televisione Svizzera Italiana*, 10 February 2007, available at <http://www.rtsi.ch/Informazione/welcome.cfm?idChannel=2330&idModule=2586&idSection=3&idPage=36924&idContext=0> (accessed 3 March 2007).

2. “Lorries for Meat Transport Catch Fire,” *Bite Back Magazine*, 11 February 2007, available at <http://www.directaction.info/index.htm> (accessed 3 March 2007).

3. For example, this is the case for four attacks against fur shops in the French-speaking town of Lausanne, “Attaque à la peinture contre la fourrure,” *20 Minutes*, 19 December 2006, available at <http://www.20min.ch/ro/rechercher/story/26614605>, (accessed 3 March 2007).

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