

protectyourself

PROTEST SAFETY

GEAR

What to bring?
What not to bring?

COMMUNICATIONS

Beware of large corporations!

ARRESTS

How to face the threats?



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Hello there!

Demonstrating and taking political action can be both essential and fun, but prison, police profiling, ever increasing fines and police brutality... not so much. That's why Protect Yourself! has prepared a special issue on staying safe during demonstrations. We'll discuss what you need to know to prepare appropriately before going to a demonstration,

what to do during a demonstration and how to disperse afterwards. We'll also give you some tips on how to make sure you and your friends stay a little bit safer. Do you have a lot of experience with protests or are you just not interested in getting advice from us? No problem, just pass this paper on to someone else and we'll see you in the streets!

Knowing where you're going

Or: Is shit going to go down at the demo?

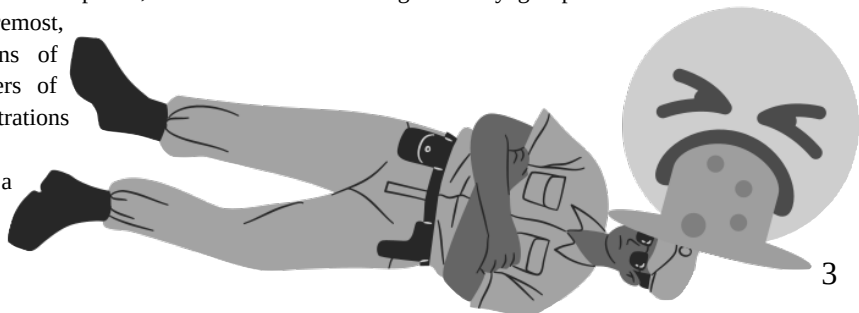
Demonstrations are rarely predictable. But by asking yourself a few questions and preparing yourself accordingly, you can maximize your chances of having everything go as planned. First and foremost, you need to know what you are going to do at the demonstration and what type of demonstration

it is. Before taking the streets, it is therefore important to think about the organization behind the event, the degree of radicalism of the demands put forward, the nature of the event, the time of the demonstration and with whom you want to participate.

Who is organizing the demonstration? For what reasons?

There are many reasons to take the streets, ranging from a desire to abolish prisons to a victory for the Montreal Canadiens. However, not all street protests receive the same treatment from the police, media and elites. First and foremost, the intentions of the organizers of the demonstrations determine whether a

demonstration is confrontational. For example, so-called popular or family demonstrations do not aim to confront the police and are unlikely to lead to arrests. Traditionally, demonstrations organized by groups with clear



demands against various systems of oppression (patriarchy, racism, capitalism, etc.) are more severely repressed by the police than demonstrations with less extensive demands: against the deportation of a person or for better wages in a particular field. The number of people present can depend on police repression. For example, it is difficult to tackle a demonstration of more than 500 people. It is therefore important to find out who is organizing the demonstration and why in order

to properly predict the behavior of the cops and riot squads throughout the demonstration, allowing you to react accordingly if necessary.

Nevertheless, even the most confrontational demonstrations are often very calm until police intervention. In any social mobilization, it is important to understand that the cops will be the first to fight the demonstrators and that police brutality leaves permanent scars in the lives, bodies and mental health of the victims.

The nature of the event

Demonstrating can take many forms. While the most conventional and most covered by the media is the peaceful parade, demonstrations can also take the form of occupations, blockades, sabotage, banner drops, etc. While some forms of demonstrations and actions may be disclosed in advance, others, being more

targeted by the police, may not be included in the description of the event. It is therefore important to be aware of all types of demonstrations and to be aware that actions may be organized without being publicly displayed, or may be organized informally during the demonstration.

Blocs in demonstrations

Sometimes at demonstrations, contingents are organized by different groups. If you plan to participate in these contingents, remember that things might go beyond a family-friendly demonstration.

Black blocs: Rather than an anarchist organization or group, black blocs are first and foremost a tactic used in demonstrations. Born

in Germany during squatters' demonstrations, then popularized in 1999 during the "Battle of Seattle", the black bloc strategy consists in dressing entirely in black in order to form a homogeneous block within the demonstration. This strategy has several advantages: it allows to protect oneself relatively efficiently from profiling, to protect the identity of the people



present from the media and from the extreme right-wing groups that file and beat up the demonstrators, to create solidarity between the participants and to encourage autonomy within the demonstration.

Other contingents: There may be other particular contingents at a demonstration. Let us note in particular:

- The *pink blocs*, where the people who participate are dressed in pink. The objective of the pink blocs is to defend the interests and to protect queer people by creating a friendly space within typical confrontational demonstrations which tend to be somewhat macho.

- The *baby blocs*, where families with children and elderly people can gather and protect themselves even within a radical demonstration. Note that the police don't care about children and are known to charge into the middle of baby blocs.
- The *clown blocs*, where people dress up as clowns and try to ridicule the police through a sort of rodeo clown performance.
- Bring what you want to find at a protest: organize your contingent. Organizers usually do what they can, and it's helpful to protest surrounded by people who look like us.

Time of the demonstration

What you need to know about the time of the demonstration:

Morning: While a 30 minute to 1 hour delay between arrival and march start time is normally expected for a daytime protest, a morning protest where participants are asked to arrive at a specific time (e.g. 6:00 AM SHARP) will most likely start at the exact specified time. An early morning demonstration is often a strategic choice for taking action or blocking key locations during rush hour while the cops are still sleeping. **Tension level: high (You**

have to get up freaking early for it to work...)

Afternoon: Most common time for a family demonstration or other actions with a more festive character. However, it is important to remember that direct actions can be planned at any time of the day... **Tension level: easy to intermediate.**

Evening: A demonstration in the evening increases the tension and makes the climate with the police more hostile, regardless of the

organization behind the demonstration. However, demonstrating in the evening or at night has several advantages, including allowing people who work during the day to



participate in the event and making police profiling more difficult. It is also to be expected that there will be fewer people on the streets, making it more difficult to disperse at the end of the demonstration, except in certain

neighborhoods that are busier at night. **Tension level: intermediate to high (While some confrontational demonstrations traditionally take place in the evening, other evening demonstrations can be very peaceful).**

Who to go with?



The most important thing you can do for your safety at a protest is to go with a buddy or two who you trust and with whom you have taken the time to establish your boundaries, or even have discussed the details of this magazine with. If you think you are doing something that could be considered illegal, consult a lawyer if possible to find out the possible consequences. Make sure your peers understand these

consequences and are prepared to deal with them if they occur. This prevents you from being surprised and reduces stress. In this sense, having a trusted peer with you promotes safe dispersal and allows you to have a witness in case of arrest or police brutality. By adequately anticipating the confrontational risk of the demonstration, it is possible to choose who you go to the demonstration with based on their comfort level. Throughout the action, make sure that you and your comrades

are comfortable with the turn of events and that you feel safe. **In the current climate of police intimidation, it is important to respect one another's boundaries so that we can act on our knowledge and not on the fear generated by the police.**

What to bring to a demonstration (or not)

Or: when I go to the demonstration, I put in my little basket ...



Beyond the questions to ask yourself before taking the street, it is also important to understand that what you bring to the demonstration can also have undesirable consequences.

WHAT YOU SHOULD BRING

Cash: Bringing some cash with you can also allow you to make purchases more anonymously at dispersal sites (metro, cab, bus, etc.). **Note: 10|10 (\$20 cab fare or \$200 fine... your choice!)**

A Watch : It can be nice to have the time that isn't a cell phone, which are often seized during an arrest. Being able to tell the exact time at which we got arrested or that a friend got arrested might help in court cases. **Note : 8|10 (It is time to be prepared)**

Identification: In life, you have to make choices. If you don't want to end up at the police station and have the cops check your ID, you need to bring an ID with you. You only need one piece of identification. It is important to keep in mind that all the information you have on you is of interest to the cops, so try to keep it to a minimum. However, there are some pieces of identification that should be prioritized because of the information they provide. For example, your health insurance card does not disclose



your address. **Score: 9|10 (Don't pass go, but save yourself a night in jail).**

Lawyer's phone number: It is important to have a lawyer's number written on you with a pen or sharpie in a key place that will not fade during the action (e.g., your stomach) so that you can call him or her if you are arrested. Organizers should provide the number of a lawyer to call in case of arrest. Organizers who don't think about this kind of situation don't usually have in mind the cumbersome legal procedures that can occur as a result of a demonstration. It will therefore be necessary to find a lawyer independently in case of arrest, which can be costly and complex. **Score: 10|10 (It's fun to be able to call a friend when things go wrong).**

Prescription Drugs : Think about bringing prescription drugs for 24 hours (or 72 hours if the protest is on a Friday), to be able to access them in the case you get arrested. Try to keep those drugs in their original containers from the drugstore. If you have allergies to medicines and have a bracelet to indicate it, wear it. Asthma pumps are important as tear gas can increase asthma. **Note : 10|10.**

WHAT SHOULD BE THOUGHT ABOUT :

Bag (backpack, re-usable bag or sidebag) : A bag can help dissimulate objects, wether to heal comrades, change clothes and food. A backpack can allow the police to grab it by the

handle, if it has one, and if it is heavy, it can slow you down. A bag can also be used to identify a person in court. **Note : 7|10 (Your bag should be filled up intelligently though).**

WHAT YOU SHOULDN'T BRING :

Drugs: Having drugs on you can get you into legal trouble and get you fined extra if the cops ever stop and search you. **Score: 3|10 (It can still be fun).**



Unnecessary "Weapons": Anything that looks like a weapon to the cops is also to be avoided (penknife, unnecessary tools, dog repellent, etc.), since if you are arrested you can be searched and everything can be held

against you. **Score: 1|10 (Not necessary and not even fun).**

Something bad forgotten at the bottom of a pocket : Always clean up your wallet, the pockets of your coat, your pants, your backpack, etc. It is important to keep in mind



It is best to avoid any brightly colored or recognizable pieces of clothing unless requested or strategized. Also, whether in times of COVID or not, a mask or scarf can be useful to hide from the media, police and surveillance cameras that litter our neighborhoods. A good mask only allows others to see your eyes. It is recommended to have at least two masks: one for the duration of the demonstration and another one to get to the demonstration. If the

that all the information you have on you may interest the police, that's why you need to keep the bare minimum. Small objects can sometime have large consequences. **Note : 0|10 (It can change a visit to the copshop into unplanned vacations).**

How to dress up

Or: how to be trendy for the demonstration

police seem to identify you at any point, change your mask. Hats can block a lot of the surveillance cameras, which generally look down. Sunglasses also help protect anonymity.

A disguise can also help to divert attention: a wig, yuppie clothes, etc. Depending on the strategy used, be careful with the distinctive signs on the clothes and on yourself! It is a good idea to remove piercings and hide tattoos.

To change in the middle of a rally, a few banners can help a lot. Watch out for cameras that want to get underneath!

Respect the diversity of tactics

Or: live and let live, revolutionary version.

Whether it's to fight a racist bill, new condo constructions, or to defend cherished spaces, we take to the streets to put pressure on governments, demonstrate our collective strength, and make resistance visible. To achieve these goals, a respect for a diversity of tactics is essential.

Respecting a diversity of tactics means recognizing that our means of struggle are not the same as those of other comrades, but that in the end, the cause remains the same. Of course, this does not mean that anything goes. It is important to respect the character of events. For example, it would be frowned upon and could be dangerous to provoke the police

during a family demonstration. On the other hand, respect for the physical integrity of others generally puts a limit on the diversity of tactics employed, and is balanced against remaining in solidarity with those who are defending themselves, especially against the police and the fascists. The goal is to allow each other those tactics that are deemed necessary and that maximize respect for life.

Most of the time, despite the fact that the elites systematically insist on the contradictory and harmful character of combative actions within a movement, putting forward a diversity of actions makes a movement strong. A movement in which the tactics to be used and

proscribed are decided in advance is ineffective because it cannot adapt to changing circumstances and limits the autonomy of groups who want to participate in the struggle. Worse, such a movement forces itself to abide by laws that have been put in place to maintain the status quo and to ensure that social struggles cannot have a real disruptive effect. Debates must take place within our movements, as tactics and strategies must be used to confuse the opponent, rather than to produce predictable resistance.

This is why governments, as soon as protest movements appear, favor a separation between so-called "good" and "bad" demonstrators, between people who attack bankers' windows and those who demonstrate peacefully, between people who block production and those who do artistic awareness actions. We must keep in mind that if the objective is to negotiate with the government, it is possible to do so without condemning comrades who favor more combative tactics. Better still, a diversity of tactics within a movement exerts more pressure and allows for greater concessions from the government or the targeted companies.

Above all, it is an opportunity to show that life is worth more than profit, that the infrastructure of billionaires and the state are worthless as long as they are sustained by the injustices produced by racism, sexism and capitalism. Maintaining unity, preventing denunciations, and not assuming that people who attack symbols of capitalism, racism, or colonialism are undercover police officers are tasks for all of us.

It is important to remember that legitimacy is not limited to legality and that the capitalist system destroys ecosystems, cultures and lives. In demonstrations, if windows are broken or walls are painted, helping the police to arrest the comrades responsible will not bring back the glass; the insurance companies will take care of that. It does not help a social movement if comrades spend a night in jail, have to pay fines and are subject to release conditions for years before a judge decides their fate. Especially since we are not all equal before the justice system, playing the police in our communities contributes to the precarization of all people, but especially racialized, queer, marginalized people and women.

Social Networks

Or: give up Facebook!

Of all the strategies police use to profile and find offenders before, during and after a protest, the easiest is to look at who is participating in the protest's Facebook event. If you want to save yourself the trouble, the best thing to do before the social media event is to give Facebook and other



social networks as little information as possible, or better yet: none at all. Social networks frequently collaborate with the police

and without warrants. Let's not shoot ourselves in the foot, let's leave Facebook and others out.

During the demonstration

Media and tactics in demonstrations

While it is desirable to expand the number of people who hear about our demands, unfortunately the media rarely covers our movements the way we would hope. It is therefore preferable to spread the resistance on autonomous platforms in order to democratize access to them and save ourselves from the bad coverage of the mass media. We can think here for example of resistancemontreal.org and mtlcounterinfo.org. But be careful nonetheless, the cops will use the images taken during demonstrations by the media, any media, to lay charges. Before publishing, blurring the faces of people present at an action is the most respectful option when we don't have the authorization of the individual in the picture. Once the photos are blurred, it is of course important to make sure that no one tags the comrades in the photos.

During the demonstration, in addition to carrying a political message, banners can be used to protect the demonstration from cops or

other groups opposed to the demonstration. Typically, banners are located at the front and back of the demonstration, but some situations may require side banners. It is important to understand that the people holding the banners



are putting themselves in a risky position and will be the first to be hit with batons if the cops charge. Therefore, throwing a molotov cocktail at the cops over a banner can have serious consequences for the comrades holding the banners, especially if they are not warned. Flags are another useful tool: no matter what revolutionary color they are dressed in, they can be used to obstruct the eye of the cameras during political actions.

Kettles

Kettles (also known as mass arrests, entrapment, encirclement or mousetraps) are a police strategy that works by condensing a demonstration between two street corners with two lines of about 50 police officers, one at the front and one at the back of the demonstration. This strategy makes it possible to arrest a maximum number of demonstrators without having to deploy too many police officers. To condense the demonstration, the police use the momentum that resides in the demonstration: since the group is in motion, when the head stops abruptly, the rest of the demonstration continues to move forward for a good while before the tail stops moving. Once the group is well condensed, the second line of police officers forms at the back of the demonstration, thus enclosing the demonstrators. This is why the simplest precaution against the kettles is to have comrades on a street corner in front of the

demonstrations: it is possible to be warned of police deployments, which, in order to try to arrest as many people as possible, ambush at the last minute, to make sure that the street is filled with demonstrators.

The first blockade is obviously fragile, since the minimum number of police needed is assigned to it. That's why it often takes a few minutes between the stop at the front of the demonstration and the actual encirclement. After that, the other exits are sealed, and the police try to see if people are escaping en masse through alleys, side doors, etc. It seems logical that police command move their policemen to the most difficult areas to secure: in front, on the sides, and to protect the backs of the policemen when demonstrators protest the arrest of their comrades. Kettles are no longer part of the SPVM's usual strategies, but they are still important to keep in mind.

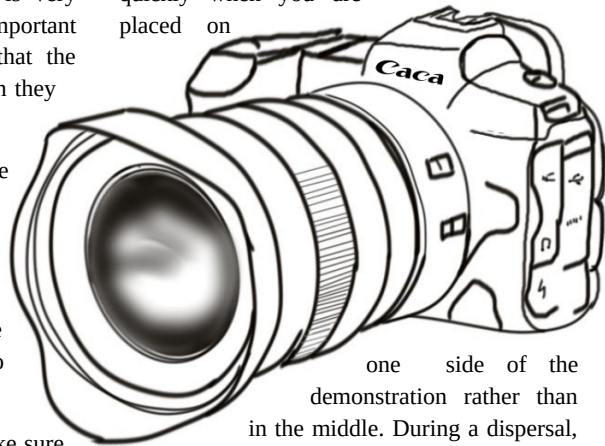
When the police attack

Stay calm. Police officers frequently try to disperse crowds by scaring them. It is very difficult to arrest large groups so it is important to stay as grouped as possible, so that the police cannot easily arrest people when they are isolated and more vulnerable.

Frequently, gas is used before a riot line charges. By creating a panic, the less mobile people who are left behind are particularly vulnerable to violence and arrest, while on the contrary, if the group is moving at a slow speed, the police have much more work to do to push the back of the demonstration.

When dispersing, it is important to make sure that you stay with your fellow protesters and that no one is left behind. Ease of dispersal can vary depending on where you are in the

demonstration. It is much easier to get away quickly when you are placed on



one side of the demonstration rather than in the middle. During a dispersal, different shops and stores can be used as places to protect yourself from the police and their batons.

Your best tool is to stay alert and keep an eye on the sides throughout the march to see the attacks coming. Police often launch charges in

the middle of a march to cut it in half and force a dispersal.

Knowing about "targeted" arrests

Sometimes police will patrol neighborhoods in cars or on bikes following a demonstration in order to locate people who may have been involved in the events. This is why it is important not to be alone after a demonstration, especially if the "objectives" of the demonstration have been achieved. For example, if the demonstration had close to 5,000 people at its peak and toppled the statue of a colonial leader, and there are only 100 people left hanging out in the park at the very end, you are a good candidate for a night in jail... So, when the demonstration has done its job, it's time to leave!



The cops want to identify people who leave the demonstration, but they can't normally do that without a pretext. Don't give them one! Running a red light, for example, gives cops a pretext to identify you in order to give you a ticket. This identification could be used by the police later on when the videos are analyzed.



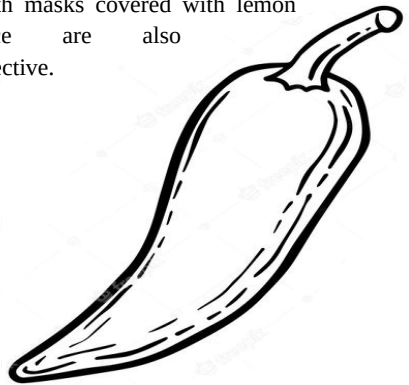
Pepper spray and gas

Police officers have been known to use various types of chemical irritants, including pepper spray and multiple forms of tear gas. It is possible to protect yourself from pepper spray with ski or pool goggles, or with a cap, by lowering your head to avoid the spray. Note that ski or pool goggles are not very subtle and attract the attention of the cops: wearing glasses very close to the face is less effective, but avoids attracting too much attention.

It is possible to stop the effects of pepper spray with a half and half mixture of Maalox and water, applied directly to the eyes.

If gas is thrown, stay calm since the more you breathe in, the more you will be affected by the

gas. Walk to an unaffected area. For the different types of tear gas, different types of respirators can be used. Some people find that cloth masks covered with lemon juice are also effective.



What is considered illegal?

Here is a list of charges that are frequently given to protesters. It is not an exhaustive list. Resources are suggested below for what to do if you are arrested. Most of the charges are catch-all as they apply to just about any situation and should be challenged whenever possible. Here are a few:

- **Obstruction [of a police officer]** : Interfering with a police officer's work, getting in the way, or simply pissing off a police officer can lead to a criminal charge of obstruction.
- **Assault [on a Police Officer]** : Touching a police officer can also lead to a criminal charge. In the past, a person who touched a cop with his finger while talking to him received such a charge, as did a person who squirted water on a cop.
- **Mischief**: There are two forms of mischief charges, one that takes the form of a ticket for mischief under \$5,000, and one that takes the form of a criminal charge. This is a charge that is often laid when city property is deemed "damaged".
- **Participation in a riot**: Just because one person in a demonstration commits a criminal act does not mean that the entire demonstration is considered a riot, despite what the police often try to make it seem. So the definition of riot is not very clear, but it is sure that when the police release the gas, it is because they consider that you should not be there anymore!

- **Breaking a condition**: The police tend to give frivolous charges to people they consider to be leaders of a social movement. These charges are unlikely to lead to convictions, but that's not the point: in order to be released pending trial, you must sign conditions of release. These conditions are often draconian. And it is then much easier for the police to get a conviction for breach of condition than for the original charge, even if the original charge was far-fetched.

There are other offences that vary in legality from city to city:

- **Insulting a cop**: You can shit on a cop in Montreal, but not in Quebec City. Some cities have bylaws that prohibit insulting the police: these bylaws are contested, but they still stand. Note that death threats are still prohibited, no matter who they are directed at.
- **Giving a route to the demonstration**: A demonstration in Montreal does not have to give an itinerary. In Quebec City and some other cities, the itinerary must be given. This means that the demonstration can be declared illegal more quickly, and refusing to leave an illegal demonstration is an offence punishable by a fine.

Inform yourself and above all, be prepared to assume the consequences of your actions!

After the demonstration

Or: what not to talk about at the bar

Making the resistance visible

After the demonstration, the most important thing is to distinguish between public information and details which must stay between the people involved. Indeed, it is important to spread as widely as possible that resistance is possible, to inspire others to take action and to give hope to people who have lost it. So we want to publicize what has been done, but in a safe way. Since the cops tend to criminalize political actions, even when they are peaceful, and frequently use images found

on the internet to incriminate people, it is important to remain careful. We must make sure that the message that comes out of the demonstration allows for a clear understanding of the motivations and demands of the groups, while still protecting the identity of the people involved if acts that could be considered illegal have been carried out. What is considered illegal varies greatly and we should always err on the side of caution.

Minimizing repression

Even so, publicizing actions is a strategic choice to make within a movement. It would be counterproductive for a movement to take a lot of precautions for actions that would not result in legal consequences, such as applying

stickers to lampposts. On the other hand, certain actions can have no real effect, for instance threats to politicians on social networks, but they can still be very easily criminalized. It is important to try to find a



balance, to both facilitate political action and reduce criminalization as much as possible.

It is important to remember that the police will often randomly arrest individuals to try to get information about other protesters. Threats and lies will be used to try to get information about participants. The police are not really trying to

arrest criminals, but rather to intimidate and undermine any attempt at political or social change. This is why it is important to keep sensitive information about actions that may be considered illegal in the closest possible circles of the people involved, to prevent people from being interrogated about this information.

Do a debrief session

After the demonstration, it is important to try to meet with the people you went to the demonstration with to try to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the strategies used

the action of one person during the chaos of a demonstration is not obvious to understand, and a debrief session can shed light on what really happened.



and to try to improve conditions for the next demonstration. Again, it is important to gather only with the people you were with, to avoid sensitive information getting out. It is usually possible to divide these meetings into three stages: before the action, during the action, and after the action, to determine what problems occurred at these different times. The goal is not to find the person responsible for the success or failure, but to grow in confidence through continuous improvements. Sometimes,

This discussion space also allows us to think about the next demonstration, to discuss the political situation and to organize networking with other groups active in the movement. It is particularly important for the vitality and sustainability of a movement that people are not just participants but organizers in their own right. Indeed, organizers of demonstrations are often volunteers and will usually be happy to help in organizing the next demonstration or action. Self-organization at the grassroots

level is always what produces the best signs and banners, helps publicize events, and helps

promote reflection on the movement (like this magazine!).

Communications and security

Or: because education is repetition: get off Facebook!

Most communications companies have access to the data that is sent from one person to another, since they make money off the analysis of your content. It is therefore important to try to avoid communicating sensitive information on mediums like

Messenger or WhatsApp. Regular text messages (SMS) are an old technology that doesn't use encryption, and messages can be requisitioned by the police at their request, just like those from Messenger or WhatsApp.

Keep your data to yourself...

The best way to stay safe is to use communications that are hosted by you. For example, it is possible to ask more tech-savvy comrades to install a Mattermost instance on a server, which is an open source software that allows instant communication. With this

instance, the only way to capture your data would be to force you to provide it.



... or at worst, to fellow comrades

If this is impossible, it is still important to think about organizations that provide Internet communication services. For instance, the Riseup collective provides email and email list services for progressive organizations. Another example is Signal, which provides a secure communication application. However, it is important to be cautious with existing and new

so-called secure communications. The golden rule is that everything put on the Internet is public. If the information to be shared should absolutely not be public, it would be preferable, if possible, to try to transmit it orally, in person and in a place without electronic devices nearby.

But it's still on the Internet...

Software programs are complicated, which may contain security problems, that can be discovered or made known by police at any time. Companies can have their data stolen, which could compromise you. A non-profit organization that aims to spread the use of non-commercial software is less likely, in the long

run, to be bought by a large corporation that may change data storage practices. In general, if groups are selling security solutions, their goal is to profit from people who have information of a personal nature to hide and are not politically motivated by the idea of protecting activists. Faced with threats from the

State, it is fairly clear that such companies would not want to make decisions that would put the operation of the service at risk for other users and will agree to court requests to release information. In contrast, groups that aim to

protect activists will tend not to keep information about their users and even favor a voluntary funding model that ensures that no link can be made between server access and a credit card number.

Metadata

If there is content that needs to be put on the internet, it is highly recommended to remove the metadata. Metadata is additional information that comes with the file that could identify you. Image files (e.g. JPG/JPEG) and video files have metadata such as the type of camera used to take the image, the GPS location where the image was taken, etc. Text files (Word, LibreOffice, PDF, etc.) also have

information about the author of the text. This metadata can be removed with computer tools.

In summary, the most important thing for security is to communicate as little as possible online. Face-to-face meetings are still effective ways to share information and ensure that everyone involved is consulted. In addition, meetings make it easy to see how decisions are made and avoid the constant sense of urgency that online organizing brings.

To learn more

Do you want to know more about event security? Check out the Whole Orchard podcast episode on event safety! You can find it on the CLAC-Montreal website: <https://www.clac-montreal.net/en/node/773> (in French only)

You can find the practical guide "Guess what, we've got rights" produced by the Collective Opposed to Police Brutality (COBP) which describes in more detail the rights we have when dealing with the police: <https://cobp.resist.ca/fr/documentation/brochure-guess-what-weve-got-rights>

You can also find this guide if you want to organize a demonstration or other protest event

safely,
written
by the Anti-G7
Resistance

Network:
<https://www.clac-montreal.net/en/node/783> (in French only)

The RiseUp! Collective put together a list of resources for activists that want to stay safe on the Internet:
<https://riseup.net/fr/security/resources> .



