

NATIONAL SOCIALIST POLITICAL SOLDIER'S HANDBOOK

CODE OF HONOUR

At Combat 18, one thing we suffer no lack of is media coverage. Read any newspaper article on the issue of race or any report of a so-called "racist attack" and it is certain that our name will crop up sooner rather than later.

From the newspaper coverage we receive, it is clear that journalists all share the same limited vocabulary. For every mention of Combat 18, there is always a corresponding appearance of the same key words and phrases - "violent", "neo-Nazi", "terror", "skinhead", "hooliganism".

Those of you who have made it to this page are, of course, unlikely to believe everything you read in the newspapers. You will however never have seen, in any newspaper, any explanation of our motivation. You will never have seen any answer to the simple question "Why?"

Why is it that we are so committed to our cause? Why is it that we are so convinced of the righteousness of our cause and beliefs that we are prepared to go to jail for them and, if necessary, die for them.

We have posted our Code of Honour on this website to answer these questions.

Our Code of Honour

The concept of honour is central to National Socialism and all National Socialists are obliged by their honour to act in certain ways: with nobility of character. Furthermore, to live by honour means that one is prepared to die rather than be dishonoured.

As National Socialists we have duties and obligations. We have a duty to fight for our race and for the cause of National Socialism itself. We have an obligation to strive to make the ideal of honour real in our own lives; to make that ideal live within us. In this way National Socialists embody all that is best in our race and in the civilizations that our race has created over millennia.

It is no coincidence that the motto of the SS was "Meine Ehre heisst Treue", "My honour means I am loyal." For the warriors of the SS, their honour meant that they were and would be loyal to Adolf Hitler unto death. The oath that each member of the SS swore meant something deeply personal and significant to every person who took that oath: they meant it and were prepared to live their lives in accordance with that oath and, if necessary or if it was required of them, to die because of it. To do anything else was dishonourable and ignoble - a sign of weakness - and totally unbecoming of a National Socialist, never mind a member of the SS.

Many who call or have called themselves National Socialists since the immolation of Adolf Hitler have either not understood the concept of honour or ignored it. It needs to be stated and repeated as often as possible that unless a person is prepared to strive to be honourable - and to take a real oath on their honour to the Cause and the Leader - then they have no right at all to call or describe themselves as National Socialists. An oath on honour means what it says - to break that oath is dishonourable, a cowardly act, and as such deserves death or everlasting ignominy.

Of course, mere supporters of our Cause are not expected to live and die by this hard code of honour, but we activists are, we who aspire to represent National Socialism and all that it stands for. And if some so-called present-day "National Socialists" do not like, or disagree with this, then they simply do not understand National Socialism and had better leave, for the Cause is better off without them. At this critical time in the history of our race and civilization, only the best will do. We National Socialists are, or should strive to be, an example for others to follow: an example of the nobility, idealism, heroism and self-sacrifice of our race.

Accordingly, National Socialists will strive to be honourable and act honourably in all that they do. Of course, this is an ideal and would be difficult to achieve even in better social conditions than exist in the decadent societies of the System today. What is important above all though is that this ideal exists and is aspired to: only in this way can the excellence of the National Socialist spirit be forged.

What this means on a practical level is that each National Socialist will set themselves standards - of behaviour, dress, conduct and so on - and then strive to attain and maintain those standards. This means that each National Socialist will also not compromise on those standards: we will not accommodate ourselves to the many and varied forms of decadence and degeneracy

that exist today. Most importantly, our honour means that we will not undertake - to further the cause or otherwise - any acts or actions which are dishonourable.

True National Socialists will already possess an instinctive sense of honour and will instinctively know what is right, even if they cannot express it in words. In the same way, someone who does not already possess this instinct for what is honourable and noble cannot be or hope to become a National Socialist.

There can be no excuses for breaking our code of honour, however dire the situation. The honourable person always acts honourably, whatever the circumstances. To do otherwise, is to betray one's self and to betray what one believes in and is prepared to die for. It is individuals of such noble character who have made our race and our civilization great and it is individuals of such character who form the essence of National Socialism.

It is to preserve and advance this ideal that we at Blood and Honour/ Combat 18 reject the approach of those organised Nationalist parties who operate an open membership policy in which the only thing that matters is the number of people joining up and paying over their annual subscription. By operating such a policy, these organisations willingly sacrifice all control over the quality of their membership and open the door to a membership comprised of people whose merit is completely untested and whose suitability is never questioned.

This is not, and never will be, our approach. If we allow into our ranks those of a dishonourable nature - for whatever reason, be it to gain more followers or income - then we destroy what we fundamentally believe in and are fighting for. This, like being honourable and doing one's duty to the race, is hard, but it is a fact of existence.

To live and act honourably, to be a National Socialist, takes courage. National Socialism and honour are inseparable for the greatest honour is to have fought for the race with honour, courage and devotion to duty.

FIT FOR BATTLE OR FIT TO DROP ?

MASTER RACE OR DISGRACE ?

For a movement that shouts about the "Master-Race", war and all the rest of it, it's odd that most of the people involved couldn't run up a flight of stairs. It never ceases to amaze us when, at a Nationalist meeting or event, the talk is of White Pride or racial superiority, and yet the majority of people lapping up the speeches and eagerly reading the magazines promoting our superiority are chain-smoking, burger-munching, beer-guzzling monsters!

Joking aside, it's about time people involved in our struggle started to get themselves fit and in shape so they can live a long and healthy life, set a good example and keep themselves fit to fight.

Looking back to the good old days, the whole National Socialist movement was based on competition, physical fitness and prowess: survival of the fittest. To survive, the whole race should strive for full health and fitness so that it can carry on the fight in Nature's eternal struggle.

Get yourself in shape, Whiteman: it doesn't take much. As technology has supposedly advanced, we have become a race of slobs: driving and never walking, slobbering around on the settee. The most physical thing most of us do is press the buttons on the TV remote control.

It's time for everyone to get in shape - you never know what's around the corner.

For those who are going to read this article and start getting fit, you'll need to know what exercises to do, and how often to do them.

If you start hitting the weights alone, then all you'll do is put on muscle. It might make you look good but weights alone won't make you fit. To get fit you need to exercise your heart and lungs and this means cardiovascular exercise. Cardiovascular exercises are those which get the heart pumping and the lungs working, such as running, cycling etc.

The best form of exercise however is boxing and the training that boxing requires. Not only does

boxing training offer good cardiovascular exercise when you do road-running, skipping or working out on the punchbag, it also teaches you how to fight and defend yourself. Incorporate this with a few light weight-training exercises and you won't go wrong. There will be boxing gyms near you which you can join or, if you don't want to join a public gym, get a decent punchbag and sling it up in a spare room or garage. Punchbags are cheap and, like coons, are easy to string up. Get yourself a couple of pairs of boxing gloves and have sparring sessions with a mate or couple of mates.

It doesn't cost anything either to jog a couple of miles a few times a week. If you've got somewhere to skip, then get yourself a decent leather skipping rope. Any boxer will tell you that this is one of the best forms of exercise you can get. ALL boxers do it.

If you have the opportunity then buy yourself a large army rucksack (Bergen) and take a trip into the countryside. Start off easy at first with a ten kilometer (klick) walk carrying a little weight. As you get fitter then you can jog for a klick and walk for a klick. When you can do this standing on your head start putting some real weight in your Bergen, like a few house bricks.

Set yourself a routine. Don't just choose nice days, get out there when the rain is falling and the wind is howling. By doing this you will learn to keep on going when your body just wants to give up. This is a very valuable fighting skill and the foundation of all military Special Forces training.

Try and do your weights sessions twice a week. This is good for building up your strength and keeping your muscles toned. All you need is a cheap weights bench - if you shop around you can pick new benches up for about o60 - and a set of weights. Weights can be bought cheaply and any old second-hand set will do. It doesn't matter what they look like. Between you and a mate it shouldn't break the bank.

Don't follow any advice from bodybuilding magazines, they exist solely to sell expensive 'supplements' that no-one needs, and the exercise routines in them are no good for non-steroid users. Just follow a nice simple routine of basic exercises that work a few body parts together, like squatting, bench pressing and press behind the neck.

After about three months of exercising you should begin to feel the benefits. At the same time, try to improve your diet, eat white lean meats like chicken, turkey and fish. Vitamin C from tablets or fruit will strengthen your immune system and help you to function when the weaklings in society are suffering colds and flu and every passing virus.

If you follow this advice you will soon enjoy exercise, your body will change for the better and

you will become leaner, prouder, more determined and a dangerous opponent for ZOG and their minions.

So get off your arse and get fit!

COVERT ACTION

National Socialist activism can take one of two forms: actions can be overt or they can be covert. Combat 18 advocates covert action as the only constructive form of action which should be undertaken at this moment in time by individuals committed to the National Socialist cause.

One reason for this is that we operate in a society where the possibilities for overt action are now so limited by the laws of ZOG that such actions as are allowed by these laws can serve no useful purpose in forwarding our aim of creating a National Socialist society.

Unless you have a great desire to be arrested on a regular basis, the only overt actions which you can undertake are those which are lawful, within the meaning of the System. Lawful overt actions are therefore limited to activities such as distribution of leaflets and literature which do not contravene the Race laws and demonstrations which do not contravene the Public Order Act.

The most important reason for avoiding overt action however is that any such action immediately guarantees you an entry in ZOG's intelligence files and all that entails.

This, in itself, would not be a disincentive were it not for the fact that the overt action which brought you to the attention of ZOG in the first place was a fairly empty gesture and did nothing to advance the cause of National Socialism. On the contrary, taking part in overt actions will seriously damage your chances of making any real difference in the long run.

ZOG loves overt action. It gives them a chance to take your photo and get to know you better. If your aim in life is to get your picture in our enemies' publications (or just don't care if that happens) then by all means join an appropriate organisation and take part in their public activities. By doing this, you will certainly show yourself as being proud of what you believe in. If, however, you want to achieve more than this and strive to advance our Cause then covert action is the only effective way forward.

Covert action can take several forms.

Direct Action

Direct action involves the disruption and elimination of all that is detrimental to our race and opposed to the cause of National Socialism. Direct action is also the clearest demonstration of National Socialism in action, often involving acts of great courage and heroism. As such, direct action serves to show our Cause in the best possible light, strengthens the bonds between fellow National Socialists and inspires others with the right qualities to join our Cause.

The level of precaution to be taken by anyone contemplating any form of direct action can not be over-estimated. The enemy will do everything in its power to prevent it. Anyone contemplating direct action must bear this in mind and take all steps possible to minimise their vulnerability to the enemy's forces.

The most effective way to do this is to operate alone and speak to no-one of your plans - the "lone wolf" tactic.

The "lone wolf" tactic is by far the most secure approach as you are dependent on no-one else for the successful completion of your plan and your personal security is entirely in your own hands. In this way, if your plan fails for whatever reason you have only yourself to blame. If your plan succeeds your courage will speak for itself.

The only alternative to the "lone wolf" tactic is to form an active cell of comrades in which information and responsibilities are shared. The success of a cell is dependent entirely on the quality of the individual members of the cell and on the absolute trust which must exist between the members.

If you believe you are in a position where you can form an active cell, you must be absolutely sure of the commitment and trust of the members you plan to recruit. You must be certain that, whatever ZOG throws at the members of the cell - be it threats, intimidation or the lure of a large amount of cash in return for information - they will not break under the pressure.

Only if you can honestly say that you trust your chosen recruits as much as you trust yourself should you think about forming an active cell.

Political Action

Political covert action usually means infiltrating an already existing non-National Socialist group or organization or the setting-up of such an organization as a "front". The main purpose of this type of action is to recruit members of these organizations for our Cause and to further spread the National Socialist message.

The best recruiting grounds for our Cause are existing racial nationalist organisations as they will often contain the raw material needed for the advancement of our Cause.

Those who infiltrate such organisations must always remember that they are National Socialists and that their aim is therefore the creation of a National Socialist State, not a "nationalist" one. The only way to National Socialism on a state level is by National Socialism itself and will never be achieved through the politics of compromise. A government of compromise is a government of compromise, be it nationalist or otherwise: it is not, and never would be, National Socialist.

Those who infiltrate racial nationalist organisations must fully understand this. The purpose of infiltration is not to promote these organisations for their own "nationalist" ends but to use them to advance the cause of National Socialism.

The alternative form of political covert action is the infiltration of the opposition, that is groups who are fundamentally opposed to National Socialism and to our Race.

The purpose of this type of infiltration is not to gain recruits but to gather intelligence and undermine the stability of such groups, leading to their eventual elimination. Anyone contemplating this form of action should think very carefully about their suitability for such a task. Infiltration of the opposition requires formidable strength of character if it is to be successful.

Social Action

The primary purpose of covert social action is to gain converts through the mechanisms of social and everyday life, such as the workplace, and use such mechanisms to either spread the Cause or in some way disrupt the System.

A good example of this is in the field of education. If a National Socialist were employed as a teacher and his views became known he would undoubtedly be forced to resign. By working

covertly however, this individual can use their influence for the benefit of the Cause not by openly promoting National Socialism but by gently guiding his students away from the accepted orthodoxies and encouraging their freedom of thought especially on subjects such as the so-called "holocaust".

National Socialists in professional positions can assist the Cause in more direct ways - by giving financial assistance to covert direct action groups or by using their specialised knowledge to provide such groups with information and practical help. Areas where this is likely to apply are highly-paid sectors of industry, the Police and especially the Armed Forces.

One important aim of covert social action is long-term infiltration of the social structure with the aim of disrupting the System at a specified time in a systematic and timed onslaught, in conjunction with direct action groups. Long-term infiltration requires people to work under "deep cover", giving no sign whatsoever of their National Socialist beliefs but ready to strike when the time is right. When effectively placed, such strategic infiltrators can achieve results out of all proportion to their numbers.

Disruption is also possible in a cumulative way - small errors leading to larger errors, leading to discontent on the part of some of the general population. The aim here is for individuals, gradually and slowly, to increasingly disrupt "everyday life" and services - to edge the System towards chaos and breakdown by using their employment or influence to this end. Such a move would occur in conjunction with increased distribution of National Socialist materials offering a real alternative to the corruption and chaos together with increased covert direct action by National Socialists.

Finally...

It should be remembered that all covert action has one aim - to advance the cause of National Socialism. Our long-term aim is to convert all our people to the noble National Socialist way of life. To achieve this however we must work on all levels.

All National Socialists must make the best use of their own talents and undertake the course of action to which their abilities best suit them.

For some this will mean covert direct action. For others this will mean covert political or social action. For a small number of individuals this may even mean acting overtly, rather than covertly, so that National Socialists can be seen to be willing to "stand up and be counted" and also in order that National Socialist literature and materials can be made available to others.

What this means is that National Socialists must respect the work of other National Socialists operating in different ways - but ultimately for the same goal - even if the nature and purpose of that work is not always immediately apparent.

The rotten System that opposes us will collapse one day. It is our duty to hasten that collapse by our actions just as it is our duty to seize the opportunity for power when that opportunity arises, as it surely will. As National Socialists we are, or can train ourselves to be, the elite of our race. If we know what our goal is, understand the means to achieve it and strive for it with all our might we will win out in the end.

Part One:- Forensic Traces

Fingerprints

The science of fingerprint examination is called dactyloscopy. We are born with our fingerprints and we'll never be able to change them or get rid of them. Whenever you touch something with your fingerprints you leave behind your calling card. The police will have a varying degree of difficulty in reproducing your prints depending upon the surface in which they lie. Obviously surfaces such as glass, marble, chrome, etc. will be the easiest, whilst it is almost impossible to lift prints from brickwork or untreated wood. A fingerprint is basically the fatty, acidic residue left on a surface in the exact shape of the ridge lines of your fingertips. Because a fingerprint is composed of sweat, which is an acid, in some instances it will etch itself onto metal. This is most likely to occur with crowbars, hammers, chisels, etc and can be erased by rubbing down the said tools with coarse wire wool after use. The police are continually perfecting their methods of print detection because they are such a foolproof piece of personal identification. The police can take prints from skin (if they really try), from tightly woven fabrics, especially synthetic fabrics, and paper.

To convict, the police need to show 12 matching features of a fingerprint. In practice, these can be found on just one square centimetre of skin area. Fingerprints are fairly hard to destroy and even immersion in water will not do the job completely, so if you are going to throw something

over a bridge, don't forget to wipe it down first. Unless an object is totally consumed, fire is also not a sure method of erasing prints as a layer of carbon can cover them and keep them recognisable. The older a print becomes, the harder it is to reproduce, although in theory it will last forever, as long as it has not been disfigured. Fingerprints are kept on the Police National Computer (PNC) in the form of encoded data and as such do not need to be visually checked to be found to match. A specialist will analyse the fingerprint and turn it into a series of four digit numbers. These numbers are then entered in to the PNC, which will return the location of any matching fingerprints held by the Fingerprint Bureau at New Scotland Yard. These matches will be examined further in detail to see if any of the candidates presented by the PNC exactly match those found at the scene of the crime.

The PNC fingerprint index is used roughly 300,000 times a year. A new system of fingerprint recognition has been developed which can virtually translate a single print into unique and complex computer data, thus making positive ID from a partial found print possible.

The police show a great deal of interest in everyone's prints, to the extent that babies are now being fingerprinted at birth in some countries, in case they get "lost". How touching! In the station, the police will always try and take your prints. Since the introduction of the Criminal Evidence Act, they have more or less complete freedom to do so, without having to go to a magistrate anymore. In theory, it is possible to smudge or blur your fingerprints. One way is to leave plenty of soap on your hands after you've been made to wash them and another is to try and "help" the police. The idea is that you relax your fingers while they roll them over the sheet. If you apply too much pressure, or slide about a bit, you might smudge a couple. On the other hand, they might just tear them up and start again, or even tear you up and start again!

Glass Traces

This is definitely one of the areas of forensics for people to know about. Every time that glass is smashed, tiny shards of the stuff fly everywhere. For practical purposes it is wisest to assume that anyone even remotely near to breaking glass is covered in the stuff. It sticks to things like **** to a blanket, especially to loose-fibred cloth such as woollen hats. The only way to get rid of it is to throw away anything you may have been wearing. Glass also likes to get embedded in the soles of shoes. The police can identify different makes and types of glass, and can therefore put you at a certain place at a certain time. Fine, broken-glass powder will stick to the smooth surfaces of tools, and fibres from your clothing will stick to the sharp edges of broken glass. The best way to break glass without covering yourself in traces is from a very long distance, using a powerful slingshot and marbles or, for toughened glass, steel ball bearings. But remember, marbles and ball bearings retain your prints very well, so wear gloves. Or why not try glass

etching fluid? You can get it easily in craft shops, and with it you can write a message on a window that can never be removed without removing the window pane itself.

NB: In some towns you have to sign for etching fluid, and in some instances shopkeepers report sales to the police.

Dust Traces

For the police to convict you on the basis of dust traces takes a great deal of work on their part, involving painstaking work with powerful microscopes. The composition of dust in your clothes can tell them where you have been (e.g, a metal foundry) and at what time of year (by identifying the spores of seasonal plants). By just washing your clothes thoroughly you can get rid of most of these traces, but as always, the safest thing is to ditch them. It is unusual, but not unknown, for the police to use dust traces to convict. These traces are more useful as a last resort for clues when other avenues have failed. They are chiefly used to find out where something has been and for how long; e.g, guns, bodies, stolen goods.

In brief, the investigation of these traces is only likely to come up in a serious case, and should you start to worry about traces this tiny, then paranoia is taking over from sensible precaution. If the police threaten to use them against you then it indicates that they most likely have nothing better to go on.

Wood Traces

Wood will yield some information to the investigator. It is possible for him/her/it to match small pieces of wood to each other, even from samples as small as sawdust or splinters. If someone has been introducing your local red's head to a piece of 4x2 then a match can be made to the piece it was cut from. When they remove the said lump from your red's head, it will be checked for foreign bodies, such as textile fibres, paint flakes, hairs and other incriminating evidence. If a baseball bat were to be used instead, and not disposed of, then it could be linked to the "crime" by comparison with the splinters it has left in the skull as well as by traces of varnish or resin and the bat itself will carry traces of skin, hair, blood, not to mention matching dents! There is no point in keeping such weapons after they have been used.

Soil and Plant Traces

A forensic scientist can tell roughly where you have been from the composition of the dirt and soil that you will have picked up on your travels. If, let's say, you've been keeping warm by standing next to a burning portacabin on a building site, then traces of sand, cement, gypsum, gravel, lime, etc. will have collected on your shoes and clothes. If you have been watching Lord Anthony Wedgewood Benn's stately ancestral home burn to the ground, then traces of earth from his garden will be on you, as will traces of plant life, such as pollen from the rare gladioli that you may have brushed against. Once again, it is best to dispose of any clothing. These traces are used to put you in a certain place and, in some cases, at a certain time. As with dust traces, don't let the police bluff a confession out of you by saying that these traces are cast iron evidence; they are certainly not and can be disputed in court.

Hair Traces

We all shed hair, and we shed it all the time. If we stay in one place for any length of time then it is certain that we will leave samples of our hair in the vicinity. It is most likely to be lodged in the clothing of someone with whom you have had close contact (ie, the red you have just throttled). Hair will tell the forensic expert many things: where it came from on the body (scalp, beard, crotch, eyebrows, nose, armpit), how long your hair is, whether it has been cut recently, if you have been using any specific chemicals on it such as dyes, etc. They can also tell if you fall into the racial categories of Caucasoid, Negroid, Mongoloid or even mixtures of the three. They can tell your sex and blood type. It is harder to tell the colour of your hair as individual strands differ in hue from each other. It becomes easier if they possess more hairs. The good news is that conclusive proof of ID is NOT possible, BUT hair samples can prove your innocence, in the same way that parentage can only be disproved through blood tests. On the other hand, if they have a sample of your hair and it is 2 feet long, dyed green and you used superglue to spike it, then they'd probably have a good case for a positive ID. Wear a tight-fitting hat - even if you're a skinhead.

Shoe Traces

There are thousands of styles and sizes of footwear and each one is distinctive, even more so when it has been worn for a while and picked up marks of wear and tear. Basically, a clear

footprint is as useful to a forensic expert as a fingerprint. Yet again you can throw away your shoes but better still get a crappy pair second hand and only wear them for the activity before dumping them, without letting your closes friends or relatives know you ever had them. Whilst you are in a cell, the pigs can always con your wife or girlfriend into telling them what sort of footwear you have and this could be a problem in court later if one of the pairs is missing.

Shoe prints can be left behind on surfaces such as lino or marble. On soft surfaces such as mud, earth, dog ****, etc, shoe impressions will be left behind. Identification can be made from these and is watertight evidence if a match is made. Shoes also carry traces away with them such as oil, petrol, glass splinters and other such giveaways. Never wear them in your home.

Tracker dogs will also be able to follow the smell from your shoes but not for more than 10 to 12 hours afterwards, and then only in favourable conditions. Roads that smell of exhaust fumes, petrol and rubber will mask your smell. The best conditions for tracker dogs are unspoilt meadows during moist and cool weather.

Blood Traces

There are several instances where blood may be spilt, and for this reason it makes sense to know as much about it as possible. Blood is very hard to get rid of once it has got on you or your clothing. Even dry cleaning will not remove it thoroughly. Should you find yourself near to someone who has been punched in the nose or stabbed, you will be covered in a fine spray of blood droplets.

A forensic scientist can detect, retrieve and examine the minutest traces of blood, and the amount of information to be gathered depends on the circumstances. In the laboratory, a fresh, warm pint of blood can show the type, the sex of the donor, any illnesses peculiar to the donor or any drugs or medication used recently. In practice, however, the smaller the quantity and the older the sample, the harder the task. Importantly, a blood sample cannot be positively proved to be yours, although it can be proven that it isn't.

D.N.A

A relatively new development that has only recently become widely available to the police is "genetic fingerprinting", using D.N.A molecules, as unique to each person as a fingerprint. Since 1996, all people arrested by the police have had a sample of their D.N.A taken, usually from the roof of the mouth. D.N.A can be obtained from any secretion from the body such as saliva, mucus, sweat, etc. and from blood, hair and flakes of skin. If someone were to commit a crime such as murder then great care would have to be taken by the perpetrator, especially if they had already had a D.N.A sample taken. A simple sneeze or cough could release enough mucus to leave traceable D.N.A behind, a great help to the police in their search for the killer. Most murders are committed by someone who already knows the victim, so the police are likely to ask the deceased's family, friends and acquaintances to give a voluntary D.N.A sample and anyone who refused would have a court order brought to force them to give a sample or the police could get a sample off a toothbrush or the like. At the moment, this form of detection is really only used for serious crimes such as murder or rape but as things continue on this downward spiral and people start to fight back, this could be used to combat things as small as a sticker (your saliva mixed with the gum) deemed to incite "racial hatred" (terrorism, in the System's eyes). Take utmost care when doing anything. Wear full face masks and gloves if necessary.

Textile Traces

There is not a lot to say about these traces that is not common sense - just think of your clothes as blotting paper that will soak up incriminating evidence like crazy! Dust, soil, chemicals, blood, petrol, paint, the list is endless. Clothing will also leave behind particles of fabric, and as with gloves, will leave impressions should you sit or lean on anything soft. Traces of fibre and debris from your own environment will be carried by your clothes and left at the scene. For instance, the fibres from your sofa, carpet, car furnishings, etc. will be carried by your trousers, for example, and may be left wherever you go. To circumvent this wear old clothes and discard them afterwards. Remember, if you wear them back home, you will also be carrying back traces from wherever you may have been.

Tool Traces

In much the same way that a bullet will retain scratches from the barrel of the gun from which it was fired, then tools such as chisels, pliers, bolt cutters, knives, screwdrivers, etc. will leave identifying marks at the scene of an investigation. These marks can be matched to the tool later

using comparison or stereo microscopes. Most obviously, the shear marks on a cut padlock can be linked to the cutters. If the same pair of bolt cutters has been doing the rounds, and you're nicked with it, you might find yourself being held responsible for any number of unsolved "crimes". If such tools have been used to break into somewhere like a Marxist bookshop and serious damage such as arson has taken place, then it is courting disaster to hold onto them. For less dodgy instances, the working edges of tools can be given a new "face" by filing or re-sharpening, but only if the tool is in good condition and not badly pitted or scarred. Tools are not just made of metal; objects such as rope, string, tape, etc. are just as incriminatory and lend themselves equally to comparative analysis

Glove Traces

Although it is always best to wear gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints behind, you should be aware that gloves themselves can sometimes leave as much information. Gloves leave traces of the fabric they are made from on anything they touch, especially broken glass, fencing, masonry and rough wood. They should be thrown away after use or positive links could be found through analysis. Plastic or rubber gloves will leave your prints on the inside and some thin surgical gloves can still allow your prints/impressions to show up on shiny/hard surfaces. If discarded gloves are found, traces of sweat will be present as well as comparative traces such as wood splinters, paint flakes, glass splinters, etc. from the crime scene. Also you are going to look dead suspicious wearing gloves in mild weather, especially if there are more than one of you and you are all wearing them!

Body Secretion Traces

The human body produces various fluids and secretions, apart from blood. As mentioned in the D.N.A chapter, these include spit, sweat, tears, earwax, urine, snot, etc. Apart from D.N.A which is conclusive, any illnesses that you may have will be apparent on examination of any of these secretions found. These illnesses could then be traced to you by examining the medical files of all known members of the group you are involved in; i.e, a sample of spit found at the scene

may show that you are a diabetic. By checking the known sympathisers of any group they deem responsible for the "crime" they can then look through lists of registered diabetics and find your name. They can then take a D.N.A test from you to prove that you were there. Avoid spitting, etc. and if possible wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth.

Vehicle Traces

Vehicle traces refer to any parts of forensic evidence that may be left by motor transport. Firstly, tyre tracks: these are usually left in soft ground and not on hard top roads, although they may be found in soft tar, dog ****, etc. and in the case of a collision usually imprinted in the flesh of the victim(s). These traces will identify the make of tyre, and most instances will prove unique to one tyre due to the characteristic wear. The distance between tyre tracks will indicate axle width and chassis length, thus indicating the type of vehicle. Some cars carry unique tyres, for instance imported, or small production runs. Transfer traces are those which are left on the scene due to collision or contact. Most commonly this involves paint flakes. These are always left in the case of any contact. As well as indicating the exact colour of the vehicle, when studied microscopically they will identify the brand of car and very often the model. This is due to the fact that auto paint can consist of over 14 layers of primer, paint, lacquer, etc. which are unique to different manufacturers. From one paint flake it is possible to know the make, model, colour, previous colour(s) and the year of manufacture of a given car. Due to the extensive registration of vehicles, this means that the police have a large amount of information to work on.

Other types of transfer traces consist of trim that may have been dislodged, such as hubcaps, bits of windscreen, light covers, door handles, those stupid rubber earth strips that hang off the rear bumper, aerials, coon tails, furry dice, etc. All these things lend themselves to comparative analysis. The direction and speed of a vehicle can be estimated from the direction of tyre tracks, dripping oil, etc.

As vehicles are so closely monitored in this country (M.O.T, license, insurance, tax, etc) the police have a great deal of evidence to go on already, before any crime has been committed. They always monitor supporters of "fringe" political groups anyway, so it is not advisable to use your own car for anything dodgy. It may be spotted by the video cameras that infest our inner cities and especially on petrol station forecourts.

Some combinations of car and occupant(s) are much more likely to get stopped than others - here, in no particular order, are some that are favourites for attracting the attention of the police - 'Boy Racer' vehicles, older 'working class' vehicles, works vans out after dark, cars with more

than 2 occupants out after dark, anything that a 'gyppo' might drive ie Transit type van\tipper. At the time of writing (Dec 2000) vehicles to specially avoid using wherever possible are the Vauxhall Cavalier\Astra and the Ford Sierra, Fiesta, Escort and Orion all of which carry maximum risk of a stop-check.

The police have access to the DVLA computer simply by calling their control room and can find out the current keeper of the vehicle, most of the other logbook details and whether or not it is taxed. In addition vehicles may be 'flagged' on the computer as being 'suspicious' or subject to investigation. For every car that is actually stopped many radio checks will have been made on other cars but not acted upon. Driving a 'dodgy' motor is becoming an increasingly riskier business and is to be avoided wherever possible.

Arson and Fire Traces

It's a fact that fire does not destroy evidence and the Fire Investigation Unit who turn up if a fire looks suspicious possess a large degree of skill in being able to determine the flashpoint of the fire and what caused it. They can also tell if the fire was started with petrol, paraffin or whatever.

Chemicals used to start a fire will almost certainly end up on the clothes of the person(s) who started it. Particles of soot will also lodge in the clothing and hair. Many arsonists have been caught because they wanted to come back and watch the fire.

Ballistic and Firearm Traces

In Britain, which has such a small number of private firearms, the forensic investigation of ballistics is considered of paramount importance. For this reason, extreme care must be taken when getting involved with them.

Firstly the potential of the bullet. If it is recovered in good condition, then it will reveal the calibre of the weapon, the type and often the manufacturer. A bullet will remain in good condition if it enters flesh or any other soft material. If it hits thick metal or concrete, etc. it will be disfigured but will retain many of its identifying characteristics. Certain types of bullet are designed to fragment on contact. These are bullets such as Dum Dum, Mercury Tip, Hollow Point or Explosive. Whilst this makes the forensic investigator's job harder, it doesn't stop it. No matter what type of bullet has been used, it's always safer to assume that it has left enough characteristic marks to make it identifiable. As we all know from watching police shows on the ZOG box, the barrel of a gun imparts unique markings to the surface of the bullet, which can be matched to specimens when viewed through a stereo microscope. What we perhaps don't all know is that the shell casing or cartridge also carries unique markings, from the impact of the bolt and ejection mechanisms. All automatic guns eject their cartridges but a cage or trap fitted around the eject port enables these to be caught. Every police force worldwide keeps a pictorial file of all bullets and weapons used previously (and most countries cooperate with each other) and should you be caught with a weapon of dubious ancestry, you could find yourself having a lot to explaining to do.

When a gun is fired, particles of gas and powder will DEFINITELY lodge themselves in any exposed skin or clothing. These particles can be found by a forensic examiner by the taking of ether swabs. In the USA an aerosol has been developed that can be sprayed on the hands and will show up as a coloured dye immediately should it come into contact with these particles. It is used to eliminate suspects after (say) an assassination attempt has been made. Use gloves!

Once a gun has been used it is courting disaster to keep it. It should be cleaned, dismantled and distributed into a deep lake, not forgetting that fingerprints can be preserved under water, especially if covered with a layer of gun oil.

In conclusion, firearms are an area in which forensics are advanced and extensive, thus giving the police the edge. Definitely not an area to get involved in unless you know what you are doing.

Voice Identification

It is possible from a tape recording of a voice to compare it with another voice and decide whether they are one and the same. This is because each person's voice is a combination of frequencies which can be analysed using a sound spectrograph. This is most likely to be called into use for anonymous phone calls, and to this end it should be assumed that all telephones are not secure. Most newspapers have facilities for immediately recording calls and all emergency services calls are automatically taped. Changing your voice, dialect or pitch won't make a hell of a difference to your "voice print". Speaking through a handkerchief has absolutely no effect! If you do have to use your voice on the phone, try everything from pinching your nose, stuffing your mouth with tissues and speaking with a Pakistani accent. Perhaps the best way to phone in a message is to edit on tape together the words of TV personalities, in the same way as ransom notes are made from cut up newspapers. Just imagine: "This is Trevor McDonald claiming responsibility on behalf of C18..."

Face Identification

We've all seen identikit pictures, and on the whole they just serve to give the roughest idea of someone's face. Obviously, certain things are of more help than others - scars, moles, broken noses, tattoos, etc. The latest development is from Sweden, where a computer takes a basic identikit picture and blurs the edges over, finally producing a computer generated image similar to a photograph. The police also use professional artists to make sketches from a witness's description. It is hard to change the features on your face, but certain things help. Glasses, changes of hairstyle, hair colour, etc. Women can also use a mountain of makeup to heighten cheekbones etc. Men can grow or shave facial hair. A man with a skinhead and a moustache looks radically different from the same man cleanshaven and with long hair.

Responsibility Notes

These are a bit of an ego trip and just give the police more evidence to work on. In fact, it might be the only evidence the police will have, so why give it to them? However, if you do have to send one, there are some things you should be aware of.

Your D.N.A and other details can be taken from the spit used to moisten the stamp and envelope flap. Paper also carries fingerprint traces. When handwriting, use stylised block capitals:-

Only ever write on one sheet of paper at a time, preferably on a flat, hard surface such as glass which will not take the impression of what you are writing. Don't use sheets torn from a notebook as the tear and type of notebook can be matched. Also something innocuous written in the notebook can be already transferred to the sheet you're using, providing more comparisons. Use envelopes and paper from a very common brand and only write on one sheet at a time. Destroy any remaining sheets or envelopes. Don't keep any stamps from the same block. Don't post anything in your own area. Be aware that minute traces of hair and fibre can be easily trapped in the glue of the letter or stamp, especially if the letter has been in your pocket. This is even more likely if you have been cutting up newspaper words and sticking them down. When doing this, don't keep the glue, the scissors or the paper. Use "Bic" ballpoint pens as these are the most common or use a felt pen, which is also less likely to leave an impression on sheets below.

Typewriter Traces

Every typewriter carries its own unique identifying marks. These come from the keys themselves which show individual peculiarities of wear and style. Then there's the pressure that the keys have made on the paper and the alignment (or lack of it) of the letters. It is also possible to have an idea of the typist from the pressure emphasis of certain letters, e.g. "hunt and peck" versus touch typing. To avoid all this, use a machine with a separate type element such as a daisy wheel. These can be bought from stationery shops for around a tenner and discarded after use. Better paying a tenner than spending ten years in jail. Even better, get one of those small stencils with a full alphabet and numerals (letter size approx 1/2 inch, cost approx 01). Discard after use.

A computer could be better if it's not yours but bear in mind that every item of work done on a computer is saved somewhere in the memory and police forensics will find it so it's best not to use one. Computer printers also have their own unique way of printing. Use block capitals, preferably by using a stencil.

Making Impressions Visible Again

It is sometimes believed that it is possible to remove identifying serial numbers by filing or drilling them off. The numbers stamped on the frames of cars, guns and other metal objects can be made visible again by various forensic procedures. This is because the initial stamping has changed the structure of the metal beneath the surface. The best way to utilise this factor is by filing off the numbers and then banging the hell out of the area with a hammer and cold chisel before re-stamping.

Many items are now marked by the owners with an ultra-violet pen that is invisible to the naked eye. Ultra-violet bulbs can be bought from electrical shops and these will help you read any numbers or marks.

Traces in Printing

When writing "subversive" pamphlets, books, stickers, etc. there are various processes which lend themselves to forensic comparison. Most "typesetting" is done by computers and, as mentioned earlier, each computer printer has its own unique style of printing. The printer may print the letter "S" in a way that may be comparable or the printer may leave tiny, invisible marks that can be identified by matching them to the printed pages. People seem to think that if you clear the hard drive of a computer then it is safe. This is bollocks and you should never really use your own computer for purposes deemed "illegal" by the State, not unless you want to totally destroy your computer afterwards by tearing it apart and taking a sledgehammer to the hard-disk.

Nowadays computers are dropping in price every month. You can probably pick up a decent hard drive from the small-ads of your local paper for about £200 if not less and a printer for an extra £50. These are small and pretty easy to hide in a friend's house (one who's not connected with your group, of course!) while you have a computer at home that you use for legal stuff only. When printing originals, etc. always wear gloves, etc. as mentioned previously. Use the commonest brands of ink, paper, etc. so as to make comparisons useless. Distribution should be carried out very quickly, preferably with only yourself or the smallest number of people knowing about it as possible. Don't leave any stockpiles in embarrassing places. Remember, the police are trained to look in the places you think they won't and they'll take your house apart brick by brick if they think it will secure a conviction.

To avoid the labour of these above precautions, get comrades abroad to typeset, lay out and print off your literature there if possible. This country's laws are probably about the tightest in the world as far as material that challenges the status quo is concerned but there are countries

that have virtually no laws regarding such subjects as race, guns, etc. and which are only a boat ride or short plane flight away. If it's a case of 500 travelling expenses or 5 years in the gulag, which would you prefer?

Part Two:- Who's Watching You ?

Eye Spy

We find video cameras everywhere these days; shopping centres, car parks, banks, football grounds, large houses, hospitals, as "traffic controls", etc. These are all "public" video cameras which do have some use, but we must also regard them as security measures. Mainly, these cameras are there to deter potential "criminals" and instil a healthy sense of paranoia. These cameras are mainly preventative although they are increasingly being used evidentially. For example, a programme about surveillance cameras a while back showed a couple of friends arguing in an empty car park. The argument became a fight and both men received injuries before the police arrived, having been alerted by the staff in the CCTV control room. Both men were then arrested for affray and even though they said in court that it was a small argument that had now been sorted, both were convicted and jailed.

Camera surveillance is now part of everyday life and because of their numbers we often simply fail to notice cameras. They are used and monitored by two separate groups. Firstly, the police and State security agencies and secondly, by the propertied classes who are unhappy with the level of security offered by the police. Video cameras can be disabled in any number of ways. Spray paint on the lenses, stickers, glass etching fluid, a lump hammer, airguns with steel pellets, etc. Big Brother is watching you, but you can do a lot to damage his eyesight.

Video And The Police

These days the police are attaching a great deal of importance to videos and have special video

teams who, covertly and openly, monitor demos, pickets, riots, gigs, etc. in order to provide concrete evidence of crimes being committed and to be able to identify individuals and the groups they are associated with. You can no longer go to a demo or even a covert B&H gig really without a high chance of being recorded. This is done to identify regulars and "ringleaders". This information is shared by police forces worldwide. At certain events it is common for the police to pose as news teams and "interview" those taking part. In our case though, the surveillance is more likely to be covert with the police using long-range cameras or cameras concealed in a parked van or building opposite.

Video And The Private Sector

Because of the appallingly low clear-up rate that the police have for crimes against property, rich people and companies are increasingly resorting to private security firms. This applies particularly to companies that suffer from expensive vandalism, e.g. banks, vivisection labs, animal exporters and your local red bookshop.

To deal with this surveillance the most important thing is to be unrecognisable. For the most part this means keeping masks and balaclavas handy but not in situations where this may look too suspicious, such as a march or daylight activity. (For us, as White Nationalists, there is always the Public Order Act which bans "political uniforms" and the wearing of clothing that covers the face will not be tolerated by the police, although watching news footage of events organised by reds, etc. this rule doesn't seem to be universally applied). Hats, caps and glasses can be worn though, but try to avoid wearing conspicuous clothing as this will make you stick out.

It is possible to burn the cone of video cameras by simply pointing the flash gun of a camera directly into the lens and giving them a burst, thus making them unusable. The best place to try this is at demos with the cameras of the cops and the TV crews (for all practical purposes, the two are indistinguishable). The same thing can be tried on private security cameras, really just for the harassment value, but this will not always work as they often have anti-glare coating on their lenses or are keyed for night-time use, and in both cases will not register high levels of light. Many security cameras will work perfectly at night, either with the aid of floodlighting or with infra-red. You can be seen in pitch darkness.

Police Helicopters And Their Video Capacity

Police helicopters carry radio receiving and transmission capabilities on microwave frequencies, video surveillance equipment, night searchlights, loud hailers and on-board computer terminals. Most police helicopters now also carry heat-seeking image intensifiers that can detect body heat even when hidden. This can be used to detect fugitives in areas of low population.

The helicopter crew will be in constant contact with the ground and their response time is very fast. For example, they can fly across London in just 15 minutes. The pilots are police officers. The video camera is mounted on the side of the fuselage and can be pointed in any direction and focused to record a face in a crowd. The picture is monitored on board but using microwave transmission it can also be monitored from vans or the command centre at New Scotland Yard. This system is called "Hele-Tele" and in practice it means that an individual in a crowd can be isolated, identified, and police on the ground can be redirected to him by radio, even when he is only visible from the air. At night, the camera is complimented by a powerful directional searchlight, although it can use existing light, or work on infra-red frequencies, but with a distinct loss of quality. This has been used in Ulster for spotting night time movements, especially on the Border. In places where there is a large amount of residual heat, such as built-up areas, image intensifiers lose much of their effectiveness.

The on-board computer is a terminal, which means they have all the information on the PNC to work with. This makes the system autonomous. In practice, they can spot a car from the air, zoom in on its plates, then find out the name and address of the owner/previous owner together with details of any criminal record they may have. In fact all the information available on the PNC.

The heat sensitive equipment carried by police helicopters is delicate and they don't much like rockets and distress flares being fired at them. This is about all that could be used to annoy them, short of building a microwave radio jammer or launching a SAM missile!

Demos, Pickets, Riots, Etc.

Since the 1997 Public Order Act came into effect, and even more so with the Criminal Justice Act, all public demonstrations, etc. have come under much stricter control. As far as we are concerned, marches and public meetings are a thing of the past in inner city areas. They'll be able to find some law to stop us even selling perfectly legal literature publicly, as they've done at Brick Lane since 1993. At every meeting that's advertised to paid-up members of a "respectable" Nationalist group, there's a SB officer or his CID equivalent taking notes and making a report, picking out "ringleaders", etc. Information gathering is all-important. Photographers and video crews will be outside to take pictures of everyone attending, in the hope of convicting or identifying them later.

After a riot, there will be all the usual shower of "community leaders" and "community policemen" sifting through all the

available photograph and film footage. TV companies and papers willingly supply all their photos and footage to the police. On the rare occasions when they are unwilling to do this the courts will force them to hand the footage over to the police. Although cameras are useful, from our point of view, for recording arrests, they can also help to convict. There is no reason at all for anyone to go to a gig or meeting with a camera. Where does Gable get his photos of all our gigs from? In a riot situation, people seem to think that carrying a camera makes them a non-combatant. Perhaps everyone could leave their cameras at home...at least then we'd know who were the cops.

'Local Intelligence'

On a neighbourhood level, information is gathered in many ways. Some of these are seemingly quite innocent, but it is intelligence gathering nevertheless. It is obtained by police on patrol, by undercover squads operating in secret, by talking to shopkeepers and garage proprietors, from the public via neighbourhood watch schemes and by formal meetings with other officials who possess information. Much police intelligence can be gathered from the police's own records, and even factual criminal records can be turned to intelligence purposes. This is even more the case in crime reports which contain many details of persons who became involved, either as witnesses or victims in the criminal process.

The neighbourhood community copper does most of the "spade work", gathering gossip and slander, and making prejudicial judgements of their own. All local information is relayed back to the station where it is processed. Most forces now have their own computer, independent of the PNC, where all local intelligence is stored. However, the local system and the PNC "talk" to

each other and exchange information.

We should also be aware of the type of people who are likely to provide intelligence to the State at a local level. No matter what the organisation (local police/CID/SB/MI5), information is gathered by bribery, intimidation, the "recruitment" of civilians as spies/neighbours, the local grocer, the milkman, postman, local clergy, access to local government files, social welfare, vehicle licensing, local housing department files, observations by electricity and gas meter readers, etc. In short, the recruitment of everyone and anyone who is willing to assist the secret police. School teachers are a particularly attractive proposition in this respect. The types of homework essays set for kids can be particularly revealing; "A Day in the Life of my Family", "My Family's Best Friends", "My Family's Likes and Dislikes". Essays on these subjects can all be quite entertaining, or not quite so, depending on your perspective, motives and objectives. Is this an exaggeration? Think about it...would you trust your ex-Headmaster? Also, remarks your kids make in class, especially on the subject of race, etc. will be noted and the police will have access to all files at the school. Why do people grass each other up you may wonder? Usually out of "public spiritedness", or just because they're impressed by a badge.

Special Branch

Special Branch is the executive wing of MI5, or if you prefer, Britain's secret police. All references to Special Branch also apply to the recently formed Racial and Violent Crimes Taskforce which was set up following the MacPherson report and the London nail-bombings. This latter body is the most overtly political police body in existence. They even employ Gable as a "special adviser" so you can see where they're coming from. Normally they are accountable to the CID, but operationally SB report to MI5 and the Home Office. Their headquarters are at New Scotland Yard. Almost every police force has SB officers attached to it. Their main job is gathering intelligence for MI5, that is things that concern "internal security". They have total access to information gathered locally by the police and any that they concentrate on themselves. They use the PNC to a far greater degree than the police.

Special Branch have various methods of collecting information and various sources. Surprisingly perhaps, 75% of information is given away free. Here are a few examples:

- 1) All the names and addresses of political activists who appear in the press, national and local, are noted and indexed. Extra prints of demos, etc. can be acquired from the papers for background research and journalists will be asked to supply additional information such as the names and addresses of people who write letters about such forbidden subjects as race, etc. to

the paper.

- 2) All those signing petitions to Parliament, even in the most innocuous cases.
- 3) Letters coming to the Branch from members of the public, giving details about their neighbours or pictures of political activities naming someone they know.
- 4) The papers, magazines, pamphlets, etc. of political groups. Where possible they subscribe via a box number. Newspapers from Nationalist groups containing pictures of activists selling papers, etc. are a big favourite.
- 5) During raids by both the Branch and the police, the contents of address books, letters, photo albums, cheque stubs, etc. are all noted down and cross-indexed to determine "friendship networks".
- 6) Telephone tapping and mail surveillance. All mail can be read without you noticing it's been tampered with.
- 7) Trials of members of political groups are watched for those who attend and help the defence. Branch officers are at all entrances to the court and photos are taken covertly, either from a van or window opposite the court.
- 8) Approaches for information are made to employers and State officials of all types, like DSS personnel, doctors, teachers, postmen, etc.
- 9) A report on every meeting and demo of any Nationalist group is prepared by the Branch or the CID/police in attendance. The contents of speeches are noted, "ringleaders" are identified and photos and video footage are taken.
- 10) Grasses, touts and informants. There are five main kinds:
 - i) The "innocent" informer who tells a Branch officer what he considers to be common knowledge about colleagues in the movement, etc. Also in this category are the reactionaries who grass up those they consider to be a threat to society, or when they might profit by the downfall of the victim. Both these types are unpaid and act out of a sense of "public spiritedness", or because they've been watching too much of The Bill on the ZOG Box.
 - ii) The "innocent" revolutionary who also tells "what everyone knows". Branch officers are usually ill-informed and giving them any information at all is stupid.
 - iii) Paid informers. Comparatively rare, but someone sympathetic to the Branch or just

mercenary and who is paid in cash for information.

iv) "Paid in kind" informers. More common, these are people over whom the Branch has some sort of hold (threat of prosecution, embarrassing information, etc.) and who are forced to give out details.

v) Undercover Branch officers. There are not many of these and they tend to infiltrate organisations and campaigns which are new or loosely bound and in which the participants are less likely to know one another.

Special Branch keep a close eye on the "right wing" in Britain but their job is not made easy by the abundance of factions and splinter groups. More and more members of these groups, pissed off at their lack of progress, are ignoring the "democratic road to Nationalism" and advocating direct action (how shocking!). The disadvantage that this poses for the Branch is that whilst openly legal, democratic groups are easy to watch and categorise, groups without leaders and no central command structure or organisation are much harder to keep track of. Openly legal, democratic groups offer the Branch all the information they could wish for on a plate. These groups hold lists of all their members with full details of names, addresses, telephone numbers, etc. Such lists are guaranteed to fall into the laps of the Branch on a regular basis. Not content with that, these groups then helpfully organise regular ZOG photo shoots (sorry, marches and demonstrations) so that the Branch can also put faces to the names they already have. It's not surprising that groups such as these will never be banned, despite the State's opposition to their beliefs. They are just too useful a tool to lose.

MI5

MI5 is the domestic intelligence service, responsible for intelligence, counter-espionage and security within the UK. It's main task is the monitoring of subversive groups and individuals who might pose a threat to national security. It also monitors the activities of foreign nationals/agents and of diplomatic staff in Britain. In practice, any group whether open or covert, must of necessity come into contact with MI5.

MI5 is officially known as the Security Service and has 9 branches; Counter-Espionage, Protective Security, Counter-Sabotage, Counter-Subversion, Intelligence and Operations, Scientific and Support Services, Computer Division, Training and Registry, Administration and Finance. All these branches are divided into sub-sections, all of which have a specific job to do: i.e. F Branch deals with groups as diverse as C18, the BNP, NF, red groups, anarchists, etc; A

Branch deals with criminals such as large-scale thieves, etc; K Branch studies foreign powers.

Telephones

Telephones are poison. From the very outset, it is wisest to assume that everything said on a telephone is totally public and that everything can be heard. Britain has one of the most advanced telephone systems in the world. Every call is recorded; date, time, duration, recipient, town, country, cost, etc. They send you an itemised bill - the police can easily get a list of people who ring you. Telephone systems can be made to automatically monitor conversations and begin recording should key words enter the conversation. This has been used for quite a while now in Ulster.

It is already possible to tap any phone in Britain from one command centre. If your phone is tapped, it is unlikely that you will notice anything out of the ordinary, although it has been known for people to pick up the receiver and hear their previous conversation being played back to them! It's more likely you'll have a clearer line than usual, as this is in the bugger's interest. Telephones are tapped at the exchange or from a command centre, so you are highly unlikely to find a little transmitter in the set itself. If this happens, it's more likely that you are a victim of industrial espionage.

One of the ways to check if you are being bugged is to arrange a fake action over the phone and see how many coppers turn up! Another way to have fun is to ring up a friend and at a prearranged signal you both reduce your voices to a whisper. If a bugger is listening in, they'll hopefully turn up their headphones to hear better. Your friend gets off the line and you blow a referee's whistle as hard as you can down the phone. This should shatter the bastard's eardrums although it might not make you too popular! Unfortunately, this little joke will not usually work as most calls are recorded automatically. Still, it's worth it for the nuisance value.

The circuit of your phone can also be left open, and while it will still work properly, the mouthpiece turns into a microphone and can be used to record anything that is said in the room. For this reason it's best to keep your phone in a drawer or next to a playing radio.

Once again, telephones can never be secure. If at all possible, stay away from them but if you have to use them, take care.

NB CELL-PHONES - A WARNING!

Almost everyone has a mobile phone these days and they are very useful - BUT NOT ONLY TO YOU! Be aware that the police can find you when your cell-phone is on. Cell-phones always log-on to the nearest transmitter mast and if the police know your phone-number they will have a good idea where you are because the transmitter masts only have a short range and around 90% Of the area of Western nations is covered by them. If you need to use a mobile phone on an activity, use one that is not registered and unknown to those who don't need to know and keep it turned off unless it is absolutely necessary.

Part Three:- Dealing with Cops and Journalists

Cop Cars And How To Spot Them

Most cop cars have orange stripes around the sides and revolving blue lights on the top, which kind of gives the game away. That is, of course, if you've been for a drink on New Year's Eve and the taxis are charging twice as much so you've taken the car. If you're a known supporter of a revolutionary group, the pig car that's following you is more likely to be a clapped out old wreck that'll make you think your banger is a lot better. You can't really spot them by the appearance of the occupants. Plain clothes police, especially SB, don't have those regulation police haircuts, they just look like any other person in the street. Probably the only way you'll know if you're under surveillance by the police is if you familiarise yourself with these cars. After a while you will begin to "sense" them and spot them a mile off.

The cars come in mainly neutral colours, mainly dull brown, green, etc. More vivid colours do occur but less frequently as these catch people's attention. The real giveaway however is the number plates. A car's registration will tell you where it was registered. The letters that indicate this are the last two of the group of three. London police cars are registered in West Central London and are given the codes UL, UV, UW and UU. So the registrations K378 PUV, L778 RUW and G891 TUU could all be police plates. For other parts of the country, the location codes are given in the back of the AA Members' Handbook, or in the back of the Investigative Reporter's Handbook by Stuart Christie.

How To Spot A Plainclothes Cop

As mentioned previously, the only time we have any real dealings with the cops, they're usually in plainclothes and not all that easy to spot unless they've just kicked your front door in. But it does become easier to recognise them after you've seen a few. Once again, it's worth going down to your local nick and have a look at the way they dress. Even though their hair might not be regulation length and they've not had a shave for a couple of days, they seem to like following fashion and will wear Fred Perry, LaCoste, etc. They wear decent jeans as well and like leather jackets and expensive wristwatches and will wear Nike or Adidas trainers for pursuit.

But then there's Special Branch, the political police. They're usually White, aged in their thirties and are specially trained for infiltrating the fringes of demos. For this purpose they will try to dress in a similar way to the people that they are trying to get in with, maybe just by having a short haircut, docs and jeans and going to a pub when they know there's a gig or meeting on. They may just observe people coming to the activity - how many, what sort of people, any literature going round from groups such as C18. If some people are sitting next to them they might start a conversation, etc. We all know the routine and they are pretty easy to spot, especially if they start buying people drinks. Rule is, don't start talking with anyone you don't really know at activities. We should all know this by now. Just keep your gob shut in the presence of strangers.

Raids

When the police or SB raid, it is very often a "fishing trip". They will painstakingly sift through your letters, address books, mailing lists, phone books, photo albums, etc. and copy and cross reference them. They will try to establish "friendship networks"...who knows who. It's best to keep such material hidden somewhere safe and imaginative. Don't keep things like weapons, false IDs, etc. stashed. Basically, nearly every home in the country has something illegal in it, whether it's a nicked library book or a fiddled meter or, in our case, some stickers you've had for years that might just offend the "race laws". It would be silly to get nicked for something this small, as it gives them some leverage against you. If you are raided, try to keep your eyes on the police at all times and thoroughly search everywhere after they've gone, or after you get home if they take you as well, for bugs or drugs that they've planted as an excuse to come back and nick you. Tell any friends who are in your address/phone book in case they get a visit as well. Stay calm and don't let them intimidate you. Tell them they're in the wrong, be up in arms about invasion of privacy...after all, every Englishman's home is his castle!

The Police National Computer

The Police National Computer (PNC) has been operational since 1986. It supplies details of car owners, disqualified drivers, etc. as well as people with criminal records, those due to appear in court and people wanted for questioning. Over one hundred million entries now exist on the PNC.

During a name check, the PNC cross-indexes your name between 8 different indices. Not everyone is listed on the PNC, so if you were stopped and checked in the street for example, then you could get away with a false name and d.o.b. If your name is not listed on the PNC it will come back as "no trace". If the police were being funny however, they could search you and if you did have ID on you with your real name on, they'd probably do you for wasting police time. Always use an uncommon name. If you use a common name for which there are likely to be a lot of entries on the PNC then they'll only start asking more questions.

Britain is the only country in Europe where you don't have to carry an identity card, although it probably won't be long before we do. Giving a false name is not an offence as long as the name you give is "one by which you are not known". This means that it is unusual in practice for anyone to be charged with using an alias.

Are You Being Followed?

When the police follow you on foot, they operate in teams of three or more, all in radio contact and co-ordinated from a station or a car. They can be very hard to spot, because if one of them thinks that you have seen him/her they will drop behind and let another take over. Always when being followed, the way to flush a tail is to do something illogical, such as jump on a bus and then jump off again immediately and see who follows you. Go up an escalator and then come down again. Take a lift up and down. Cross a road twice. Take a route that is more complicated than necessary. There is no reason for anyone else to do any of these things unless they are following you. You could have a friend follow you at a distance over a prearranged route to see if they can see anyone else following. Geddit? To lose a tail, head for very crowded areas such as shopping centres, high streets, department stores, etc. and try and slip in and out of crowds and

exits.

In a car the same thing applies. Car tails are often done in a "box", whereby three or four cars will follow ahead, behind and parallel to you. You may not see them but they will always be where you want to go. Going round a roundabout more than once or taking four consecutive left or right turns are classic methods of telling if you are being tailed.

Whether on foot or in a car the ideal situation is to get to somewhere isolated, such as long, empty roads or areas of parkland, so that anyone tailing you will stick out like a sore thumb.

Blend In And Get Away

It's a good idea to listen to police radio transmissions and get used to the way they operate, most importantly how they look for someone and how they phrase descriptions. If you're running away and they're after you, your description will be put over the radio to cars and foot patrols. Firstly, you will be an "IC" number, which denotes your racial category. Then your approximate height, age, colour and clothes will be given, and a description of anything you may be carrying. Obviously, the police are alert to anyone running or appearing in a hurry or nervous. If possible, RELAX and try to make your way towards other people. You're safest in a crowd. Try to appear as if you're going about legitimate business. A suit, tie or smart clothes/haircut, etc. works wonders. After daylight you can pin the collar of a dark suit up around your neck and you will be converted for the night. If anyone comes along, simply let your collar down to reveal a white shirt and tie. It's amazing what a suit will let you get away with. You can carry a briefcase or a clipboard. You have to appear to belong in the area where you are. A skinhead in a business suit in the slums is obviously conspicuous. Working clothes such as a donkey jacket, overalls, etc. give an air of legitimacy. These clothes or overalls can be taken off and discarded to immediately change your appearance. It is important to be able to change your outward look in a short time or to be indistinguishable from people around you. This can be done quite easily; a reversible jacket, a hat pulled out of a pocket, what you've been wearing under your overalls. The intention is to look inconspicuous. Dark trousers or blue jeans are the most common. Wear a dark or neutral top (brown, black, navy, grey). Bright colours make you stand out. A radio description of you will mention these. Try and see what makes people stand out in a crowd and see if you can copy the people who blend in.

When trying to get away from a situation, it is always imperative to know the area beforehand. Where are the nearest shopping centres, places where you can lose yourself in a crowd? Which roads can you go down? Any dead ends? How will you get away? A motorbike can get through traffic like a hot knife through butter. A bicycle can go places that a police car can't and is also very quiet! Pick what is best for the situation.

What To Do When Arrested

Everyone has their pet theory about this. Some think it's best to make a fuss and demand your rights, etc. whilst others think you should just keep your mouth shut the whole time. Obviously a lot depends on the coppers and the charge, but on the whole the best thing is to keep as quiet as possible. It's easy to give advice but it can be very frightening in a station, especially if it's your first visit, and everyone reacts differently. If you're middle-class and your dad's a lawyer, then you can kick up as much fuss as you like and the police will treat you differently. They know who to keep on the right side of. This situation will only apply however to the wankers who infest groups like the SWP, etc. and as all our people are working class and conform to most of the police's prejudices the story will be different. You will get short shrift.

Most crimes are solved by "confessions" so the Golden Rule is NEVER MAKE A STATEMENT and especially NEVER SIGN A STATEMENT. Without a signature it can be disputed in court. With a signature you're ****ed. If you do sign a statement, remember to sign and number every page and right up to where the writing ends, so that nothing can be added. If more than one of you has been arrested then you will be played off against each other..."Fred's confessed to everything". To avoid this sort of crap, you all have to agree to say absolutely nothing. Cops are experienced interrogators and they can spot inconsistencies and inaccuracies a mile off, so there really is no point in concocting elaborate alibis and excuses as you are bound to slip up, and once they know that you've lied once, they'll never give up.

The best way to behave is to play the role they expect of you. Be slightly in awe of them, willing, polite and slightly stupid. Kicking up a fuss and demanding your rights will only get you in the ****. No one likes a smart arse. If you do want to know your rights, contact the N.C.C.L who will provide you with all the information you need. It's useful to know these things.

The best thing is not to say anything at all while in custody, although if you refuse to give your name, address, fingerprints, etc. you could end up being remanded while the police obtain a court order to make you comply. Ask others who have been arrested before and see what worked for them. Chances are they'll all tell you just to keep your mouth and don't make a statement!

And finally a word about Journalists

Journalists often try to give the impression that they are sympathetic to certain causes but

never trust a reporter as far as you can throw 'em.

They'd sell their Grandma for a story and are only interested in the "scandal" side of a story. Anything they write will be in line with the editorial policy of the rag they work for. They will lie through their teeth to get you to talk to them. Tell these bastards to **** off unless they want their next meal to be their teeth. These people are scum and will distort everything you say and will be only too happy to finger you to Special Branch or the police who regularly drop in at their offices. All that stuff about "protecting their sources" is a load of bollocks. They will usually come up with what the police want to hear; they'd be taken to court if they didn't. These people are lying scum, only interested in how big their pay cheques are going to be at the end of the month and your only contact with them should be between your boot and their teeth.

After reading this article, hopefully you'll have a better idea of how ZOG works and is trying to destroy us. Primarily, the most important thing to remember is, when interviewed:

NO COMMENT