

**COMBINE PRACTICE WITH THEORY**

**ORGANISE THE UNDERGROUND!**

**ORGANISE THROUGH ACTION!**

**MAKE THE COUNTRY UNGOVERNABLE!**

**CULTURE IS A WEAPON OF STRUGGLE!**

**DIVIDE THE ENEMY!**

**A PEOPLE UNITED CAN NEVER BE DEFEATED!**

**INTENSIFY ARMED ACTIVITY!**

**BROADEN THE FRONT OF STRUGGLE!**

**STEP UP DEFIANCE!**

**KEEP THE UNDERGROUND SECURE!**

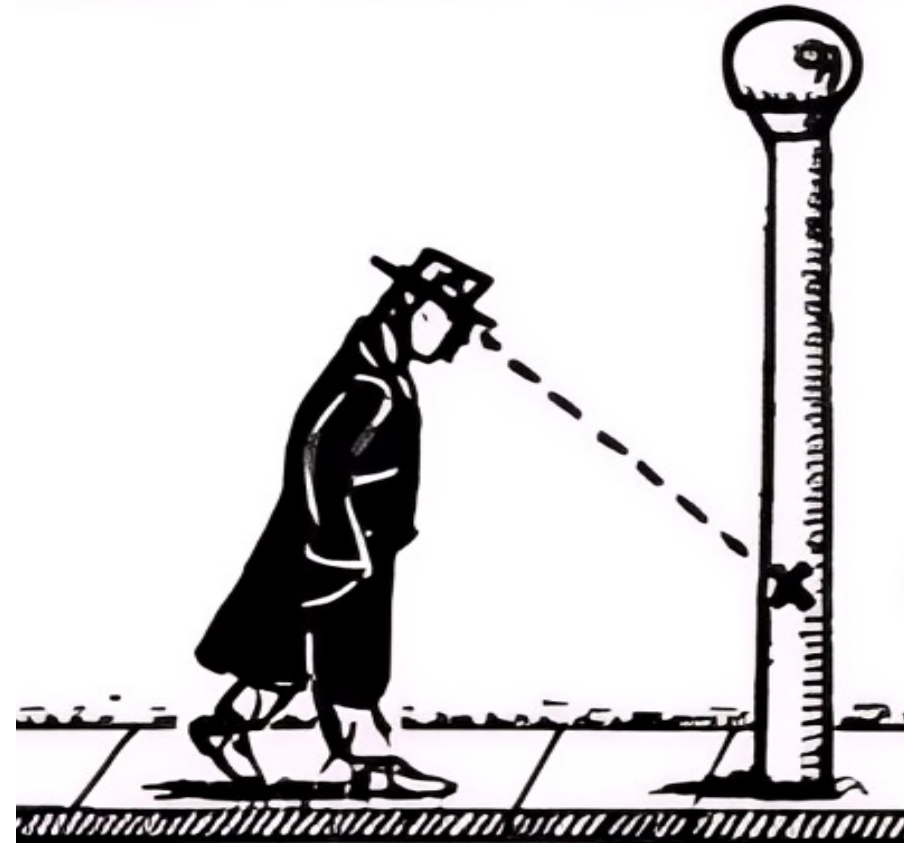
**BUILD THE UNDERGROUND!**



**ORGANISE THE OFFENSIVE!**

# HOW TO MASTER SECRET WORK

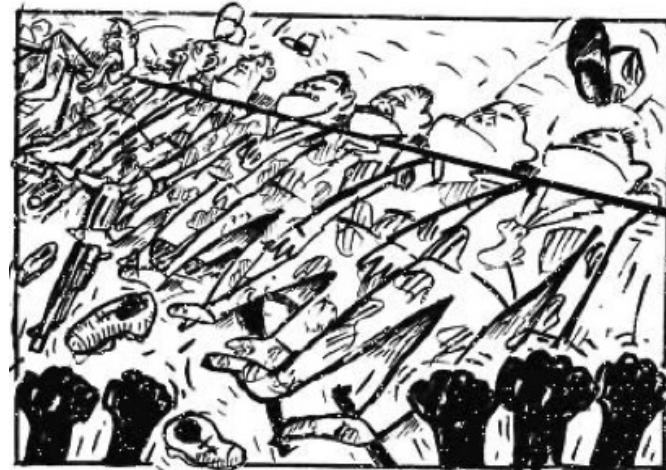
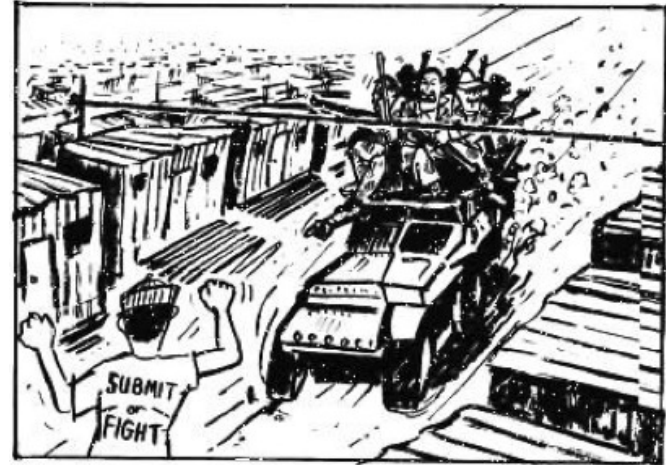
**A Series of Clandestine Training  
Articles Written by the South  
African Communist Party During  
the Anti-apartheid Struggle  
1985-1990**



In 1950, the Communist Party of South Africa was forced to publicly dissolve after being declared illegal by the "Suppression of Communism Act." This act was passed by the South African National Party, which was the governing body responsible for the implementation of the apartheid rule. In 1953, former members of the Communist Party of South Africa formed an underground organization known as the South African Communist Party, which was motivated by the struggle to end the apartheid rule.

**How To Master Secret Work** is a series of articles featured in *Umsebenzi*, a clandestine publication by the South African Communist Party between 1985 to 1993. Each article of the original series has been collected here as a comprehensive look into the tactics used by South Africans when engaged in covert resistance against apartheid rule. While the tactics mentioned in these documents are certainly dated, there are still tools and lessons included that are relevant to modern clandestine action.

It should be noted that South African Communist Party members participated in trainings given by the Soviet KGB, and that this collection of articles is also considered by some as a unique look into KGB spycraft of the era.



This section of Umsebenzi begins the first part of a series on topics of great importance to every revolutionary. Limited space forces us to be very short. But we hope that readers will be stimulated to think more about the questions raised, to discuss them with their comrades and to find ways of studying further.

## HOW TO MASTER SECRET WORK



### 1. INTRODUCTION

This is a series about the role of secrecy in solving the tasks of the Revolution. Secrecy in work helps us overcome the difficulties created by the enemy. Secrecy gives us protection by starving the enemy of information about us. Secrecy helps us build a strong revolutionary movement to overthrow the enemy.

There is nothing sinister about using **secret methods** to help win freedom. Through the ages the ruling classes have made it as difficult as possible for the oppressed people to gain freedom. The oppressors use the most cruel and sinister methods to stay in power. They use unjust laws to ban, banish, imprison and execute their opponents. They use secret police, soldiers, spies and informers against the people's movements. But the people know how to fight back and how to use **secret methods** of work.

The early history of struggle in our country is full of good examples. Makanda, Ceshwayo, Sekhulchuni, Bambatha made use of **secret methods** to organise resistance. Bambatha, for instance, prepared his rebellion against colonialism in great secrecy from the Nkandla forest.

**Secrecy has Helped us Outwit the Enemy:** The enemy tries to give the impression that it is impossible to carry out illegal work. The rulers boast about all our people they have killed or captured. They point to the freedom fighters locked up in the prisons. But a lot of this talk is sheer bluff. Of course it is impossible to wage a struggle without losses. The very fact, however, that the SACP and ANC have survived years of illegality is proof that the regime cannot stop our noble work. It is because we have been mastering **secret work** that we have been able, more and more, to outwit the enemy.

**Discipline, Vigilance and Self-Control:** Secret methods are based on common sense and experience. But they must be mastered like an art. Discipline, vigilance and self-control is required. A resistance organiser in Nazi-occupied France who was never captured said this was because he 'never used the telephone and never went to public places like bars, restaurants and post offices'. He was living a totally underground life. But even those members of a secret movement who have a legal existence must display the qualities we have referred to.

**Study and Apply the Rules of Secrecy:** Most people know from films and books that **secret work** involves the use of codes, passwords, safe houses and hiding places. Activists must study the **rules of secrecy** and apply them seriously. This enables us to build up secret organisations linked to the people. This **secret network** becomes a vital force in helping to lead the people in the struggle for power.

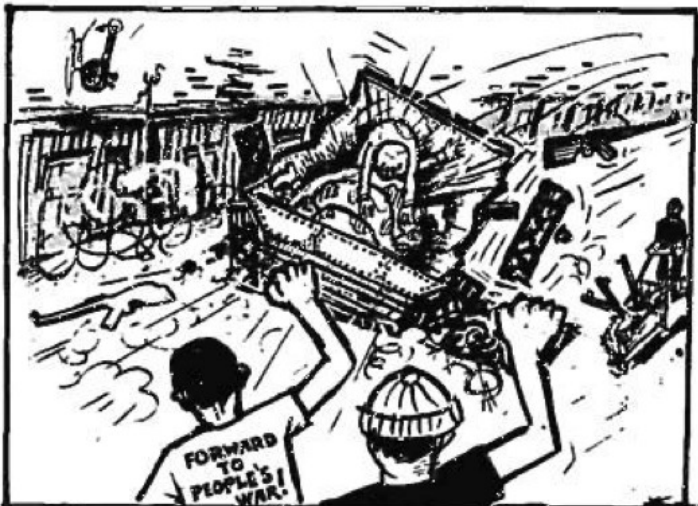
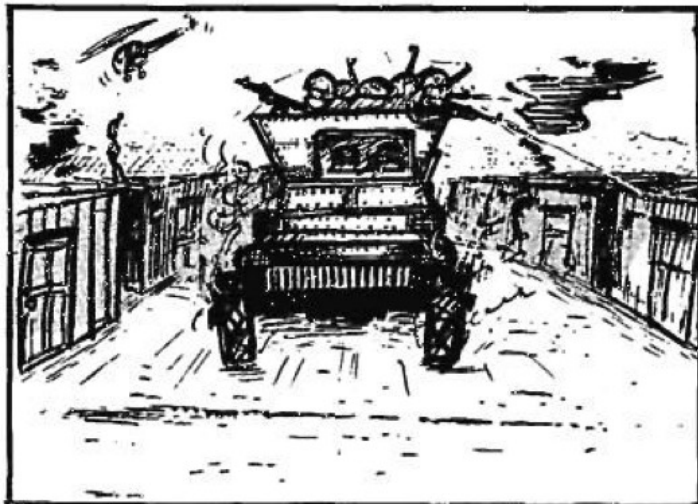
*In our series we will discuss such topics as:*

1. How to set up a **secret network**;
2. The Rules of **Secrecy**;
3. How to overcome **surveillance** (i.e. observation);
4. Secret forms of **communication**;
5. **Technical Methods** — such as secret writing, hiding places etc.
6. How to behave under **interrogation** (i.e. when being questioned by the enemy)

These are among the main elements of **secret work**. To organise in secret is not easy, but remember: **The most difficult work is the most noble!**

**Next Issue: Setting up the Secret Network**

## OUTWIT THE ENEMY!



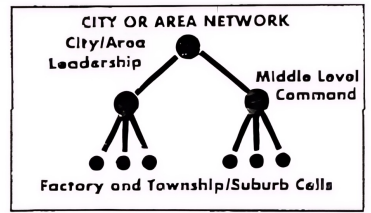
# HOW TO MASTER SECRET WORK



## 2. SETTING UP A SECRET NETWORK

We have said that **secret work** helps us overcome the problems created by the enemy. This helps in the vital task of building an underground organisation or **secret network**. The network must lead the people in the struggle for power. It does not compete with the progressive legal organisations but reinforces them. Let us look at some of the main measures involved:

1. Only serious and reliable people can be included in the secret network. The leaders must study the potential recruits very carefully. They are looking for people who are politically clear, determined, disciplined, honest and sober. People who can keep a secret. People who are brave and capable of defying the enemy even if captured.
2. Recruits are organised into a **unit** or **cell** of three or four people. The number is limited in case of failure or arrest. The cell leader is the most experienced person. The cell members must not know the other members of the network.
3. Only the cell leader knows and is in contact with a more senior member of the network. This senior contact gives instructions from the leadership and receives reports.
4. A small committee of the most experienced people leads the network. This is a leadership cell of two or three persons. This cell might be in charge of a factory, location, township or city. A city network takes the form of a pyramid. The city underground committee is at the top. Local cells are at the base. Middle command cells are in between. Start with one cell. Gain experience before building more.



5. A rule of secret work is that members must know only that which is necessary to fulfill their tasks. Everyone, from top to bottom, must have good **cover stories** to protect them. This is a **legend** or story which

hides or **camouflages** the real work being done. For example: a secret meeting in a park is made to look like a chance meeting between friends. If they are ever questioned they give the **legend** that they simply bumped into each other and had a discussion about football.

6. All members of the network are given code names. These conceal their real identities. They must have good identification documents. Especially those living an illegal life. A lot of time and effort must be given to creating good **legends** to protect our people. There is nothing that arouses suspicion as much as a stranger who has no good reason for being around.
7. All illegal documents, literature, reports and weapons (when not in use) must be carefully hidden. Special hiding places must be built. Codes must be used in reports to conceal sensitive names and information.
8. The leaders must see that all members are trained in the rules and methods of **secret work**. It is only through this training that they will develop the skills to outwit the enemy.
9. **Technical methods** such as the use of invisible writing, codes and disguises must be mastered. **Counter-surveillance** methods which help check whether one is being watched by the enemy must be known. Secret forms of communicating between our people must be studied and used. This is all part of the training. These methods will be dealt with later in this series.
10. **Specialisation:** Once the network has been developed some cells should specialise in different tasks such as propaganda, sabotage, combat work, mass work, factory organisation etc.

In the meantime you can start putting into practice some of the points already dealt with. Begin to work out **legends** in your work. What innocent reason can you give if a friend or a policeman finds this journal in your possession?

**NEXT ISSUE: Rules of Secrecy**

*The Series on  
Marxism and Violence Will  
Continue in the Next Issue*

## 21. DETECTING AND LOCALISING FAILURE

When the principles and rules of secrecy are poorly applied, failure and arrests follow. The main dangers come from infiltration by enemy agents or the arrest of comrades on operations. **DETECTING** failure means to be aware of the danger in good time. **LOCALISING** failure means to act in order to quickly contain the crisis and prevent the damage spreading. The following are the main points to consider:

### 1. REVIEW THE MACHINERY:

It is only possible to detect and localise failure if the underground has been built on a solid basis according to the correct organisational principles. A study and review of the structure, lines of communications and the personnel is an essential part of secret work. But it becomes impossible to obtain a clear picture if the underground has been loosely and incorrectly put together and is composed of some unsuitable persons. In such a situation it becomes very difficult to correct mistakes and prevent infiltration. A network which is tightly organised, operates according to the rules of secrecy and is cleared of unsuitable operatives is easier to review and manage.

### 2. CHECK SUSPECTS:

This is part of the work of reviewing the machinery. It must be carried out discreetly so as not to alert the enemy or undermine the confidence of operatives. a) Review the suspect's behaviour, movement and performance; b) check with co-workers, friends, family; c) carry out surveillance by the security organ after exhausting the other checks to determine whether there are links with the police.

### 3. SOME TACTICS OF ENEMY AGENTS:

- they try to win your confidence by smooth talk and compliments;
- they try to arouse your interest by big talk and promises;
- try to get information and names from you which is no business of theirs;
- try to get you to rearrange lines of communication and contact points to help police surveillance;
- may show signs of nervousness, behave oddly, show excessive curiosity;
- may pressurise you to speed up their recruitment or someone they have recommended;
- ignore instructions, fail to observe rules of secrecy.

**Note:** good comrades can be guilty of lapses in behaviour from time to time, and agents can be clever. So do not jump to conclusions but study the suspect's behaviour with care and patience. Sooner or later they will make a mistake.

### 4. LOCALISING FAILURE:

This involves two things: acting against infiltration when it is detected and acting against exposure of the machinery and preventing further arrests, capture of documents, material etc.

**a) Acting against infiltration:** The severity of action will depend on the stage reached and the danger posed. The enemy agent may be:

- cut-off without explanation;
- politely cut-off with a good, believable pretext (eg. told the underground unit is being dissolved);
- "frozen" - told they are not being involved because they are being held in reserve;
- arrested and taken out of the country as a prisoner;

### b) Avoiding arrest:

- The moment it is known that a comrade has been arrested those whose identities he or she could reveal must immediately go into hiding. Most arrests take place because this rule is ignored. Even if it is believed that the arrested comrade is unlikely to break, this precaution must be observed.
- Everyone must have an **ESCAPE PLAN**. This includes an early warning system; assistance; safe hiding place; funds; transport; disguise; new documents of identity;
- Endangered comrades may "lie low" until the threat passes or work in another part of the country or leave the country;
- All links must be cut with a comrade who has come under enemy suspicion or surveillance. In this case the comrade may be "put on ice" until the danger has passed;
- All documents, incriminating material etc. must be destroyed or removed from storage places known to the arrested comrade including from his or her house and place of work;
- All comrades must be instructed on how to behave if arrested. They must refuse to give away their fellow comrades and strive to resist even under torture. The longer they resist the more time they give their comrades to disappear and get rid of evidence;
- Everything must be done to help the arrested comrade by providing legal representation, publicity, food and reading material if possible, solidarity with the family, organising protests, etc.

**BUILD THE UNDERGROUND!**

**END THE BANTUSTAN FRAUD!**



# HOW TO MASTER SECRET WORK

## 20. FAILURE AND HOW TO DEAL WITH IT

Our series would not be complete if we did not deal with failure in the underground and how to react to setbacks.

### 1. WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "FAILURE"?

When members of the underground are exposed, arrested or killed, when the underground structure is broken-up or destroyed by the enemy - failure has occurred. Failure can be **PARTIAL**, where only some members are affected or **COMPLETE**, where the entire network or machinery is smashed. **OPEN** failures are those that the enemy chooses to publicise. **CONCEALED** failures occur when the enemy succeeds in infiltrating the underground with its agents but keeps this secret. In this case they make no immediate arrests choosing instead to patiently obtain information over a long period.

### 2. REASONS FOR FAILURE

There are numerous causes of arrests and setbacks.

**a) Violating the rules of secrecy:** This is one of the main causes of failure. To carry out secret work successfully everyone must strictly follow the organisational and personal rules of behaviour that have been outlined in this series. Common violations of the rules are:

- failure to limit the number of links between persons (knowledge of others must be limited)
- not keeping to the principle of vertical lines of communication (eg. a cell leader must not have horizontal contact with other cell leaders but only with a contact from the higher organ)
- failure to compartmentalise or isolate different organs from one another (eg. comrades responsible for producing propaganda must not take part in its distribution)
- poor discipline (eg. loose talk; carelessness with documents; conspicuous or unnatural behaviour etc.)
- poor recruitment practices (eg. failure to check a person's background; failure to test reliability; selecting one's friends without considering genuine qualities etc.)
- failure to use codes and conceal real identities
- weak cover stories or legends

- poor preparation of operations and meetings
- violating the rule of "knowing only as much as you need to know"
- not using the standard methods of personal and impersonal communications
- inadequate preparation of comrades for arrest and interrogation so that they reveal damaging information.

**b) Weak knowledge of the operational situation:** This means not paying sufficient attention to the conditions in the area where you carry out your tasks. Comrades are often caught because they failed to study the methods used by the enemy, the time of police patrols, guard systems, use of informers, etc. Mistakes are made if you fail to take into account the behaviour of local people, cultural mannerisms and habits, forms of dress etc. Knowledge of political, economic, geographic and transport conditions are part of the operational picture.

**c) Weakly trained and poorly selected operatives:** The underground can only be as strong as its members. Poorly trained leaders result in weak leadership, weak communication links and poor training of subordinates. This leads to wrong decisions and incorrect behaviour throughout the structure and a whole series of mistakes. Care and caution are the key to the selection of capable leaders and recruitment of operatives.

**d) Weak professional, political and personal qualities:** Serious shortcomings in the qualities required for underground work can lead to failure. For example a comrade who is sound politically and has good operational skills but who drinks heavily or gambles can put a machinery at risk. Similarly a person with good professional and personal qualities but who is politically confused can be the cause of failure. And a person with good political understanding and fine personal qualities but who has weak operational capability is best used for legal work.

**e) Chance or accident:** An unlucky incident can lead to arrest but is the least likely cause of failure

### 3. PREVENTING FAILURE

Following the principles and rules of secrecy greatly reduces the possibility of failure - "Prevention is better than cure". But when failure occurs we must already be armed with the plans and procedures for dealing with the situation.

# HOW TO MASTER SECRET WORK



## 3. SOME RULES OF SECRECY

Carelessness leads to arrests. Loose talk and strange behaviour attracts attention of police and izimpimpi. Secret work needs vigilance and care. **Rules of secrecy** help to mask our actions and overcome difficulties created by the enemy. But first let us study the following situation:

### What Not To Do

X, a trade unionist, also leads a secret cell. He phones Y and Z, his cell members, and arranges to meet outside a cinema. X leaves his office and rushes to the meeting 30 minutes late. Y and Z have been anxiously checking the time and pacing up and down. The three decide to go to a nearby tea-room where they have often met before. They talk over tea in low tones. People from the cinema start coming in. One is a relative of X who greets him. Y and Z are nervous and abruptly leave. When X is asked who they were he hesitates and, wanting to impress his relative, replies: 'They're good guys who like to hear from me what's going on'. This opens the way for a long discussion on politics.

X has made many errors which would soon put the police on the trail of all three. These seem obvious but in practise many people behave just like X. They do not prepare properly; rush about attracting attention; fail to keep time; do not cover the activity with a legend (cover story); talk loosely etc. Others pick up the bad style of work. X should set a good example for Y and Z. To avoid such mistakes **rules of secrecy** must be studied and practised. They might seem obvious but should **never** be taken for granted.

### Things to Remember

1. Always have a 'believable' legend to cover your work! (X could have said Y and Z were workers he vaguely knew whom he had met by chance and had been encouraging to join the union).
2. Underground membership must be secret! (X had no need to refer to Y and Z as 'good guys').
3. Behave naturally and do not draw attention to yourself! 'Be like the people'. Merge with them! (X, Y and Z behaved suspiciously).

4. No loose talk! Guard secrets with your life! Follow the saying: 'Don't trust anyone and talk as little as possible'. (X fails here).
5. Be vigilant against informers! They try to get close to you, using militant talk to 'test' and trap you. (Can X be so sure of his relative?)
6. Be disciplined, efficient, punctual (X was none of these). Only wait ten minutes at a meeting place. The latecomer may have been arrested.
7. Make all preparations beforehand! Avoid a regular pattern of behaviour which makes it easy for the enemy to check on you. (X made poor arrangements for the meeting; rushed there from a sensitive place and could have been followed; used the tea-room too often).
8. Do not try to discover what does not concern you! Know only what you have to know for carrying out your tasks.
9. Be careful what you say on the phone (which may be 'bugged'), or in a public place (where you can be overheard)! Conceal sensitive information such as names etc by using simple codes!
10. Remove all traces of illegal work that can lead to you! Wipe fingerprints off objects. Know that typewriters can be traced. Goods bought from shops can be checked.
11. Hide materials such as leaflets, weapons etc! But not where you live. Memorise sensitive names, addresses etc. Don't write them down!
12. Carry reliable documents of identification!
13. Know your town, its streets, parks, shops etc. like the palm of your hand! This will help you find secret places and enable you to check whether you are being followed.
14. If you are arrested you must deny all secret work and never reveal the names of your comrades even to the point of death!
15. Finally, if any member of your underground cell is arrested, you must immediately act on the assumption that they will be forced to give information. This means taking precautions, such as going into hiding if necessary.

**When the rules of secrecy are practised revolutionaries make good progress. Practise makes perfect and with discipline and vigilance we will outwit the enemy and we will win!**

(Next Issue: How to Check for Surveillance)

# HOW TO MASTER SECRET WORK



## 4. SURVEILLANCE

### 1. What is Surveillance?

In their efforts to uncover secret revolutionary activity the police put a close watch on suspected persons and places. This organised form of observation is called **surveillance**. There are two general types of surveillance: mobile and stationary. **Mobile** is sometimes referred to as 'tailing' or 'shadowing' and involves following the suspect (subject) around. **Stationary** is observing the subject, his or her home and workplace, from a fixed position. This can be from a parked car, neighbouring building or shop and is referred to as a 'stake-out'. In fact we often see examples of 'tailing' and 'stake-outs' in detective films. Surveillance combines both 'tailing' and 'stake-outs'.

### 2. Counter-Surveillance

Members of a secret network must use methods of **counter-surveillance** to protect themselves and their underground organisation. You **can** establish whether you are being watched or followed. These methods can be effectively used and help you to give the police the impression that you are not involved in secret work. Before considering these methods of protection, however, we need to be more aware of the enemy's surveillance methods. For it is not possible to deal with surveillance unless we know how it operates.

### 3. Aim of Surveillance

The primary aim of surveillance is to gather information about the subject and to check out whether he or she is involved in secret work. The police seek to establish the links between the subject and those he or she might be working with. The enemy wants to identify you and locate the residences and secret places you use. They try to collect evidence to prove that illegal work has been committed. An important use of surveillance is to check on information received from informers.

### 4. Decision for Surveillance

A decision to place a subject under surveillance is taken at a high level. The decision will include the intensity and duration — for example whether for 8, 16 or 24 hours per day over a period of one, two,

three or more weeks. The decision will involve placing the subject's house and workplace under observation and having his or her phone tapped — either temporarily or permanently. The number of persons involved in the operation will be decided upon and they will be given the known facts about the subject including a description or photograph. Whether the surveillance ends with the arrest of the subject will depend on what is learnt during the investigation.

### 5. The Surveillance Team

Specially trained plainclothes men and women are used to carry out surveillance. Their identities are kept strictly secret. They are not normally the known or public special branch policemen. They are aged between 25 and 50 years and have to be physically fit for the work. In appearance and dress they are average types. They try to blend in with their surroundings and avoid drawing attention to themselves. For example, smartly dressed whites will not be used to follow a black person in a poor, run-down area.

A team may consist of 2-4 people with a car in support. Usually one team is used at a time but more will be deployed if required. The subject will be followed by foot, car or public transport if necessary. The surveillants communicate with each other by discreet hand signals and small radio transmitters. They make minor changes in their clothing and appearance to help prevent recognition. For the same reason they try to avoid abrupt and unnatural movements when following the subject.

In a crowded city street they will 'stick' close to the subject (within 20 metres) for fear of losing him or her. In a quiet residential area they will 'hang' well back (over 50 metres) for fear of exposing themselves. They have set plans and procedures for 'tailing' the subject which involves the constant interchanging of positions. It is important to know these various techniques of foot and vehicle surveillance. They will be discussed in our next issue. After that we will discuss how to deal with surveillance (i.e. counter-surveillance).

# HOW TO MASTER SECRET WORK



## 19. Stationary, Portable and Mobile DLBs

We have been discussing the use of the dead letter box (DLB) through which underground members secretly pass material to each other. There are various types of DLBs:

1. **Stationary DLBs** are fixed places such as a camouflaged hole in the ground, hollow tree trunk or fence pole, loose brick in a wall (as described in last issue).

2. **Portable DLBs** are containers which can be carried and left in innocent places to be picked up, e.g. discarded cigarette pack, hollowed-out stick or fake piece of rock.

3. **Mobile DLBs** are in different types of transport (car, bus, train, boat or plane) and are used to communicate between operatives who live far apart.

**Magnetic DLBs:** A simple magnet attached to a container increases opportunities for finding places to leave your DLB. With the aid of magnets you are able to clamp your DLB to any metal object such as behind a drain pipe, under the rail of a bridge, under a vehicle, etc.

Comrade 'A' will use a variety of DLBs with 'B'. Never use a stationary DLB too often because this increases the risk of being spotted. The advantage of a portable DLB is that the place where it is left can be constantly changed. Because of the danger of a stranger picking it up by chance the time between making the drop and the pick-up by your partner must not be long.

### 5. Portable DLB — 'Wooden Stick':

Buy a piece of plastic tubing or pipe. Cut off a 30cm length. Glue pieces of bark around it to make it look like a twig. With a little patience you will be surprised at how realistic you can make it. You have a portable DLB into which you can insert material. Work out a suitable location



where it can be safely dropped for a pick-up. You can carry it up your sleeve and drop it in long grass or into a bush near an easy-to-locate reference point. It must be concealed from passers-by and nousey dogs!

Alternatively you can try hollowing out an actual piece of branch, or splitting it down the side and glueing it. But you will probably find the plastic pipe easier to handle and longer-lasting.

6. **Portable DLB — 'Hollow Rock':** Experiment with plaster of paris (which you can buy from a chemist) and mould it into the shape of a rock. Allow enough of a hollow to hide material. With paint and mud you can make it look like a realistic rock. Carry it to the drop-off point in a shopping bag.

(Note: the above can serve as a portable DLB as well as a useful hiding place for the storage of sensitive material around the home).

**Mobile DLB:** Comrade 'A' uses the Johannesburg to Durban train to send material to comrades down at the coast. There are numerous hiding places on trains, as with other forms of transport, and if you use magnets the possibilities are increased. Removing a panel in a compartment provides a useful hiding place. Comrade 'A' does this long before the train's departure, before other passengers arrive. He has a telephonic signal system with the Durban comrades to indicate when the material is on its way and how to locate it. They might get on the train before it reaches Durban. Whatever the case, the operational system must be carefully studied at both ends.

**WATCH THE ENEMY!**

**BURY THE TRI-CAMERAL PARLIAMENT!**

# HOW TO MASTER SECRET WORK



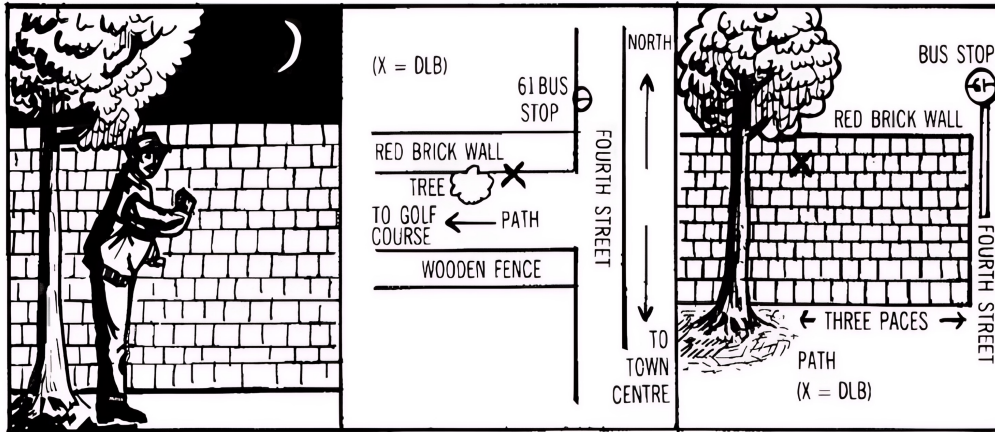
## 5. SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES

**The DLB.** It is a loose brick, with white paint smudge. As you walk down the path from Fourth Street, it is the tenth brick along the wall, second row from top. In the space between this brick and the ninth brick is a hole. Place a nail into this hole to help prise out the brick. The space behind the brick holds a package wrapped in plastic with dimensions 12 x 6 x 3 cm. After removing the package replace brick using blue

tack (or other sealing substance) to hold it in place.

**Signals.** 1. After A deposits material he ties a piece of red string to a fence signalling that the DLB is 'loaded'. 2. After B removes material from the DLB he draws a chalk mark signal on a pole.

**Note:** Signals must not be in the DLB's vicinity.



### Carrying Out the Operation

The use of the DLB is an operation which must be carefully planned as follows:

- Comrade A:**
1. Prepares material (packaging and camouflaging)
  2. Checks route for surveillance
  3. Observes situation at DLB
  4. Places material (if no surveillance)
  5. Return route to check for surveillance
  6. Places signal indicating deposit
  7. Returns home

- Comrade B:**
1. Sees signal of deposit
  2. Checks route
  3. Observes situation at DLB
  4. Removes material (if no surveillance)
  5. Return route to check for surveillance
  6. Places signal of removal
  7. Returns home.

- Comrade A:**
1. Checks signal of removal
  2. Removes signals
  3. Reports success

**Note:** It is important that both A and B check that they are not being followed when they go to the DLB and after leaving it.

(Next issue: portable and mobile DLBs)

In our last issue we defined **surveillance** as an organised form of observation in which the police put a close watch on suspected persons or places. Various types of surveillance and techniques of 'tailing' the suspect (subject) are used. A subject's home or place of work might be under observation from a stationary or 'fixed' position such as a neighbouring residence or vehicle. All comings and goings are recorded. When the subject leaves his or her home they may be followed by foot or car or combination of both. All the places they visit and people they meet are noted, photographed and followed too if necessary.

### Foot Surveillance

At least two people will be used to follow the subject who we will call 'S'. They will communicate through hand-signals and 'walkie-talkie' radios so as to guide and assist each other. They will keep as close to S as 15 metres in crowded areas and hang well back, up to 100 metres, in quiet streets. They will try to be as inconspicuous as possible so as not to arouse S's suspicions. They will have a car to assist them, which keeps out of sight in the adjacent streets.

### Two-Man or 'AB' Surveillance

The person following directly behind S is A. The second person is B, who follows on behind A, as if in a chain. A and B alternate positions, 'leap-frogging' over each other

(Figure 1). When S turns right at a corner A drops back out of sight and B takes the lead position. They continue in the chain formation. An alternative technique is for A to cross the road and then turn right. In this case A is not now following directly behind B as in a chain, but is parallel to B on the opposite side of the road to both B and S and slightly to their rear (Figure 2). A and B will avoid direct contact with S. If S now crosses the street to the left A will either fall back, enter a shop or walk swiftly ahead, whilst B will follow S from his side of the street (Figure 3).

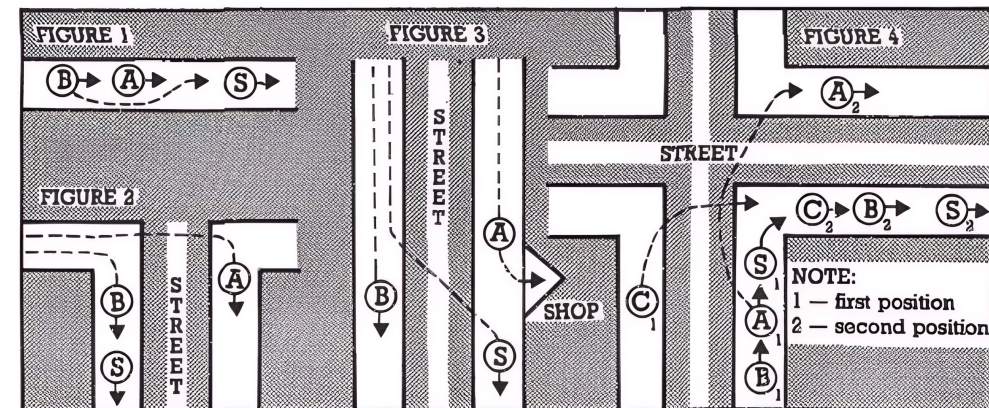
### Three Man or 'ABC' Surveillance

Inclusion of the extra man makes tailing S easier. A follows S, B follows A and C operates across the street from S and to the rear. When S turns a corner, A may continue in the original direction, crossing the street instead of immediately turning. A thus takes the C position, whilst either B or C can take A's original position (Figure 4).

A variety of techniques can obviously be used. But the idea is generally the same. Those following must keep the subject under constant observation without arousing suspicion. The more persons used, the greater the scope and flexibility of the operation.

**Remember: By knowing the methods of the enemy we can deal with him and defeat him!**

**Next Issue: Vehicle Surveillance**



**ISOLATE ENEMY AGENTS!**

**ROOT OUT ENEMY AGENTS!**