

## Agenda

### Welcome!

- Trainer intros
- Attendee intros
  - Names, pronouns, chapter, what you would like to get out of the call
- Run through the agenda
- Local questions

### Training

1. Our role as marshals
2. Legal rights
3. Security culture
4. Security Plan Basics
5. Marshaling during a march
6. Communicating with your contingent
7. Interacting with police
8. De-escalation
9. Jail support basics

### Wrap up

How to get involved:

- Email National Red Rabbits to get connected and nominate someone to join the national team: [redrabbitsnational@gmail.com](mailto:redrabbitsnational@gmail.com)
- Form your own marshal team, or join your local team
- Linger questions



## DSA Protest Marshal Training Guide

[redrabbitsnational@gmail.com](mailto:redrabbitsnational@gmail.com)

“All the world will be your enemy, Prince with a Thousand Enemies, and when they catch you, they will kill you. But first they must catch you, digger, listener, runner, prince with the swift warning. Be cunning and full of tricks and your people shall never be destroyed.”  
- Watership Down

## Our Role as Marshals

### What Marshaling Is

- **A form of resistance.**
- A way to make street actions more **effective**
- A way of anticipating and meeting the physical needs of participants
- Helping the group act **cohesively**
- Helping the group resist **police disruption**

### What Marshaling is Not

- **We do not guarantee safety.** All we can do is make decisions about what we can do for our group safely.
- **We are not there to make people comply with the law.**
- We are not authorities.
- **We will not tamp down on effective militancy.**
  - Often times, street actions move in unpredicted ways, or with unpredicted energy. The job of marshals is not to oppose the energy of the crowd if it becomes more radical than planned.
  - **Our job is to help participants make effective decisions about what to do with that energy, and to protect those who do not want to be affected by more militant action.**

## Legal Rights

### Guiding Principle

Your rights don't make you free, your coordination and comrades do. Use the rights as a starting point in a negotiation.

- It's amazing how many ppl don't know what you legally have a right to do when you're protesting.
- Police will lie about what you can do.
- We generally have a case of “permission culture.”
  - Direct action is about acting as if you are already free.

## Yes, you have First Amendment rights

- But these rights don't do much for you when you're in the street.
- The legal process is a back-up plan, to be adjudicated AFTER the right has been violated.
- We must rely on **each other, ourselves, and best practices** to stay safe and complete our goals at protests.

## Do you need a permit to protest?

- It depends on your jurisdiction. The decision to get a permit or not depends on many factors including goals of the action, coalition organizers, expected number of attendees, and risk factors of attendees.

## What can I carry?

- Depends on your jurisdiction. Some have limitations on having poles, or weapons. Some do not.

## Dealing with arrests

- **Understand the arrest process, de-mythologize being arrested**
  - Frequently, it's not a big deal to get arrested at a protest. **It is a useless and wasteful bureaucratic process.**

## People at risk of higher consequences for arrest

- **Help others assess their level of risk so you can advise them during an action**
  - Would an arrest or publicity around your presence at a rally have:

Employment consequences?	Immigration consequences?	Health Consequences	Legal Consequences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Teachers</li><li>• Public Employees</li><li>• Active Duty Military</li><li>• Anyone prohibited from engaging in political activity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Those who entered without inspection</li><li>• DACA</li><li>• Lawful permanent residents</li><li>• Asylees</li><li>• Anyone in the process of adjusting status</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical</li><li>• Mental</li><li>• Emotional</li><li>• If you require medication, make sure you carry it in the prescription bottle it came in</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Existing criminal cases</li><li>• Open warrants, open ACDs</li><li>• Open ACS cases</li></ul>

## DO NOT POST ABOUT ARRESTS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

- If it's anyone's arrest but yours, you are putting them at risk
- Are they okay with their employer finding out? With their family?
- Will the increased attention add to the stress of being arrested and spending the night in jail?
- Communicate with your group about when to share or when
  - Don't share arrest images w/o the consent of the person who's being arrested or beaten down.
  - Don't GIVE police information. Posting on social media can be a confession.

## Security Culture

***“Security Culture” can be created with or without a marshal team. Basically, it involves creating habits within the community which lower risk.***

***Aside from the immediate threat of arrest and physical violence at the hands of the police at a protest, consider the long term safety of yourself and the people around you.***

### Dealing with opposition to security guidelines

- **“None of this will stop the state, they can crack everything”**
  - Actually, they can't. Every year, law enforcement and prosecutors offices publish reports of all the things they could not crack, even in their most high-priority cases, such as [this one](#) by the Manhattan DA. They do this to lobby for federal legislation outlawing encryption. This is a strong indication that these methods do work.
  - The “invincibility of the state” argument is one that empowers the state, and discourages effective resistance. They want to appear stronger than they are, so arguments of the futility of security culture serve the state's interest.
- **“We can't be fully safe, so there's no point in these half-measures”**
  - Security measures don't produce full safety, but they can **buy time**. Does it take an attacker many attempts or just one? Does an action go on for 30 minutes before an arrest happens or two hours? Often, the time bought by security measures is enough to deter attackers entirely, or to convince them to attack another target.
  - Likewise, security culture can make it harder to prosecute or arrest someone for their activities. This may be enough time to let them get a lawyer, clean up loose ends, and prepare a defense.

### Information Security Crash Course

These are quick tips on how to better ensure your personal information doesn't get leaked to law enforcement or other “bad actors” (people who wish to see our demise). These guidelines are good for events and for day-to-day life as an organizer.

### Your Phone

- Turn your security setting to lock every time you close it
- **Use a PIN code to lock your phone, and disable fingerprint/face scan.**
  - Law enforcement can get a warrant for a fingerprint, but not for a PIN code.
- Turn banner notifications off of your lock screen (if you are apprehended and the cops take your phone, they will be able to see all of your messages coming in)
- **Use two-factor authentication wherever possible.**
  - In addition to a password, two-factor authentication uses a code generated on your phone or via text message. Thus if a bad actor gets access to your password they will be unable to access your data without access to your phone as well.
- **Instead of your default text messaging app, use Signal (and disappearing messages if possible).**
  - Signal offers end-to-end encryption of its messages, so only the sender and receiver(s) can see the contents of a message. Using default text messaging (SMS) is not encrypted, and phone carriers can and will give records of your messages (usually

“metadata”, which is information about the message but not the message itself). Signal can also be your default messaging app and automatically switch to Signal if both parties have it.

- Disappearing messages will be irrevocably lost after a certain duration. If discussing something particularly sensitive, setting a message to disappear after a week will give an extra layer of security.
- If you are comfortable and know your surroundings, turn location tracking off
- Turn off bluetooth and wifi to save battery

## Document Sharing

**If using online document sharing, give specific people access instead of link sharing.**

- An errant email forward or access to one member’s emails can make all documents available to a bad actor if link sharing is on.
- What works best for Google Docs: share with the people whose emails you know, offer the link to the document for those with emails you don’t know. Others can then request access to the document and you can share it with them individually.
- When sharing, you can prevent editors from changing access, adding new people, or downloading/printing/copying the document. Bad actors w/ access can still screenshot or copy the text without formatting, but it offers a “speed bump” of sorts to prevent spread.

## Words Have Weight

***These are unacceptable topics of discussion regardless of whether it is rumor, speculation or personal knowledge:***

- Your participation or someone else’s participating in any action that was illegal
- Someone else’s advocacy for such actions
- Your plans or someone else’s plans for a future action

***Don’t talk about it:***

- In person
- Over social media
- Before, during, or after an action

***Consider before speculating about someone’s motives.***

These terms cause distrust, break up uprisings and movements, and get people hurt:

- “Infiltrators”
- “outside agitators”
- “agents provocateurs”

## Filming and Photography

- DO film the cops, DON’T do surveillance for them.
- Cops use photos to target individuals and to use as evidence in court.
- Even if the person is not engaged in illegal activity in your photo, identifying features, clothing, and faces can be used to identify them from other surveillance.
- Be mindful of this before posting photos and video to social media. If you’re taking pictures and video on your phone, make sure you have followed the steps in the “Phone” section above.

## Social Media

**When using social media, don't say anything that will implicate you, a comrade, or an ally.**

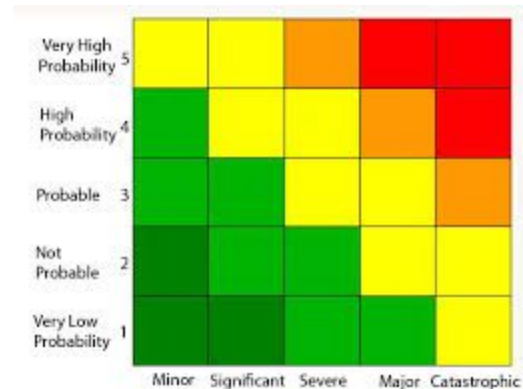
- Social media is great at getting the word out there for events and actions, but is easy to track by bad actors and law enforcement.
- Ask for consent if photographing or using the name of people in your posts. If you post something and someone asks you to take it down, take it down immediately. Don't be afraid to ask others to delete posts or pictures.
- Determine your own level of comfort on how much personal information you want to put online, and how locked down your social media profiles are. A tactic to intimidate enemies online is "doxing" (publishing someone's personal info, such as full name, phone number, and address, without their consent), and the more information you have public and the more confrontational you are with your enemies online the more likely this is to happen.

*This is a quick intro to a much longer dive into Information Security. We have DSA members who are renowned experts on InfoSec for activists, and if you are interested in this topic we could schedule a separate call. There are also considerations chapter leaders should have when managing member data and other sensitive information. Please reach out to [security@dsausa.org](mailto:security@dsausa.org) or the National Tech Committee at <https://tech.dsausa.org> if you have further questions.*

## Security Plan Basics

### Risk Assessment

- Start from the most likely and significant threats to your actions and design a plan that starts with those in mind.
- Construct a "threat matrix" →
  - The most likely, severe threat right now is non-state far right antagonists
    - Non-Physical Threats are the most likely (Project Veritas / Doxing)
    - Physical threats are the most scary, but less likely



## Mapping A Security Plan

### Step 1- Scouting

- Know your meeting / action location. How can you plan to cover all of the space? What areas are the most important to have de-escalation / marshals at?
- Marshals will walk the route ahead of time.
- Look for "brawl spaces," know entrances and exits
  - Where will fights happen if they happen?
  - How are you going to make sure that everyone gets home safely?
  - WATCH OUT FOR PARKING LOTS
- Think about accessibility!

## Step 2- Set up a team

- In an action, it is very helpful to know in advance who will bottom-line certain needs. Some roles to consider:
  - Door Watcher
  - 911 Caller (if necessary)
  - De-escalator
  - Check in researcher
  - Who will work with other members to keep them calm / on track?

## Step 3 - PACE (Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency) Planning

- What are all of the scenarios that might happen?
  - **Primary Plan** - What will you do for the scenario? Who is your first person who is going to deal with that role?
  - **Alternate**- If that isn't feasible, what will you do? Who will do that role if someone calls in sick?
  - **Contingency**- What are the likely things that can go wrong and how will you address them?
  - **Emergency** - What do you do if everything goes absolutely to shit?

## Step 4 - PRACTICE

- Take your most likely and most dangerous situations, and practice your response over and over
  - Roleplay the scenario - If you have to turn someone away? If they show up with multiple people? If they get inside before you catch them?
  - Give each other feedback - what went well? What can be improved?

## Best Practices for Meetings / Social Events

- Never use physical sign ins. This can be taken or photographed. Only use fillable google/airtable forms, so new people signing in can put in their info but can't see anyone else's information. A sample can be found here: <http://goo.gl/887AC2>
- Returning folks should sign in with someone who will check their name against a list of existing members.
- Have someone checking in people also run facebook / internet searches of people they don't recognize. Engage directly with anyone who has red flags.
  - Have new folks wear name tags with bright green stickers. This is not just good security but good organizing, because everyone in your group can recognize first timers and know to interact with them and introduce themselves.
- Keep folks at the door who are identifiable as marshals
  - Select the outermost door, so long as it is the only way in/out of the meeting space.
  - Door Marshals should greet everyone before they come in. Anyone they don't recognize they should engage in a friendly conversation.
  - Keep a photo-book list of known right-wing assholes. Your local antifa can often help with this. Have door marshals check the faces of people coming in against this list.
  - If door marshals find someone who is an infiltrator, they should:
    - 1) Refuse the individual entry
    - 2) Alert others on the security team
    - 3) Engage in de-escalation

- 4) Prepare to respond in the event that there is escalation.
- Look out for anyone filming. If someone is filming, engage and assess the situation.
  - Explain in the community agreements that filming is not allowed.
- Keep an eye on situations that could be possible harassment. Engage, de-escalate and try to give the potential victim a way out if someone looks like another member is making them uncomfortable.
- Get a list of known alt-right assholes from your local Antifa. Have your door marshals and sign-in marshals check the faces of folks you don't recognize against this resource.
- If you need to eject someone, having a banner can be useful to establish a physical barrier, as well as cover their cameras if they have them.

## Marshaling During a March

***Identify and assign roles before the demonstration. Have all marshals and field leads looped into a signal thread prior to step-off. Marshals should meet well before step-off!***

### Front, Side, Back Marshals

**Front marshals:** Keep people going slow. Help direct the banner holders (especially around corners, & keeping banner visible)

- Look for tripping hazards.
- **Walk the march route in advance.** You don't know the scene unless you're actually there.
- One of the reason you go slow is b/c the march can only move as slow as the slowest person in the demonstration
  - Especially if you're interested in accessibility
  - Put folks with mobility issues up front. Those people will often mill towards the back, so try to make this happen.
  - **AVOID CREATING GAPS**
  - **Tell people "Chant fast, march slow."**
  - You can walk ahead of the contingent and walk backwards to keep it slow, and to keep an eye on your people.

**Side marshals:** Going into the street to block traffic

- Go in when the cars are already stopped, i.e. when the light is red.
- Try to go along with traffic if going down an ave.
- Face the cars, hold hands (if you want).
- **Look right at the drivers:** "It's just a second! We'll be quick!"
- HOLD the intersection while the light is still green. Stay until it is red again. Don't try to leave while the light is still green
- Once you've cleared an intersection, those side marshals are now at the back. So leapfrog on ahead.
  - Skip or power walk when you leapfrog, don't run

**Back Marshals:** Bring up the back, make sure nobody gets left behind

- Comrades with mobility issues, older folks, or kids tend to fall to the back, but also cops will frequently be at the back

## Specialists

*If you have capacity on your team, scale up to fill these positions*

- **Action Lead** - communicates with organizers before and during action, coordinates marshals
- **Medics** - Have food/water/supplies, check in with well-being of members. Contact the National DSA Medics to set up training.
- **Chant Leaders** - Distribute chant cards, keep energy high, identify leaders in the group who can help do the same. White allies in a multiracial action, **amplify voices of Black, indigenous and comrades of color**. Make space for BIPOC comrades to lead chants.
- **De-escalation** - All marshals can de-escalate, but it helps to have a point person take charge of dealing with de-escalation, especially during long actions where the same people will be interacting constantly. A good de-escalator can build up a relationship and keep things moving.
- **Police liaison** - Police “liaisons” exist to centralize a point-of-contact for the cops, so march contingent does not have to interact. This role specifically exists to bluff and stall with the cops. At no point should this person give any information to the cops. Use your judgement on whether this role is appropriate.

## Do's and Don'ts:

- **Keep your eyes up and NOT on your phone**
  - You must be alert to identify and intervene in situations, so use your phone as little as possible
  - Marshals will use a Signal loop to communicate during actions, but this should be kept to a minimum and can be managed by having 1 marshal in each pair assigned to keep an eye on the Signal
  - Each of the four position captains, (Front, Back, both Sides) can be assigned a walkie, you can communicate using these
- **Marshals should work in pairs**
  - Everyone should know where their buddy is at all times, but you don't have to be attached at the hip
  - Helpful for de-escalating two people because each marshal can take one
  - Pairs are especially useful for crisis situations, one can deal with the situation while the buddy goes to get help
- **Marshals should be identifiable (except when they shouldn't)**
  - Have armbands to identify your marshals
  - Try to use armbands coordinated for actions (so infiltrators can't just put on a bandana)
  - There are situations where for legal liability reasons, we may not want to be identifiable as DSA. Consider this when planning an action
  - Get creative with identifiers. Flower crowns can be a good prop that says “I'm a marshal” without looking macho!

## When you encounter danger:

- STOP and talk to the other marshals at your position
- Make a consensus decision with your fellow marshals, as quickly as possible
- **If there is danger you can choose to sit down, take space**
  - It lowers the temperature, lowers heart rate and adrenaline

- Allows everyone to see the situation.
- Signals to the cops that you are non-violent
- If you are sitting, it's harder for them to attack
- People can't fall over if they are already sitting
- It keeps people from running. (This is a situation when taking an arrest might be the safest option)
  - **Who gets left behind if you run?** Your most vulnerable people. Walk and encourage others to walk -- chants like "slow down stick together" work well! (don't say "don't run" because people might only hear the "run" part) (Courtesy - NYCAM)
  - Note: Not everyone can sit, make sure to account for that
- Communicate to your contingent
  - Does anyone face higher risks from arrest or detention? Do they need to leave safely? Communicate to them and get them out
  - Stall for time to allow for folks to leave safely
- **If they put on riot gear or cover their badges**
  - Chant – "No violence"
  - Bring attention to what is going on
  - "Mic Check!" – Disperse information
- **If you have a provocateur**
  - It's important to sit down, keep them from getting control of your group
  - Sitting makes it harder to throw shit / use your group as a cover.

## Never march more than a mile

It is exhausting and will sap the life out of the action, while also increasing the risk of arrest.

## Communicating With Your Contingent

### Identify yourself so people can use you as a source of information

- You must know information people will want to know
  - *Where's the march going? Where are the bathrooms? Where are medics?*

### Don't do the police's job at an action

- **You want to give information** so folks can make their **own** decisions.
  - Explain the risks, or the risks to the action
  - Explain the reasons for doing / not doing something
- Don't demand "Get back on the sidewalk"
  - Say "That could get you in trouble"
  - "Putting up that sticker on the cop car. . . could be bad!"

### Explain your reasoning

- Remember: comrades will be amenable to reasons that are intended to protect others in the group, especially the most vulnerable, but what is obvious to you may not be obvious to others
- "We have undocumented comrades here. They came here expecting that the risk of arrest would be low, but by doing what you want to do, you would be putting them in a danger they

didn't consent to. Is there any way we can achieve your goals without increasing their exposure?"

- "We want to slow down in order to make it harder for the police to split us up."
- "Can you please move to the side? We have a disabled comrade who needs to get through here, so we make sure the group doesn't leave anyone behind."

## Decision-Making

- Consensus doesn't **always** work in emergent situations, though it can!
- Actions will have a **field lead** who should facilitate consensus decision making among marshals during an action, or in an emergency where consensus is simply not possible will make a necessary decision and communicate it
  - Make sure that the team knows who that is, and that there is a clear line of communication to those people for the whole team.

## Interacting with Cops

a.k.a DON'T TALK TO COPS IF YOU CAN AVOID IT

### The police will often let you do things that aren't technically legal, so approach every situation as variable

For instance:

- Having a vigil where you're standing across a sidewalk is not legal but often goes uninterrupted
- Covering a sidewalk is more likely to be tolerated if the picket line is moving

### The Police will tell you to do things that you have a right to NOT DO

- The Police will create barricades and ask you to stand inside of the pen but **you do not have to comply**
- **On Pens** at a picket line/ counter protest: You will have to decide whether or not to be in a pen
  - **Advantages of a pen:** A pen might be very near where you want to protest, and may be the best way to get close to the target
  - **Downsides of pen:** You can't pamphlet as well, it deflates your power significantly
- The First Amendment case-law mandates that you must be within "sight and sound" of the thing you are protesting, but not necessarily closer.
  - So long as you are not blocking sidewalks, streets etc, you may remain.

### Suggested Tactic: Bluff and Stall

- Buying time is always important so that leads can make a decision and to slow the rate at which you get opposition.
- **Don't get into a pissing match**
  - ie: object is to tell police that, "no we won't, we are gonna be on the sidewalk"
  - Be firm: "No, the sidewalk is open to pedestrians. If it's an open sidewalk, we have the right to be there."

### Two main kinds of cops at actions:

- Blue shirts – Rank below Sergeant. Might be from a different precinct if it's a large event.
- White shirts – They give the orders to arrest.

- When the cop starts an argument: If they're a blue-shirt, ask them to get their commanding officer
  - Sends the cop away, so they can save face if they were in the wrong
  - Sometimes they don't come back
  - And if they DO bring in a white shirt you can usually work something out with them, especially if they see you know your rights.

## De-escalation

### De-escalation is about avoiding or reducing the speed of escalation of a situation into violence against against your contingent

- We're not here to peace police, decide what type of engagement is appropriate, or tamp down on militant tactics.
- We are here to keep each other safe, communicate potential dangers, and democratize knowledge on best practices
- The only person who you can truly de-escalate is yourself. You cannot control someone else's emotions
  - However, keeping yourself calm can allow you to de-escalate than you would otherwise.

### Three principles of de-escalation

- Time
  - De-escalation is always about buying time, especially when dealing with cops or far-right antagonists
  - Methods for doing this can include asking endless questions, inventing a story (especially with a cop, a story needing their help e.g. "I can't find my friend"), or any other way you can think of to keep the person engaged with you and away from other comrades
- Temperature
  - Immediately and consistently try to take the temperature of an escalated situation down
  - Body language is very important here (hands down, palms open, open posture, non-aggressive eye contact)
  - When entering an already escalated situation, you may have to "mirror" the person you want to de-escalate in order to get their attention (e.g. with a raised voice), but as soon as you've entered the conflict and engaged them, start bringing the temperature down (by notches if necessary) using all your de-escalatory tactics
- Fuel
  - Figure out what is currently adding "fuel" to the conflict, and if you can remove or minimize it

### Engagement

- **You must interject yourself into the conflict to resolve it.** Your first goal is to enter the conflict without raising the temperature.
- **Get their attention** - a loud but not aggressive "excuse me" or "hi there" can direct attention your way. Engage with them in order to maintain that attention

- **Approach from the side**, as non threatening as possible. Enter by asking a question, or just put yourself there as if you are wandering through
- **Enter sooner rather than later**, even if it is awkward and you may not be “needed” yet, interjecting yourself may save a situation from ever having to be de-escalated.
- **Each party to the conflict should be approached by a marshal** One-to-one, or even two-to-one is the best way to de-escalate. One person can’t de-escalate both sides of a conflict
- **Always leave an exit**- Be careful when you approach to not roll up in a way that is going to make the situation more heated. Do not surround anyone, but always make sure there is a way that they can leave the situation (Which is, after all, what we want).

## Posture and Voice

- You may feel scared, agitated, angry etc. **Make sure you center yourself**, get control of your breathing, take notice of your surroundings.
- Keep your **hands down** at your sides
- Keep your **voice low**
- Make yourself non-threatening, relaxed
- Do not run towards a situation
- **Do not put your hands on anyone.** Keep them low.

## De-Escalation Tactics

### 1) Ask questions that cast yourself as an ally or non-party to the conflict

- **Ally questions:** “How are you doing? Are you hurt? What happened here? How long has this been happening?”
- **Non-party questions:** “What brings you to the [protest, meeting, etc.]? What does your sign mean? What makes you say that this person is an [X]”
- **Questions are your bread and butter because:**
  - They direct attention to you and generally prompt a response
  - They allow you to change the subject of the conversation
  - They can make you appear as someone interested in helping them
  - If someone is answering a question, they probably won’t punch anyone
  - They allow you to identify the issues that someone has, so that you can start to move them.

### 2) Listen empathetically

- Give your undivided attention -- listen quietly, don’t interrupt
- Validate feelings -- “I understand the way you feel”
- Tolerate silences
- Be accepting and nonjudgmental -- “I know it can be frustrating to have to go through this”
- Reflect the communication -- repeat back what they say to you, but in a more relaxed register
- **Wait it out** - Even someone who is very agitated and upset usually only has about 2 minutes of yelling in the tank before they get exhausted; if you can get them to yell at you instead of someone else the problem might be solved

### 3) Peel them away

- **You can do this by inventing a pretext**, “I really want to hear more about [thing they are upset about], can you tell me more about it over here?”

- Or “I have someone who might be able to help you, let’s go explain the situation to them”
- If they are a contingent member, you can remind them why they are there, and why they wanted to come to the event.
  - Encourage them to engage / advocate in a different way “We’re here to fight for housing rights. Can you help me lead a chant at the front?”

## Dealing with Organized, hostile right-wing opposition

- A diversity of approaches is important to know, to deal with different power balance scenarios
  - If they are a scattered few, you can de-escalate, have them engage with your marshals, and surrounded them without increasing hostility
  - Avoid linking arms to bar their exit, as it can be an invitation for them to “Red Rover” through your group
  - Leave them an exit, don’t fully surround
  - Keep them talking, ask questions
    - Engage them on the first amendment, “don’t we have a right to be here?”
- They want our contingent members to throw the first punch, so communicate with your contingent that this will serve their interests.
- These tend to happen at the rally section of a protest, not the march, so slowing things down, and keeping things from popping off for enough time is enough to get to the march and past the threat.
- If they can’t be contained, try to shout them down and demonstrate your numbers
  - engage the crowd in a shout e.g. “No Trump, no KKK, no fascist USA”
- Cops will virtually never take our side to deal with these folks

## Jail Support Basics

### Where there is a risk of arrest, you should have a plan of what to do for folks who may get arrested

- Make sure everyone has the number of the person who will be leading jail support (sharpie on your arm/other body part!)
- Some teams like to set up a google form for participants in CD that are managed by one remote Jail Support lead, and destroyed after-action. The form can cover:
  - This form MUST take legal name, date of birth, and a family member (in case of cops restricting information to family only)
  - Instructions on what to do if there is an arrest (i.e. who will call their employer? Walk their dog?
    - Try to rely on existing support structures (i.e. roommates / spouses), rather than have your jail support person doing everything
- Investigate what precinct they are likely to be sent to, and be prepared to get information for them.
- Arrange for legal support ahead of time. Often the National Lawyers Guild can provide effective assistance during demonstrations.