corps nuclear Monitoring Bunker at Keighley in Yorkshire. Various documents, maps etc. were taken, the bunker photographed, then destroyed.

There are over 800 of these underground bunkers throughout the country. Built in the late '50s and early '60s, they are designed to monitor nuclear blasts and subsequent fallout in the event of a nuclear war. They are clustered in groups of 3 or 4, so giving "triangulation" and ensuring that at least some will remain operational in each area. Information is to be passed to the Regional H.Q.'s (in this case at Skipton, N.Yorks.)

The bunkers are situated on high ground away from centres of population. They are run, in the main, by volunteers.

For the most time they are empty. Exercises are undertaken on one evening a week, and occasionally at weekends.

The idea of "civil defence" is a nonsense, and indeed these bunkers are a bit of a joke. However, so long as they remain operational, they add to the pretence of civil defence.

The bunkers are easy to spot by noticing the entrance shaft, ventilation shafts

The entrance consists of a metal "lid" the area. which is locked. The lid is reinforced by one or two metal strips secured by 2 or 3 heavy duty padlocks (usually Chubb "Battle ships" — the best money can buy at £50 a piece.) However, although breaking open the padlocks is difficult, a decent hacksaw will make short work of the "loop" through which the padlocks fit, or the metal arms themselves.

The lid can then be forced with a crowbar. At the bottom of the shaft is a wooden door, fitted only with a cheap "warded" lock. This is usually left open, but again a crowbar will force it easily.

Some bunkers may be protected by meshfencing. Most are situated on farms, well away from prying eyes.

Information on these bunkers, including the location of every one (National Grid references) can be found in "ATTACK WARN-ING RED" — a potted history of the R.O.C. Written by Derek Wood and published by Macdonald and Jones, 1976.

Destruction of these bunkers is well within the capability of everyone, and will disrupt the plans of the states' war mongers more than any other "easy" course of action.

SOURCE: Spies for Peace.

Stopping the City



Don't let this happen again!

STOP THE CITY London meeting: Peace Centre 99 Roseberry Avenue, EC1. March 1st 7.30pm

Last year the police did not know what to expect (no one did); this year they will attempt to deal with the protest, using the September 29 pattern as a benchmark. They have already sent uniformed police to planning meetings and no doubt they have sent plain clothes types as well. A repetition of the last STC will be something they will wish to avoid. Their first step, therefore, will probably be the announcement of a ban, from the Home Secretary, on all marches and demonstrations within the City for the period including March 29. The police are recognisably nervous and have phoned published contacts to ask them to 'cool things

On the day itself there will be those who will opt, inevitably, for mass visibility and symbolic protest. There will also be some, hopefully, who will try to be less visible and so will get away with more. They will know that creating distractions for the cops can be very effective and that the more distractions there are the less the cops will be able to coordinate their movements. There will also be those who will know that major disruptive actions need not be confined to the actual day, but can be employed the day before, especially if their effects are long term. As comrades in Berlin and, more recently, Amsterdam, have shown, rearguard sabotage actions are a weapon the police find very difficult to deal with - it confuses them when they're confronted with self-organised initiatives. It will be a sad day if, however, the arrests are high and the damage poor.

An Agent Provocateur.