

EXTREMIST WATCH

Analysis and Insight

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Executive Summary:

During this week, there were several significant developments that arose outside of the animal rights community's preparation for SHAC's Scary Science Week. As a reminder, the week of action technically begins today, October 21, 2010, and continues through Friday, October 29, 2010.

Primate Products, Inc.(PPI) was cleared by a USDA report after the agency investigated claims of animal abuse stemming from a series of leaked photographs showing gaping wounds on monkeys housed at the PPI facility. Animal rights groups, locally and nationally, were not pleased with the results of the September 22, 2010, report. Miami, Florida, based South Florida SMASH HLS (SFS-HLS) and the animal rights website Negotiation is Over (NIO) are using the report as a rallying point for continued protests against Bradford and PPI and has targeted Bradford with a number of innovative actions which described herein. In addition, Gary Serignese, the leader of SFS-HLS, appeared to be calling for an activist to infiltrate the PPI Naples facility after Serignese posted a job announcement being circulated for the facility.

On May 21, 2008, special units of the Austrian police arrested several leading campaigners from the country's primary animal protection movement. These activists claimed the prosecution files against them contained no evidence of criminal activity. Activists then realized the charges against them alleged through legal means of protest, the accused have indirectly motivated other individuals to commit animal rights related crimes. This week, several issues surrounding the case have been discussed in the activist community.

Animal rights activists have called upon the movement to contact the European Commission to express their concern regarding the possible delay on the ban of cosmetics testing on animals that is scheduled to be reformed in 2013. Currently, there are three types of toxicity tests to which there are still no non-animal alternatives yet available, thus having created a delay. Reportedly, the European Commission will have to inform the European Parliament and the Council in the event that alternative methods to animal testing will not be developed and validated before 2013, and the animal rights movement is seeking to impact that judgment. 🐼

Highlights:

PPI and Donald Bradford update

This past week, a US Department of Agriculture (USDA) cleared Primate Products, Inc. (PPI) of any wrongdoing after an inspection of the facility was conducted following the release of a series of photographs showing several monkeys with gaping wounds. The inspection was conducted in September 2010 after several animal rights groups, including the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), expressed outrage over the photos, which were described as having been leaked by an inside source. PPI CEO Donald Bradford stated the photographs depicted injuries resulting from fights between monkeys at the facility and were taken by the veterinarians attending the animals. Animal rights activists claimed the photographs of the monkeys showed research had been conducted on the animals, or the monkeys had been abused. These later claims lead to the USDA inspection.



A graphic aimed at Donald Bradford's birthday

Source: www.negotiationisover.com

The USDA report, dated September 22, 2010, confirmed the injuries had been the result of fighting between the monkeys and that "no non-compliant items were identified during the inspection." USDA Spokesman Dave Sacks said, "It was a clean report....there was nothing found that was against animal welfare regulations." Sacks added group housing of primates is allowed under animal care guidelines in an attempt to mimic how the animals would live in the wild. However, Sacks noted group living can also lead to the monkeys fighting among themselves for hierarchy

– which is what he believed occurred at PPI. The USDA reported PPI had acted properly in providing adequate care for the injured animals.

PETA and other animal rights groups were less than pleased with the results of the report. Justin Goodman, PETA's Associate Director for Lab Investigations, stated PETA was disappointed the USDA was not holding PPI responsible for the suffering shown in the photographs. Goodman challenged the assumption that infighting caused injuries as severe as those shown in the photographs, claiming the intensity of the injuries was not natural. He suggested the injuries were likely a result of the monkeys not being grouped appropriately or supervised adequately.

Other animal rights activists also found fault with the USDA report. Activists associated with South Florida SMASH HLS (SFS-HLS) posted messages calling the report a whitewash

and proof the USDA was a corrupt agency. In fact, rather than simply accepting the report as the end of the issue, SFS-HLS has viewed the report as a rallying point to focus more attention on PPI.

Gary Serignese, the leader of SFS-HLS, and Camille Marino of Negotiation is Over (NIO) have posted a series of interesting messages highlighting PPI. The first was a video of a song called "Firebomb" by the group Las Bombas Del Fuego. The lyrics of the punk song describe PPI in general, and Donald Bradford in particular, as running a death camp for non-human primates where torture and murder occur for profit. Use of the word "Firebomb" could be considered a tongue-in-cheek encouragement of an arson attack against PPI. Comments posted to online posts of the video call for PPI to be targeted by activists. Some comments allude to arson, but not as directly as the song suggests.

Gary Serignese wrote a short article for Negotiation is Over titled, "Happy Retirement - Donald Bradford's 65th Birthday." Serignese mentioned Bradford's birthday is October 26 and Bradford will be 65 years old. Serignese provided Bradford's residence address and asked activists to send Bradford a "retirement" card in the hopes of persuading Bradford to step down from PPI.

Interestingly, Serignese posted the article on NIO under his pen name "John Brown" – the same name he uses on his social network websites. Currently, Serignese's fellow SFS-HLS activist Ghazal Tajalli is listed as one of the Senior Editors of NIO. This article is proof of the continuing interconnectedness between the Miami activists, Camille Marino, and the NIO group of activists.

As evidence, PPI remains a primary target of the animal rights community despite the favorable findings of the recent USDA report, on October 16, 2010, Gary Serignese posted a job listing advertised on www.simplyhired.com indicating PPI was seeking applicants for an Animal Caretaker position at the Primate Products, Inc. facility in Naples, Florida. Other activists commenting on the job listing asked if it were possible to get an "inside man" in the facility. One activist wondered if it was illegal to lie on the job application, and another activist responded with, "...even if it was illegal – though it isn't – it would be for a higher good. It's only grounds for being fired in this state." Another activist

commented, "I really hope a local activist pursues this position and obtains footage." Several of the activists commenting suggested one poster, a main SFS-HLS activist, in particular apply for the job. Once again, this highlights the need for proper screening of all job applicants to any position with direct access to animals. Applicants with access to sensitive data need screening as well, as a leak of proprietary information could be just as damaging to a company as undercover videotape footage if released to the public, as evidenced in the release of the photographs allegedly "leaked" from a source inside PPI.

Analysts also noted some rather interesting editing occurring on the NIO website and other online sources concerning the Donald Bradford and PPI posts. Comments to the above mentioned stories had been deleted by the activists controlling the NIO and SFS-HLS websites. Comments posted to social network pages in response to cross posts of the above mentioned stories have also been removed. Comments directed towards Bradford such as "I hope he dies" or "One day closer to death!" have been deleted from the posts associated with the Bradford Retirement message on some sources. In fact, the NIO copy of the Bradford retirement message no longer contains any comments at all. Comments posted in response to the "Firebomb" video alluding to arson or direct attacks against PPI have also been removed. It is doubtful the deletion of these messages indicates any sense of compassion towards Donald Bradford, but rather the removal of these comments may be the result of the injunction issued against Camille Marino by Dr. David Jentsch and the desire to avoid additional legal action.

Europe considers possible ban of cosmetics testing on animals

This week, the animal rights collective was found to be instructing activists to express their concerns over Phase Three of the ban of cosmetics testing on animals, which is scheduled to begin in the year 2013. Reportedly, the public could take part in contributing to a European Commission consultation, which was to inform the decision on whether the sales ban in 2013 would be delayed. The instructions indicated this consultation had a closing deadline of October 15, 2010.

According to reports, following years of public protest, animal testing of cosmetics was banned within the EU in 2009 as part of the 7th Amendment to the Cosmetics Directive. However, cosmetic products containing ingredients tested on animals outside the EU are still legally on sale. The intention was that

Donald Bradford



Animal Abuser

Donald Bradford was highlighted by Negotiation is Over this week

Source: www.negotiationisover.com

the phased introduction of an EU sales ban on these products, which would in effect lead companies to stop animal testing outside the EU if they intend to market there, was to be fully implemented by 2013, according to the Cosmetics Directive. On the other hand, it has been reported this measure has been opposed by the cosmetics industry and is now facing a substantial delay.

A breakdown of the sales ban in its three phases explains the series of events for the Cosmetics Directive. Phase One was implemented in 2004 and prohibited marketing of cosmetics ingredients tested on animals using test methods that have been replaced in the EU. Phase Two, implemented in 2009, banned the sale of cosmetics tested on animals utilizing all but three animal tests---repeat dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and toxicokinetics. The state of this directive is now in Phase Three, indicating the sale ban should apply to these last three animal tests effective in 2013. EU lawmakers can choose to proceed with the 2013 ban, regardless of whether or not non-animal alternatives are available.

This sales ban implemented in 2009 has allowed a longer phase-out period for the three aforementioned types of toxicity tests for which alternative non-animal methods were not available. Acceptable alternatives remain unavailable for the three tests.

The animal rights agenda argues that the remaining three toxicity tests are not necessary for the ban to go forward. The argument asserts that there are already thousands of safe and effective cosmetic ingredients available and European citizens have expressed they want to see an end to animal testing and forsaking the development of new versions of such trivial products as lipstick and shampoo, which causes pain and suffering for animals in laboratories.

The main concern of activists appears to be that the campaign to end animal testing in cosmetics has allegedly won public support far and wide. However, activists feel the decision makers are ignoring this component and focusing largely on the technical aspects of developing alternative methods to animal testing. According to the Humane Society International, the revised Cosmetics Directive promised a 2013 sales ban, and animal rights activists want to see that promise honored. The sentiment is backed by the Humane Society International, which has publicly claimed this is not an “alternatives” issue---alternative tests for the toxic end-points may be desirable but are not necessary for the 2013 ban to be implemented, so unless the Commission publishes a proposal to delay the deadline (until 2019 reportedly), the existing ban can stand.

This directive has developed in part because in 2011, the Commission will have to inform the European Parliament and the Council in the event alternative methods to animal testing will not be developed and validated before 2013 for the remaining endpoints that are exempted from the Cosmetics Directive’s marketing ban until 2013.

A drafted letter to the European Commission had been prepared for individuals and groups to utilize in expressing their concerns, along with a mailing address for the European Commission, and an email address had been provided as well.

Update on the cases of Austrian activists

On May 21, 2008, special units of the Austrian police arrested several leading campaigners from the country’s primary animal protection movement. These activists claimed the prosecution files against them contained no evidence of criminal activity. Activists then realized the charges against them alleged through legal means of protest, the accused have indirectly motivated other individuals to commit animal rights-related crimes.

Throughout the investigative process, the police reportedly denied defense lawyers access to the files containing information against the accused activists. On October 18, 2010, a report was posted detailing a recent verdict regarding these allegations against the Austrian authorities. According to the report, the judge presiding over the trial has given a verdict finding the police special investigation unit guilty of denying the defense access to files gathered by the police during the investigation. The defense lawyers first raised this issue in May 2008, but the trial, now under its third judge, has faced delays since it began. The activists claimed the police have responded to this verdict by stating the files no longer remain, as the special investigation unit has been dissolved. At this time, it is unclear what effect this ruling will have on the trial, considering the judge demanded the defense be given access to the files in order to have a fair trial.

On October 12, 2010, the Verein Gegen Tierfabriken held a press conference in Austria. The conference was held because earlier this year, approximately 300 individuals issued self-indictments to the Austrian state prosecutor claiming to be involved in the same activities as those activists now facing trial. These individuals claimed because of their similar actions, they should also be considered suspects of belonging to a criminal organization. The prosecutor reportedly rejected the indictments, stating no prosecutable activities were cited. Activists responded by claiming the prosecutor’s statement proves the defendants currently on trial were “randomly” chosen. However, analysis of the known activities and backgrounds of those indicted suggest the arrests were not random at all. The thirteen arrested individuals were specifically targeted because they were very effective campaigners and leaders. Dr. Martin Balluch, one of the thirteen defendants is a beloved and influential activist in his home country with purported ties to the Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty campaign. In fact, he has been compared to movement martyr Barry Horne, having undergone a hunger strike for over 18 days while incarcerated until prison authorities force fed him. Balluch’s involvement in some of the most significant Austrian animal rights campaigns are widely documented in open sources. His arrest for what activists describe as legal protest activity has

generated a significant amount of protest and underground activity in solidarity with those who are at the present time on trial.

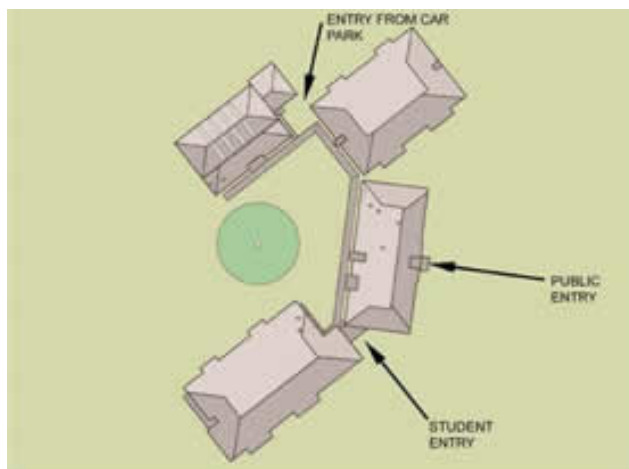
Most recently, three of the three hundred individuals whose self-indictments were rejected have again issued self-indictments describing activities identical to those outlined in the prosecutorial indictments of two of the current defendants. These individuals claim this proves the accusations are not restricted to those standing trial, and implying again the defendants were chosen at random. As criminal charges must be leveled in connection with specific crimes, as opposed to having been randomly assigned, the activists are in essence demonstrating their belief the government has no specific evidence against those who have been charged with criminal activity.

Activists who opposed the arrests of animal rights activists in Austria have taken it upon themselves to act out against the issue, committing two recent direct actions. According to a communiqué, on September 30 and October 7, activists covered signs along the Austrian border with large stickers which read “Jogallam Rechtsstaat” or “Pravni Stat Rechtsstaat.” These phrases were then covered with a red line, indicating the phrase was crossed out. The signs relayed the message that constitutional law has been suspended in Austria. Activists placed these signs on the Austrian border with Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia.



A Closer Look:

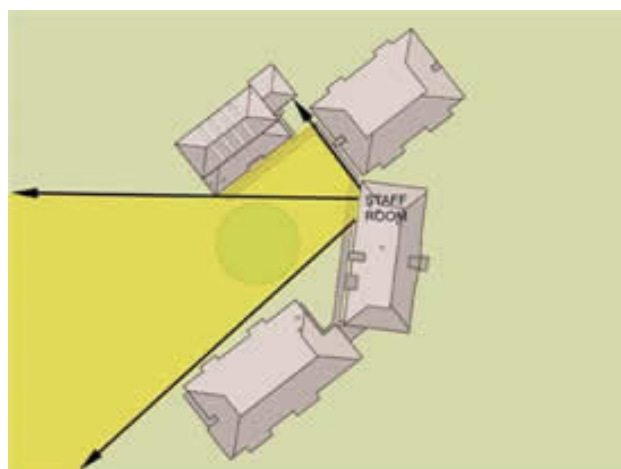
Over the past several weeks, INA has received several reports of individuals approaching facilities operated by companies involved in the use of animals in research and engaging in various forms of suspicious behavior. In one case, an unidentified individual approached a staff member and questioned the type of work being conducted within the facility and sought information on the building's layout before being asked to



leave the premises. In other cases, unidentified individuals avoided company personnel and fled when confronted by the staff. In nearly every case, the individuals observed on the property were observed obtaining photographic documentation of various aspects of the property. These incidents stress the importance of a comprehensive facility security program and the need for security awareness training for employees.

A comprehensive security program involves physical, technical, and operational security. In this week's A Closer Look section we will focus on physical security and the theory of Crime Prevention by Environmental Design (CPTED). CPTED is one of the most important ideas to influence security professionals in the past thirty years. A simple yet effective means to enhance security, the basic elements of CPTED (pronounced Sep-ted) have been practiced throughout history.

In its most basic form, CPTED involves the consideration of end-user behaviors, security requirements and environmental factors when designing a building or facility. In this manner, the security function can be fully integrated into the facility in a discreet, flowing manner rather than resorting to attempting to “fit” a security application into an “unfit” structure or complex. CPTED embraces a proactive approach against security threats by attempting to circumvent threats before a threat is identified and needs to be responded to. In this way, overall physical security of a facility or environment is manipulated toward preventing crime and safety issues, while also serving to enhance the perception of security. Additionally, CPTED often provides creative, aesthetically pleasing alternatives to achieving physical security. Certain types of facilities, like hospital emergency rooms, although requiring strict security measures, need to balance this need with maintaining a comfortable, workable environment. Other facilities may require a secure perimeter, yet are restricted by zoning laws or ordinances in the types of physical structures that can be erected on a property. In these instances, various CPTED measures can provide security while maintaining desired appearances.



Facilities' age, geography, use and other factors are important considerations. Successful security development and application processes are founded upon past performance, guided by industry standards and best practices, and enhanced by technological advancement.

Security planning is based on identifying and organizing the structure of a security plan into concentric layers of security measures. Each layer presents an obstacle a potential adversary needs to overcome in order to reach their objective. Each one of these concentric layers can be evaluated to incorporate CPTED design elements into a security plan. The following are considered basic CPTED design strategies:

- Natural Surveillance involves designing the facility or complex to maximize the amount of time a particular area is under observation by security forces, law enforcement or even employees of the site. The more an area is observed, the less likely a potential adversary is to commit a malevolent act in that area, out of fear of detection.
- Maximizing natural surveillance might involve placing offices and windows to overlook "blind" areas and using design features or employee schedules to draw people to higher risk areas at certain times of the day. The purpose is to dissuade the criminal element from committing their acts by taking away their ability to remain anonymous and unseen.
- Reinforcement of Territories: Using physical, psychological and environmental barriers to compartmentalize a given building or area gives individuals or groups of people personal ownership of that area. Used properly, these same barriers can create a definite boundary line to act as a further deterrent to a potential adversary.
- Natural Access Control: Includes the physical and environmental barriers that are used in the reinforcement of territories as well as physical barriers to prevent access to certain areas. This can include: gates placed in security fencing along the perimeter of a property to allow access only at certain points; properly trimmed hedges that discourage entrance into a building through



a ground floor window; or designing a parking area with a single entrance and exit. Properly utilized natural access controls can give the illusion of more security than actually exists and deter criminal acts.

CPTED design principles can be applied to any physical structure. The following are some examples of CPTED design elements that may be implemented in laboratories, research centers and corporate offices. These principles are especially geared toward the activist and direct action threat presented by social justice extremists.

- Terrain is a great natural barrier. Adversaries, including activists, are unlikely to attempt crossing a section of desert, uneven ground, rocks or other physical features during the dark of night. Lack of adequate lighting in these areas of rough terrain will also serve to disrupt their operations.
- It is often not advisable for outsiders to be able to view or hear laboratory animals, and vivariums and animal storage facilities are often located within the internal confines of a facility. A lack of ample windows on a building, however, may create a lack of surveillance from the inside of the facility to the goings-on outside the facility. In areas where coverage by traditional windows is not possible or desirable, one may install false, lighted windows to create the appearance of insiders monitoring the outside of the facility.
- Vehicle traffic through parking lots can be redirected and lighting refocused so as to eliminate "dead spots" that adversaries may take advantage of when attempting to engage in a direct action or investigate the facility or grounds.
- Adequate lighting, especially in entry and egress points, provides a sense of ownership and high level of attention paid to the property. Spent bulbs and low lighting give off an air of disuse, which may compel an adversary to attempt to defeat a neglected, apparently unused entry or egress point. Adequate lighting also presents challenges to adversaries who depend on low or no lighting to shield their identity from CCTV cameras, guards, or receptionists.

- Define the territory of the complex by clearly delineating facility property and a visitor's transition from public to private property. One method to achieve such a delineation, especially for sensitive facilities, is a dual fence approach. By this method, a building can be surrounded by a tall fence at the perimeter of the property. An inner fence should surround the building, while the space between the outer fence and the inner fence should be open and provide an unobstructed view of the facility. The inner fence may be equipped with fence motion sensors to detect efforts to breach the inner fence. Open, unobstructed space between the outer fence and the inner fence serves to make the perpetrator feel they will be easily detected, while providing security staff a clear line of sight to anyone who may have breached the outer perimeter.
- The position of main lobby reception and/or a security desk should be positioned to monitor incoming and outgoing visitor and employee traffic. Alternate entrances and exits should be limited.
- Non-public areas should be clearly marked and secured so as to create a physical barrier to unauthorized entry.

CPTED is an extremely versatile concept. The principles of CPTED can be utilized to enhance security at nearly any type of facility and in any type of geographical area. CPTED measures can even help reduce costs. For instance, the technique of natural surveillance utilizes an area's employees to monitor activities in the immediate area, thereby reducing the number of security officers required to maintain the level of security desired.

CPTED is not an end result, and is only one aspect of an overall physical security program. As with any security system, CPTED measures require constant maintenance. Untrimmed landscaping or lax building maintenance can actually invite an adversary to commit a criminal act. Additionally, an employee with access to a particular area and the inclination to commit a malevolent act, can defeat nearly any CPTED measure with little difficulty. Therefore, CPTED measures are most effective when combined with a corporate culture that supports respect for security goals and adherence to physical measures and procedures. 🌐

