



SpyNet

CAMBRIDGSHIRE MEMORIES OF THE COLD WAR ERA

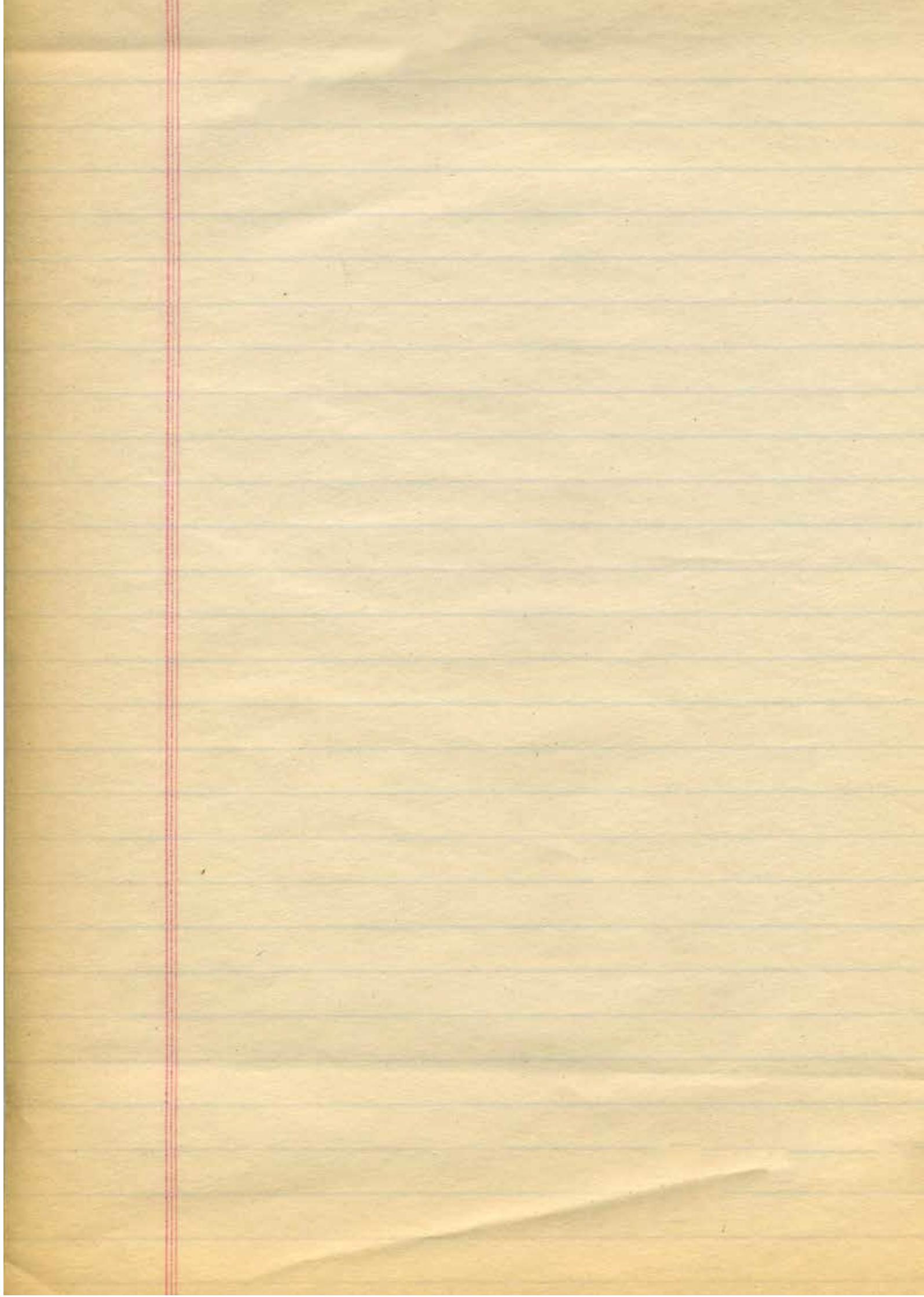
Our mission: to research, record and archive the local history of the Cold War era * working with Cambridgeshire residents to tell our stories and commemorate 30 years since the Fall of The Berlin Wall.

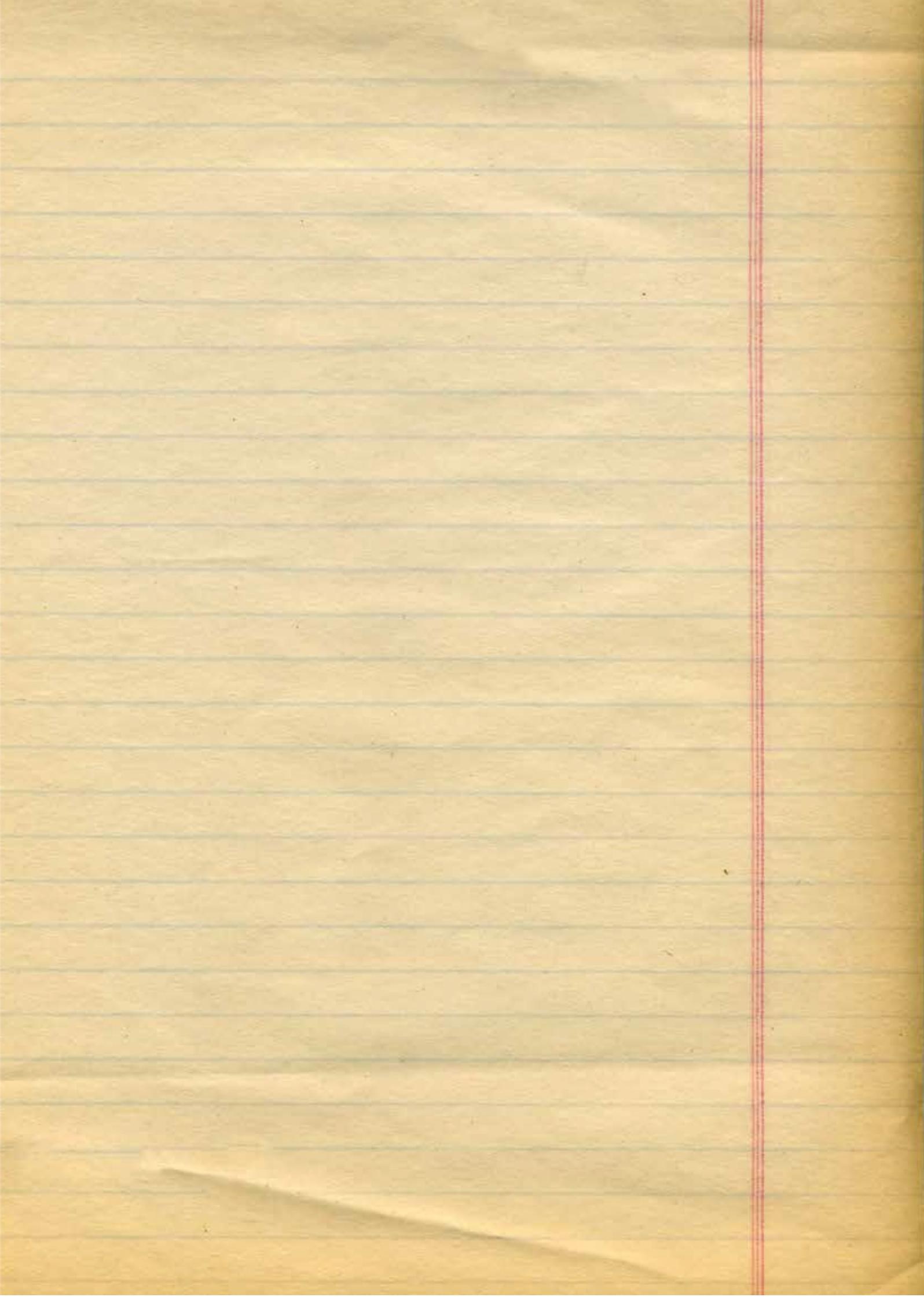




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INTRODUCTION

The following texts are transcriptions of interviews from people who give a variety of personal perspectives on the Cold War. These are mainly from those serving professionally with RAF, USAFE, Civil Defence or the Intelligence services; but also included are the insights of a teenager growing up on a base, an artist who lived on the Soviet side of the Iron Curtain and the memories of people who protested at Molesworth.

The memories begin in the '60s and cover the height of the Cold War in the '80s. The contributors all have a connection to Cambridgeshire, highlighting the importance of this period of history for the region.

Today the activities have changed, USAFE U2 spy planes no longer fly from Alconbury and the RAF Nimrods no longer fly from Wyton, however cyber-espionage continues apace at undisclosed locations. The physical landscape is changing too with RAF Molesworth,

Alconbury and Upwood all facing closure and re-purposing to housing development, but the memories stay with those who lived through a unique historical era.

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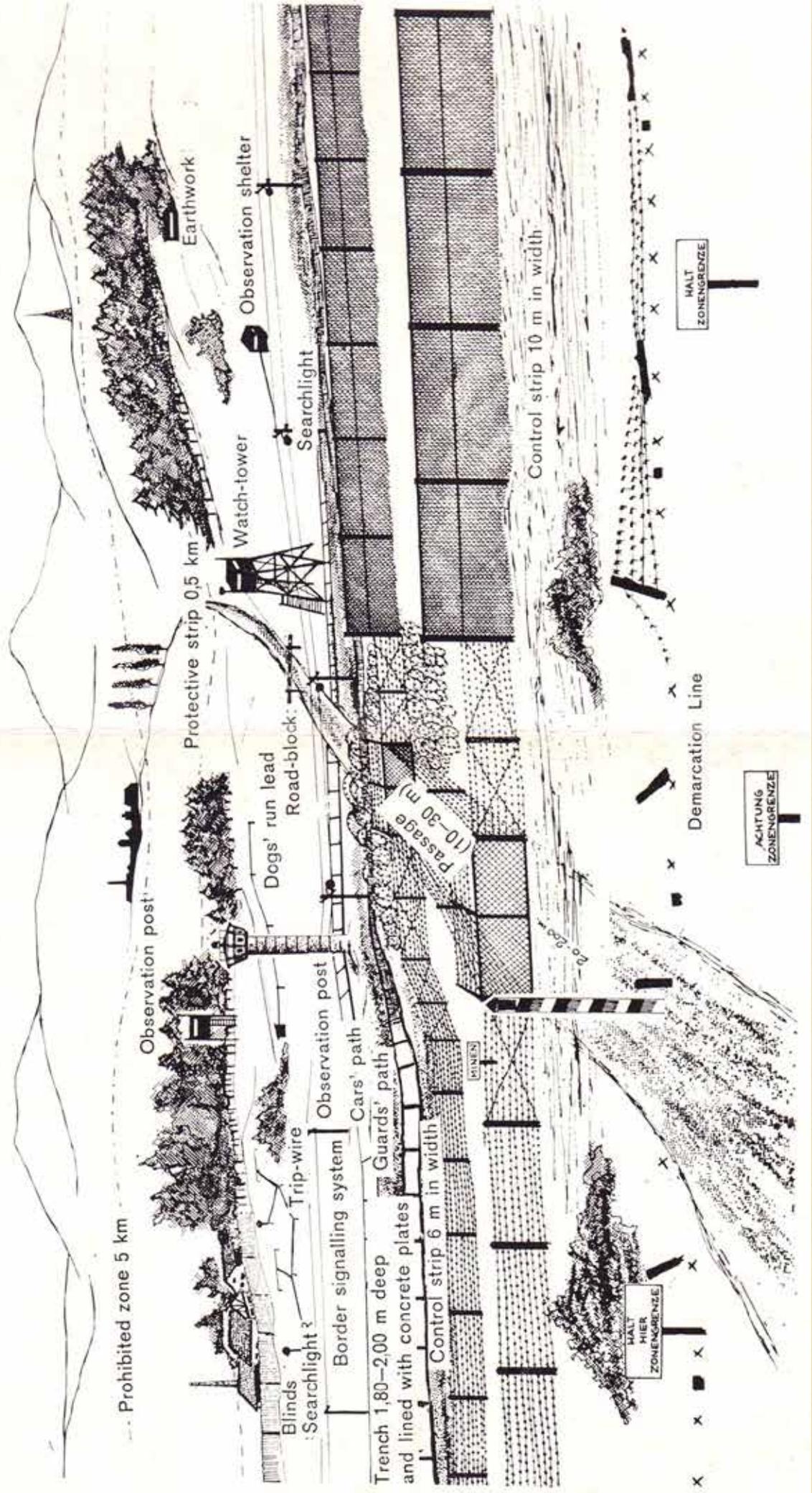
MY COLD WAR MEMORIES

Alan Robson

I joined the RAF in 1959 and subsequently went on a Russian course and spoke Russian. At the end of the course I was posted to RAF Gatow in West Berlin. At the time Gatow was in the South West corner of Berlin which at the time was divided into four sectors. The South West Sector was the British Sector and the Americans, French and Russians were in the other sectors. The Russians of course were in the East, which is where the wall came up eventually in 1962 between the two halves of the town. East Germany was cordoned off from west Germany along the Elba River with another wall and wire. I spent my time there working in Berlin.



BLOCK AND BELT SYSTEM OF THE GDR





1964: The Border



1967:
The Berlin Wall



We were noseey really. We spoke German and Russian and we were able to hear transmissions in Berlin and we used them to our advantage.

I spent ten years in Berlin. At the end of that time I was posted to RAF Wyton and did the same job as part of a team flying a 51 Squadron Nimrod aircraft, the R1 version.. We used to fly to various places abroad, over Germany, the Scotland area... I really don't want to go into any more detail than that.





I left the RAF in 1983 and I went to work in Düsseldorf for an organisation called The British Frontier Service. It was Customs and Immigration for the army and service personnel and liaison for German Customs. We also worked along the border between East and West Germany and one of our jobs was to show army personnel what along the border where any likely points of entry for intruders - Russian tanks - would be. We found out after that they probably weren't as well equip as we thought they were at the time.

It didn't feel as if we were in any danger when we were in Berlin although we were surrounded by Russians.

When the wall came down I was a civilian working in England. I was disappointed that I left before they brought the wall down.

1988:
The Border



The UK projected map of Soviet targets for the British Isle in a Soviet first strike.

The Soviet hit list

The 106 probable targets



MY COLD WAR MEMORIES

Anne Robson



I married Alan in 1965 - Alan was already in the air force - within a year of being married he was posted out to Berlin and I went to join him as a wife. In forces life you were always known as wife of.... and your children were known as son of... or daughter of... and the rank and everything is of the husband.

It was scary to begin with. Alan picked me up and we had to go through all the Russian check points and it was the first time in my life I had ever seen anyone with a gun. You had to have paperwork to go through - a BTD - the Russians would check it all out and allow you to pass. The border between the East and West and then Berlin was 100 miles, so you had to drive 100 miles down the corridor until you got to the check point at the other side. You were timed to make sure you didn't take any detours. It was scary the first time. After that it was easier .

1630



UNITED KINGDOM
ROYAUME UNI
СОЕДИНЕННОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО

КПП МАРИЕНБОРН

07 4- 1982

ВЪЕЗД

MOVEMENT ORDERS
LAISSEZ-PASSER
ПУТЕВКА

1630

КПП Новавес
7 APR 1982 г.
- ВЪЕЗД -

2115

КПП Новавес
15 APR 1982 г.
№ удостоверения личности

Name Nom, Prénom Фамилия, Имя	Rank Qualité Чин	Nationality Nationalité Гражданство	Identity Document No. Pièce d'identité No. № удостоверения личности
ROBSON G.A.	M AIR SIG	BRITISH	E4254701
ROBSON A.M.	MRS.	BRITISH	C 704085
ROBSON S.	MISS	BRITISH	C 704085
ROBSON N.A.	MR	BRITISH	C 704085

is / are authorized to travel from to
est / sont autorisé(s) à se rendre de à
уполномочен / уполномочены в
следовать из HELMSTEDT Berlin

and return
et retour

КПП МАРИЕНБОРН

by train or by vehicle No.
par le train ou par voiture No.
поездом или на автомашине № GFL 128 W

15-4-- 1982

ВЪЕЗД

from (date) to (date)
du (date) au (date)
от (число) 7 Apr 82 по (число) 22 Apr 82
inclusive
inclus
включительно

by par HEADQUARTERS
G (MOVEMENTS)
BAOR

Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine
Commandant-en-Chef de l'Armée Britannique du Rhin
Главнокомандующим Британской Армией при Рейне

Signature
Подпись
Title
Qualité
Звание
COL MOV HQ BAOR

Date
Число
7 Apr 82



КПП МАРИЕНБОРН

07.04.1982

БЕЗД

UNITED KINGDOM
ROYAUME UNI
KÖNIGREICH VON GROSSBRITANNIEN

MOUVEMENT DEHORS
EINGANGSFAHRTEN
ВЪТРЕША

КПП МАРИЕНБОРН

7 APR 1982

- БЕЗД -

КПП МАРИЕНБОРН

15 APR 1982

Имя	Фамилия	Пол	Дата рождения	Место рождения	Место работы
Иванов П.И.	Иванов П.И.	М	15.05.1950	Москва	Инженер
Петров А.С.	Петров А.С.	М	20.08.1960	Ленинград	Рабочий
Сидоров Г.	Сидоров Г.	М	10.03.1970	Новосибирск	Учитель
Смирнов Е.	Смирнов Е.	М	05.11.1975	Свердловск	Студент

СОГ ЛОУ НО ВУОН

Имя
Фамилия
Дат
Пол
Дата рождения
Место рождения
Место работы

[Handwritten signature]

7 apr 82

КПП МАРИЕНБОРН

15-4--1982

БЕЗД

по 7 apr 82 по 15 apr 82

Идентификация в виде паспорта и других документов и карт, выданных в соответствии с законодательством СССР, должна быть действительна на момент въезда в страну. Лица, не имеющие таких документов, не подлежат въезду в страну.

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Лица, въезжающие в страну, должны иметь достаточные средства для покрытия расходов на проживание и питание в течение всего периода пребывания в стране.

- КОВСОН И.А.
- КОВСОН С.
- КОВСОН А.М.
- КОВСОН С.А.

ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА

When you got to RAF Gatow it was like living in a normal little city. We had our own NAAFI which sold English food, and a place called FRIS - Family Ratio Issue Stores. Because Berlin is 100 miles inside the Iron Curtain, and because of all the military there and of what happened during the airlift when they blockaded everything, Berlin always had to have a certain amount of food in there to feed the military. Of course food has a shelf life, and when its shelf life was ending, families were allowed to buy it cheaply. So I could buy rump steak and other things I would never be able to afford to buy in England. We also had a NAAFI on every camp - and the big NAAFI which sold electronics. We could go to the American equivalent - the PX and the French equivalent - the Economat - and we could buy American food and goods and French bread - we first tried snails and frogs legs and hamburgers there - in 1966 I'd never seen these big hamburgers.

To go to the German shops you had to learn a bit of the language, there were German lesson on the camp. Most us wives learnt a bit of German so we could go shopping.

Once when I was in the British Military hospital, Hess was there too. I didn't realise that until after, of course.

I had my son and daughter there, too.

We never really felt a threat. You heard the planes going through the sound barrier. And you could feel it through your feet they were that loud. And we could see the wall, and see the guards and hear the sirens. But you're young. You don't have fear and you don't see what can happen.



Brandenburg Gate

When you went to visit the wall you could see crosses and flowers all the way along where people had tried to escape. Like they do now trying to cross the channel - hiding in lorries, hot air balloons, tunnels.

On RAF Gatow we used to take the children to the edge of the camp to play and pitch tents to give the children a little holiday. We had a paddling pool. We were on the edge of the fence and a little old German lady the other side of the fence used to stick her hose pipe through the fence to fill up the pool with water. She used to tell us 'don't let your children play over there because there's a lot of dead bodies buried over there, from the war' they were still very conscious of the war. They were all pleased we were there and that they were on the right side of the wall.

As the wives we were allowed to go to the other side of the wall. We would go on a tour and go shopping we were always told don't buy food because it's scarce. Buy goods because that would give them a bit of profit but don't buy food.

When I heard the wall came down we were delighted. I was in England then. All these people who could only wave to each other could now be reunited.

Ordinary people are lovely and never want any of this conflict going on in the world. It's all down the fault of

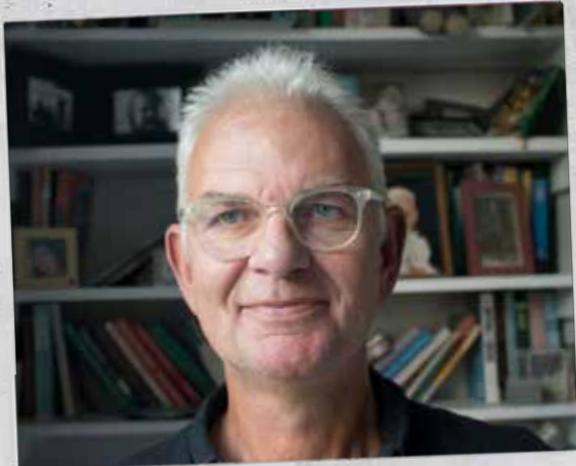


politicians. If they **Anne at The Wall in 1990** let the ordinary people speak to each other things would get sorted out much better and quicker.

MY COLD WAR MEMORIES

Philip Smith age 57

Lived at RAF Brampton, where his father was Group Captain 1974 - 1977



Growing up during the Cold War as a young person, it became the norm and manifested itself in a background fear and nightmares of a nuclear holocaust. And there were people not that far from me that could press that button. There was this background fear. Being on a base you were more conscious of it, but possibly we also felt safer because we were on the base. The expression Reds Under The Bed was

used a lot - I remember taking that very literally and looking under my bed a lot.

I loved exploring around the base, going outside the boundaries - there were ways out of RAF Brampton as a cyclist or pedestrian. To the south there was agricultural land and to the north there was Huntingdon itself. There were some quite rough estates and, as a teenager away at school, I saw a way of British life that I hadn't seen before. I had been living abroad before that. I was very concisions of the difference - there were a few punch up between some of the kids from the estate and some of the posh kids from the base, although of course not all of the kids on the base were posh.

I remember the base was very segregated environment , with even separate playground for children of commissioned officers and children on non-commissioned RAF personnel. The playgrounds for the non-commissioned children - although more interesting to me - they were a bit more decrepit than the playgrounds for the Officers children.

There was this awful incident in 1977, where there was a plane from - I think - RAF Wyton - which actually crashed into one of the housing estates and that created bad feeling in the community. So there was this big divide really between RAF Brampton - within RAF Brampton with JARIC [the Joint Air Reconnaissance Intelligence Centre], and beyond RAF Brampton with this civilian world which was very mixed. Yes, it was John Major's constituency with some quite smart housing but also there big estates, and they were a real eye opener for us - as officer's kids - who went out there on our bikes to explore the surrounding country side.

We also used to go to folk clubs in nearby villages like Buckden. And occasionally we would hitch-hike to Cambridge, where we would go to a record store in the market. It was the cool thing to hang out at the market, get some cider, drink yourself silly then hitch-hike back with your newly acquired David Bowie record.

Transcript from Commons Sitting :
RAF CANBERRA ACCIDENT, HUNTINGDON
04 May 1977

Sir David Renton (by Private Notice) asked the Secretary of State for Defence if he will make a statement on the Canberra air crash at Huntingdon yesterday.

The Secretary of State for Defence (Mr. Frederick Mulley): Shortly after 11 a.m. 457 yesterday, a Canberra aircraft of No. 39 Squadron was returning to its base at RAF Wyton, near Huntingdon, after a routine training flight. About two miles from the end of the runway, it crashed by some houses in the estate of Oxmoor in the village of Hartford, north-east of Huntingdon. Three young children were killed and five people were injured, of whom two are detained in hospital. The two RAF members of the crew were also killed.

It is too early to identify the cause of the accident. A board of inquiry was set up yesterday. The weather was good. The crew members did not use their ejector seats. I am sure that the House will wish to join me in expressing great sympathy to the parents and relatives of the little children and of the crew who died and to those who were injured. All emergency services reacted very quickly, and I should like to thank them and the members of the public at the scene of the accident for the ready assistance they rendered.

There was some interaction with the locality but generally very separate, once you were on the base, you were on the base. You'd have your own group of friends who were pretty much in the same boat as you: away at school and meeting for the Officer's Mess Disco.

My father loved all things American - he would go to America for work sometimes and come back with Marlborough cigarettes and Wriggley's chewing gum - although he never smoked and hated people chewing gum. He loved the idea of America - the bigness of it, the fastness of it, the fast food. Occasionally he would take me to Alconbury USAF base - just up the A1 - of course the A1 was littered with Military Based. We ourselves were at RAF Cottesmore in 1967, when my brother was born, which was the Vulcan station.

The thing that hit me, going to Alconbury, was seeing black people. There were black servicemen, which I hadn't really encountered before. There would be a black man on the gate, we would go through, we would go the PX, the American forces equivalent of the NAAFI but on a much bigger scale. Selling American cereals I had never heard of before and Budweiser beer. We used to come back with a boot load of all things American, it was all very exciting for us.

When I look I think there were weaknesses in the system, for instance a relative of my father's came over from Australia came to the UK and went to do a masters at Cambridge University and lived with us for a year. Was he security checked? Was he really doing a Masters?

My father was very security conscious and always told us children that we weren't to go on one of those marches because we would be spotted by The System and we would never get a job in the Civil Service or the Military.

The issue of homosexuality in the forces was interesting at the time. My father found a couple of people that worked for him were gay men and he had to take action through the Court Marshall because it was illegal at the time. He described it as a security risk as it was

thought these people could be bribed to do certain things or their homosexuality could be disclosed.

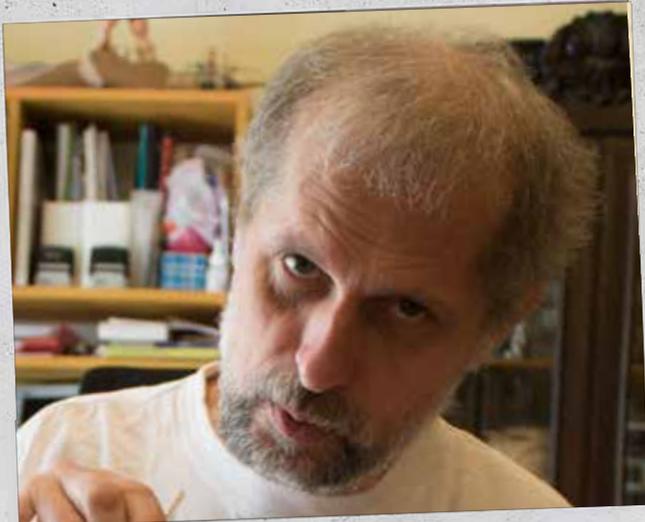
We went for a family holiday, around that time, to Yugoslavia and we picked up a hitch-hiker - she joined us for tea at our caravan and we had a barbecue ate sardines in the sun. On return to Brampton my father was hauled up by security to be asked what were you doing? You were spotted picking up a member of the public in Yugoslavia. It did make you think that there was this network of people watching you.

In 1976 I did a French exchange with a young man in Paris, who I have remained friendly with to this day. We are still very friendly and meet two of three times a year. He is now married to a Russian lady and her father was a Colonel in the Army and exactly the same age as my father. He - like my father - had spend his military career as a full time service man and his particular role during the cold war was managing the whole question of pressing the red button. That wasn't exactly my father's role in the Air Force but he was very close to people who did that. When my friend got married my father and he met and they got on like a house on fire. They seemed to be very similar people, both in physical stature and outlook on life. They had similar experiences. Similar sense of humour. It was such an irony that we were all sat in Paris, having lots of laughs talking about their lives. The irony that they had spent their whole lives fighting each other and they got on so well. It put things into perspective for me.

MY COLD WAR MEMORIES OF PRAQUE

Miroslav (Mirek) Trejtnar

Prague resident



I live in Prague - I moved here in 1977 to study and I have lived here since. The situation was that in 68 the Russian Army came to suppress the movement that was trying to change a very strict Communist regime to more free and democratic society. Thanks that the army failed. So - the Russian army was staying here and society changed a lot because people that tried to change things for the better

had been removed from their positions or emigrated. The regime used police and secret police to control the population and used propaganda to change the minds of people.

In Czechoslovakia at the time there were a lot of people in the Communist Party - about a million - and there was ten million people in Czechoslovakia. So a lot of people had been a member and a lot of people had been co-operating with the police. There was a big net of secret police informers and a big secret police department which focussed on people's minds. If there was someone that was speaking out against Communism they suppressed him or moved him out of the country. It was very dark and hard. There were groups of dissidents - their phones were tapped, secret police would follow them. It was quite normal that in every post office there was a department which controlled mail - that letters would be opened, read and closed again - this was normal still in 1989 - it was normal process. There was a shortage of telephone lines because the communists didn't care about housing and telephone lines

which was standard in the west. People were waiting for phone line in their homes for ten or 15 years - but if there was interest from secret police they would give you a phone much earlier - being privileged to get a telephone line meant you were being listened to. Everything was controlled: your mail, your phone, your speech in a school or at work was under control because there were informers around. You didn't know who the informers were. A person who didn't control his speech could be a provocateur. The secret police would look at your email. In the 80s there hadn't been much open enemies of the Communist Regime,. There weren't many dissident because they had been kicked out or were in prison. But there were still a lot of secret police and they still needed to be active, still needed better payment and better positions. So they controlled long hair, the shape of your trousers. If you wrote the name of some western music band on your school bag, like AC/DC or Black Sabbath you would be taken to the police station to be questioned. They spent most of their time chasing people playing music round a camp fire or a rock band playing music for 20 people in a pub in a village and there would be 200 police surrounding them and taking the to the station. So there was a lot of absurd activity instead of improving industry or giving people stuff they could buy in shops, or fixing roads and school system and telephone line or flats and homes, the system spent so much time and money chasing people who didn't conform with the system.

Society was fragmented the only source of information was radio Europe or radio America, giving us a more objective picture of what's really happening in our county. Czech media was totally controlled. Mostly taken from the Russia Soviet Union official press.

If we didn't want to be listened to - you wouldn't say important thing on the phone. I was not some important dissident. I was not doing things that had been listed by secret police. I did not have bugs in my house. But it was better to talk outside and onto to people you trust or know so I was still conscious of what I was saying in public. You controlled your behaviour automatically.

In November 1989 there had been a big movement - society decided enough is enough. The regime was weak because the regimes had changed in surrounding countries. We had been following it - in Poland and in Germany. So also people in Czechoslovakia got energy to try and change the regime. We were following it through the radio. The communist regime tried to stop the radio waves but it was still possible to listen. Because of those changes around and changes in Russia people were more open in trying to change the regime. In November 17 1989 there was a legal demonstration to commemorate a demonstration which happened against the Nazi regime in first year of WW2 - when one student got killed and students got sent to Germany to work in factories and make guns. So in 1989 students got together to make the parade to commemorate this demonstration. It moved to the river and the centre of town and was used by police as an example of suppressing any activity. They beat students and there were a lot of injuries. But it made people angry and the next days a lot of people went out on to the streets and there were a lot of fights and the whole system collapsed in a few weeks. Still people talk about who was the initiator. It was the start of the change in Czechoslovakia.

The Velvet Revolution (Czech: sametová revoluce) or Gentle Revolution (Slovak: nevná revolúcia) was a non-violent transition of power in what was then Czechoslovakia, occurring from 17 November to 29 December 1989. Popular demonstrations against the one-party government of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia included students and older dissidents. The result was the end of 41 years of one-party rule in Czechoslovakia, and the subsequent dismantling of the command economy and conversion to a parliamentary republic.[1]

On 17 November 1989 (International Students' Day), riot police suppressed a student demonstration in Prague.[2] The event marked the 50th anniversary of a violently suppressed demonstration against the Nazi storming of Prague University in 1939 where 1,200 students were arrested and 9 killed. (See Origin of International Students' Day for more information.) The 1989 event sparked a series of demonstrations from 17 November to late December and turned into an anti-communist demonstration. On 20 November, the number of protesters assembled in Prague grew from 200,000 the previous day to an estimated 500,000. The entire top leadership of the Communist Party, including General Secretary Miloš Jakeš, resigned on 24 November. On 27 November, a two-hour general strike involving all citizens of Czechoslovakia was held.

In response to the collapse of other Warsaw Pact governments and the increasing street protests, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia announced on 28 November that it would relinquish power and end the one-party state. Two days later, the federal parliament formally deleted the sections of the Constitution giving the Communist Party a monopoly of power. Barbed wire and other obstructions were removed from the border with West Germany and Austria in early December. On 10 December, President Gustáv Husák appointed the first largely non-communist government in Czechoslovakia since 1948, and resigned. Alexander Dubček was elected speaker of the federal parliament on 28 December and Václav Havel the President of Czechoslovakia on 29 December 1989.

In June 1990, Czechoslovakia held its first democratic elections[3] since 1946. On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia split into two countries—the Czech Republic and Slovakia.



SAM

RAMSEY YOUTHCLUB

SPYNET Intelligence Gatherer

MY GRANDFATHER'S
COLD WAR MEMORIES

Sam,

It's your granddad and I want to tell you a little about my U.S. Air Force experiences during the Cold War.

I served in the Air Force from 1969-1992, the majority of the time was during the Cold War. During these years, I was stationed overseas for many years in England, Germany, Greece and Italy.

Increasingly through the years, our readiness and protection levels strengthened. In 1970, for personal protection, I was issued a helmet, canteen, web belt and gas mask. This left many areas of my skin exposed for toxins to enter. The protection level steadily increased throughout the years. By 1977 I was issued a helmet, canteen, web belt, gas mask with rubber hood attached which would protect my face, head and neck from toxins. Of course the gas mask would protect the respiratory system. I was also issued a two piece (jacket and trousers) charcoal lined outer garment which would neutralize some toxic agents. We also had industrial rubber gloves, suitable for a chemical environment. The military had a name for this protective gear. MOPP. *Mission Oriented Protective Posture*; pronounced *mop*) is protective gear used by U.S. military personnel in a toxic environment, e.g., during a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) strike. There are also certain MOPP levels that you take certain precautions.

The MOPP levels and actions required are as follow:

MOPP level one

MOPP level one requires the troop to don over garments. This means a chemical threat is present, so troops must remain alert, as the hazard could escalate at any time.

MOPP level two

As the threat increases, so do MOPP levels. MOPP level two mandates that troops quickly put on the both over garments and boot covers.

MOPP level three

Moving on to MOPP level three. Service members must don over garments, a gas mask and hood, and boot covers. At this level, the threat of coming in contact with hazardous vapors is high.

MOPP level four.

Lastly, MOPP level four * which is, by far, the scariest of them all. This level requires over garments, gas masks and hoods, gloves, and boot covers to be worn as a chemical or biological threat is present in the area.

In England, 1970-1974 and 1977-1981, I was stationed at RAF Alconbury, (Huntingdonshire) Cambridgeshire, England. We had three squadrons of RF-4C aircraft there, approximately 60 aircraft, which were modified F-4 fighter aircraft with many cameras installed. The 'R' designation of the RF-4C was to symbolize it was a reconnaissance aircraft.

Immediately before a mission, the ground crews would load film into the cameras, the aircrews would fly the airplanes over the targets, photograph the targets, return to RAF Alconbury, the ground crews would immediately download the film and take it to the Intelligence shops to be analyzed. Due to security reasons and for my lack of *the need to know* I don't know exactly what they had photos of but I can assure you that it was not of the girls at the beach!

Your guess is probably as good as mine!



RF-4C

During the 1970s, hardened aircraft shelters (HAS) or protective aircraft shelters (PAS) were rapidly being constructed at many bases where fighter aircraft were assigned. A HAS is a reinforced hangar to house and protect military aircraft from enemy attack. Cost considerations and building practicalities limit their use to fighter size aircraft. The widespread adoption of hardened aircraft shelters can be traced back to lessons learned from Operation Focus; in the 1967 Arab-Israeli Six-Day War when the Israeli Air Force destroyed the unprotected Egyptian Air Force, at the time the largest and most advanced air force in the Arab world, at its airbases.



Hardened Aircraft Shelter (HAS)

Hardened Aircraft Shelter (HAS)

During my time in Germany, 1981-1983, Ramstein Air Base, near Kaiserslautern, many American military members and their families would visit West Berlin. There was a free train, the Berlin-Frankfurt-Berlin/Bremerhavem duty train, a US Army train that goes to Berlin on a daily basis to meet the needs of the US garrison located there that departed Frankfurt for West Berlin every night. Of course, you needed to go through East Germany to arrive at West Berlin. I was not allowed to go to West Berlin because the U.S. government thought the East Germans would capture me at the checkpoint and interrogate me! I can go now though. I guess the government thinks I forgot everything that I was once privy to know!



The Berlin-Frankfurt-Berlin/Bremerhavem Duty Train Route

I was also stationed at RAF Mildenhall, Suffolk, England, from 1983-1986. There, the SR-71 *Blackbird* was assigned. It was a super-fast (Mach 3+) reconnaissance aircraft capable of altitudes of more than 80,000 feet. We didn't see much of them, other than during taxi, takeoff or landing, because after they flew the mission, they taxied straight into the hangars. Hmm, I wonder where they went and what they photographed!!! Again, I didn't have the need to know, so nobody would tell me!



SR-71 *Blackbird*

Then at RAF Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, England, 1986-1991. We had three squadrons of F-111E aircraft and one squadron of EF-111A aircraft. Approximately 80 aircraft. The F-111E aircraft were nuclear weapon certified and the EF-111A aircraft were signal jammers. I don't think those EF-111A aircraft were jamming the signals of Radio Caroline, a pirate radio station located on a ship in the North Sea that we would listen to back in the 70s when we got tired of Radio One (BBC).



F-111E (from Upper Heyford!). Note the hardened aircraft shelter in the background.

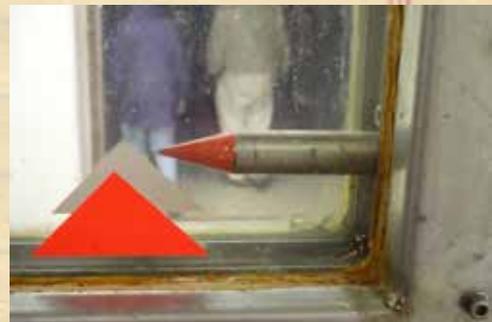


EF-111A

MY COLD WAR MEMORIES

Guy Pilkington and Jan Roberts

Photos from Alconbury show the nuclear bunker that is still in existence.



TO OPEN DOOR

1. Ensure 'Door Unlocked' Light is showing (red).
2. Operate handwheel in direction indicated to fully withdraw locking bolts. Do NOT force wheel. If it does not turn ease wheel in both directions to allow interlock to retract (a metallic click will be heard as bar drops).
3. Check indicator in observation window to ensure bolts are fully withdrawn. Do NOT attempt to raise threshold or open door if the bolts are not fully withdrawn.
4. Close handpump valve and operate handpump to raise door and threshold.
5. Pull open door.
6. If threshold settles pump up as sequence 4 & 5 above and ensure handpump valve is closed.

TO CLOSE DOOR

1. Ensure threshold is flush with floor. (Carry out 'Door Open' sequences 4 & 5 to raise threshold if necessary).
2. Push door into closed position with wheels on threshold.
3. Slowly open handpump valve to gently lower threshold and door.
4. When threshold is lowered (locking bolts line up with keeps) close handpump valve.
5. Engage bolts in door frame by turning handwheel in direction indicated. Door will automatically lock.





Note 1: Checkpoint Charlie

To visit East Berlin military personnel had to wear their number one uniform and enter via Checkpoint Charlie. Goods were cheaper in East Berlin as the exchange rate was 10 East German marks to 1 West German mark.

From left to right SACW S Carvell, SACW J Roberts, and SACW J Howard.

Note 2: RAF Gatow

Airfield

14th February 1984.
Prince Philip arrives at RAF Gatow. Four WRAF's on 'door opening' duty. I can't remember the other girl's surnames but their christian names are as follows from left to right. Heather, (Self) Jan Roberts, Connie & Dawn.





Note 3: Russian War Memorial

Russian war memorial in West Berlin * one of two locations Russian Soldiers were allowed in West Berlin. The other location was Spandau prison where the British, French, Americans and Russians took it in turns to guard the only inmate * Rudolph Hess (died 17th August 1987)



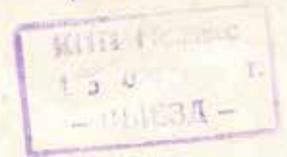
Note 4: Glienicke Bridge (Bridge Of Spies)

During the Cold War, one foot would have been in the East, the other foot would have been in the West



UNITED KINGDOM
ROYAUME UNI
СОЕДИНЕННОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО

MOVEMENT ORDERS
LAISSEZ-PASSER
ПУТЕВКА



Name Nom, Prénom Фамилия, Имя	Rank Qualité Чин	Nationality Nationalité Гражданство	Identity Document No. Pièce d'identité No. № удостоверения личности
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PILKINGTON G.T.	JNR TECH	BRITISH	J8188132
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is / are authorized to travel from est / sont autorisé(s) à se rendre de уполномочен / уполномочены следовать из	BERLIN	to à в	HELMSTEDT	and return et retour и обратно
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by train or by vehicle No. par le train ou par voiture No. поездом или на автомашине №	BTU 44 B
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from (date) du (date) от (число)	15 Sep 88	to (date) au (date) по (число)	17 Sep 88	inclusive inclus включительно
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by
par



Commandant British Sector Berlin
Commandant du Secteur Britannique de Berlin
Командантом Британского Сектора г. Берлин



Signature
Подпись

Title
Qualité
Звание

Date
Число

COMMANDANT, BRITISH SECTOR

15 Sep 88

Notes 5: Berlin Travel Document (BTD)

These were required to drive from West Berlin through East Germany to West Germany. You had to go through a British and Russian military checkpoint at both ends. There were three motorways, a northern one, a southern one and a central one. Military personnel were only allowed to use the central one.



Note 8: British Military Train

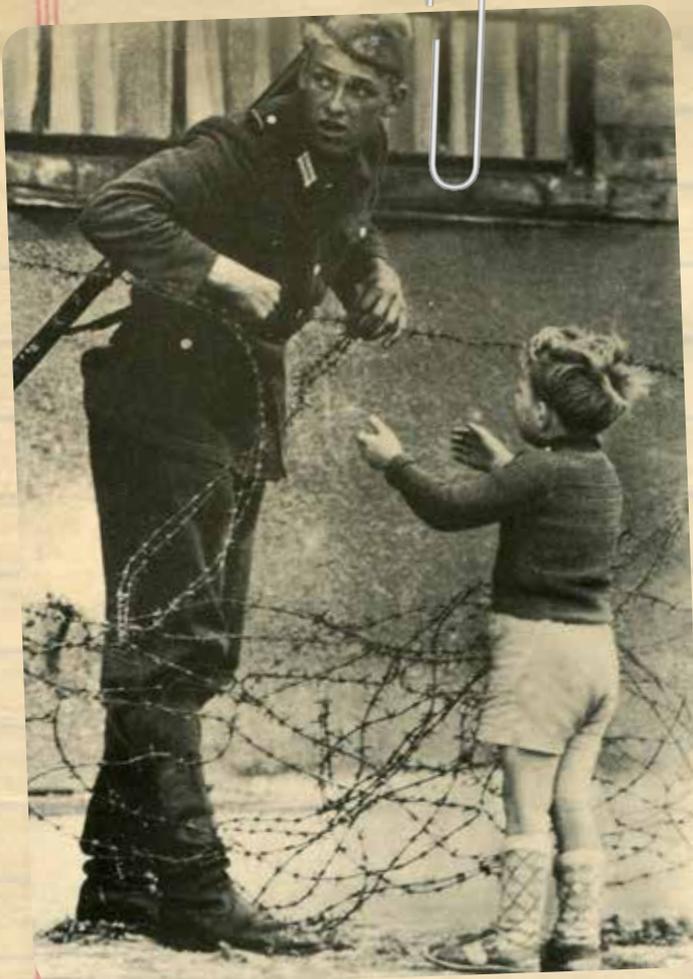
Postcard. The British military train crossing the border between East and West Germany.

British military personnel could travel to and from West Berlin via East Germany. The doors of the train were secured with chains until outside of East Germany.



Note 9: British Military Train

Postcard. The officer commanding the train, Russian interpreter and train conducting warrant officer of the British Military Train prepare to meet the Soviet officer.



Note 10: 13th August 1961

Checkpoint Charlie

Postcard. This child wants to cross. The guard has his orders to let nobody pass. Nevertheless he opens the barbed wire. At this moment his superior sees what is happening. Because of his acting contrary to the command he was immediately detached.

Note 11: Guy and Jan. The Airbridge Club

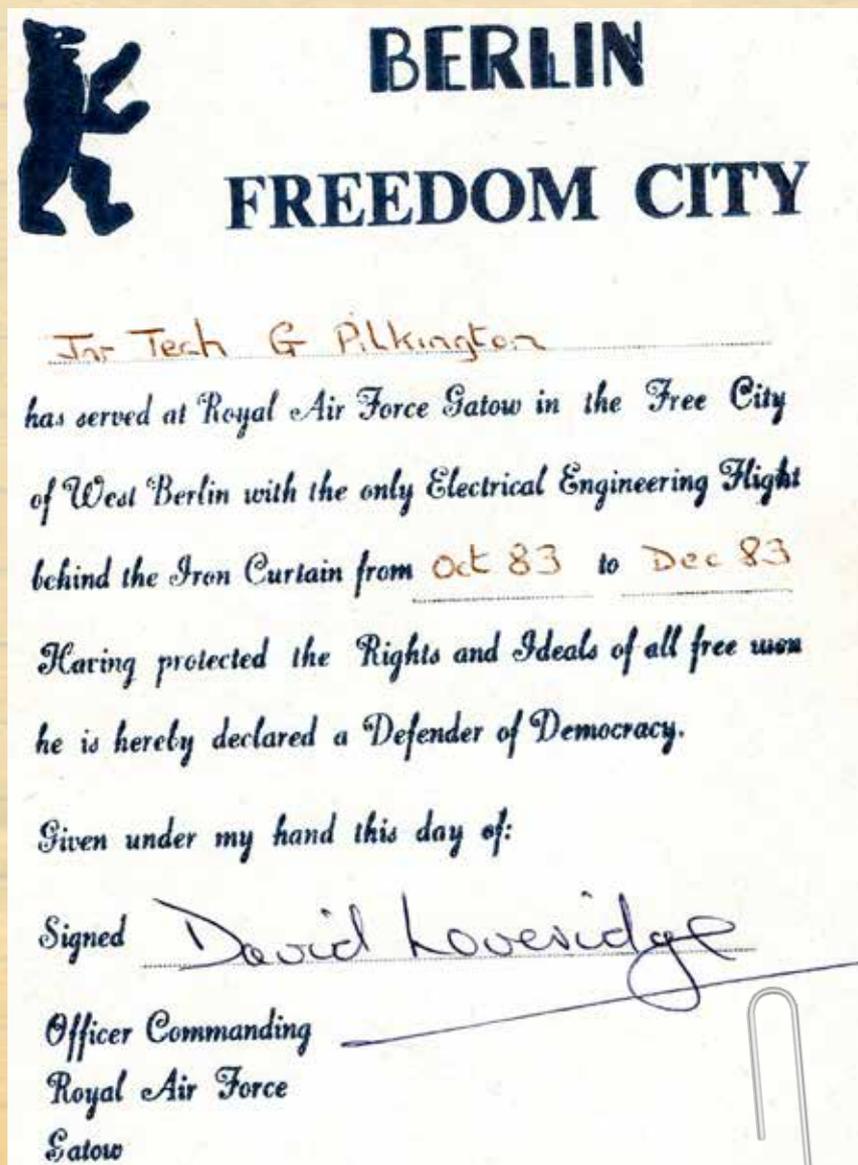
The Airbridge club was a club for non-commissioned personnel. It had a couple of bars and a small shop. There was a disco every Wednesday and events like the summer ball were held there .





Note: 6 Brandenburg Gate

Translation: Warning. You are now leaving West Berlin.

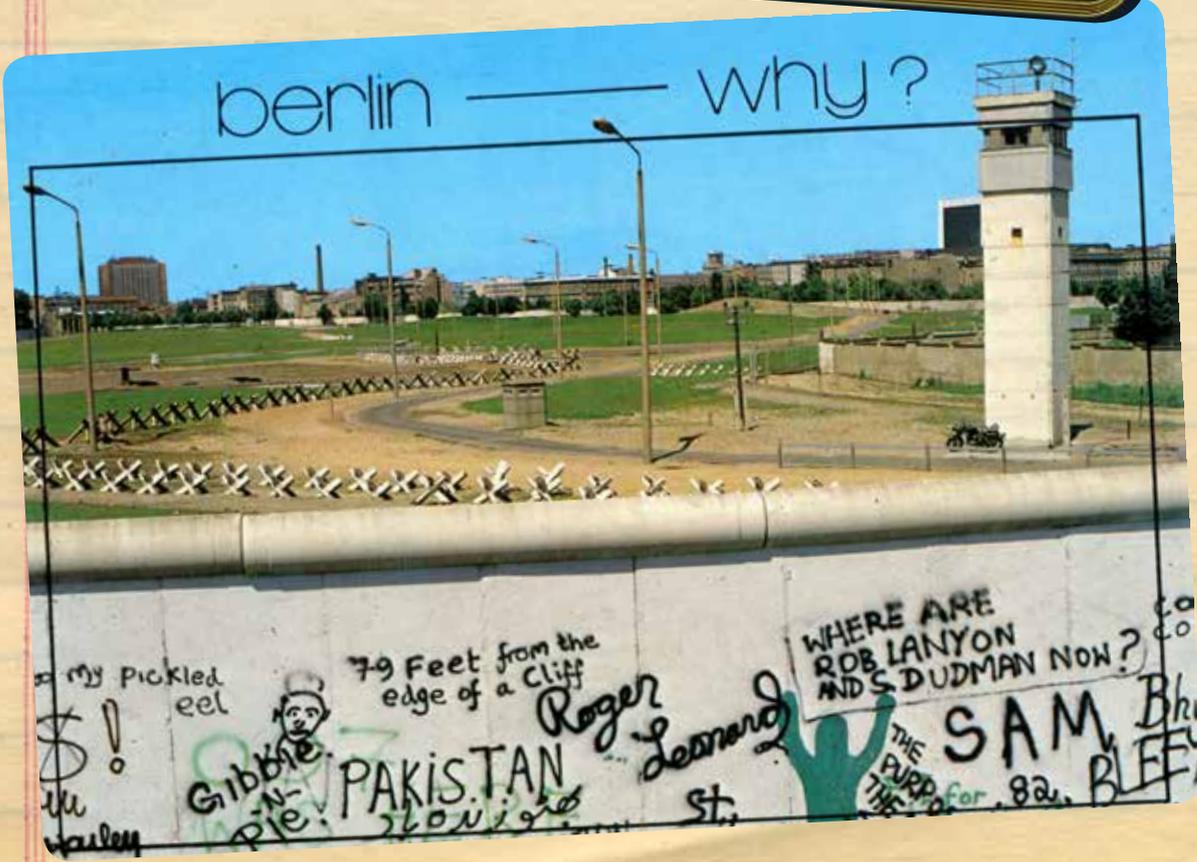


Note 7: Berlin

Freedom City

I was posted to Berlin twice. The first time was just for a few months. I got this certificate when I returned to the UK.

Postcards





DAVID BLANFORD

SPYNET Interview: 30.07.10
12.17hrs

I was working at Fox Hill - an MOD navy establishment in Bath. I was part of the design team for nuclear submarine propulsion systems. I could not take holidays in communist countries, I was restricted not to go to places where there might be terrorism I had to be very careful who I spoke to - it was made clear what those situations would be - it was quite restrictive.

It was very difficult with the family, I couldn't talk about work I was doing - people were curious - you had to be very circumspect about what you were doing - as I am now - or you made up another job, perhaps.

I miss the responsibilities. As a young person in those days, it was one of the prime responsibility jobs, which obviously made you a target for espionage or terrorism.

Surveillance today - those involved in surveillance - are just as careful. The training and technology has moved on, therefore there is a completely different set of observations and care that one has to take with SMART media etc . We had paper and pen, which was easier to control.

Skills such as observation and being careful become second nature.

Having lived through the Cold War, it's left you with a responsibility that out there are people that want to get at various things - technology information and secrets, be they military or commercial, they are still going to effect and impact the country and the people responsible for it. People still need to be aware. Its too much of a joke sometimes. Things like fake news can glibly be umbrellared over the sensitive information.

I can remember once when I had a holiday in Italy and there was a tour in Yugoslavia - I had to think very carefully as you are entering, effetively, a Russian organisation state, They will require to see your passport - it will say Civil Servant - and that makes you a target.

The Cold War, as I knew it, is over. But there is a different Cold War - invilving possibly more commercial aspects - with China, India and other countries. There are also terrorist aspects which could be described as a Cold War but effectively is an actual operative war.





MICK NAPIER

MI5 INTELLIGENCE

SPYNET Interview: 30.07.10

15.03hrs

' It was once called the game of foxes.
It still is the game of foxes.
It's a great game.

I've been studying intelligence in all its elements - spying, espionage - for many years. I worked with M15. The security service which looks after the safety of this country.

When were you recruited in to M15?

Around 1980. At Reading Railway Station.

Who recruited you?

A friend of mine I had been in the army with.

Who were your contacts?

They could be from all walks of life. I recruited a young lady who worked in the sex trade in Soho, people who worked in Embassies. Cleaners and secretaries who would have access to information and the waste basket. You could find all sorts in the waste basket.

What did you love about your job?

Knowing things not many other people know... it's very addictive. The more you have the more you want.



I worked a Broadmoor
- the high-security
psychiatric hospital
in Berkshire * I
graduated from there
as a staff nurse in
1964 and joined their
security department.

I then went into the
Intelligence Core of
the Army for seven
years, doing covert
surveillance. I
served in Northern

Ireland. I saw quite

a bit of action. From there I went into Civvie Street and didn't get
on very well. One day I met a colleague from the Unit on Reading
Station. He said why don't you join us? He got me the paper work -
six months later I got the response. From there I joined MI5 the
security service. Initially as a counter intelligence officer and
counter terrorism and from there I went in to audio video, CCTV video
recordings. It was very much front of line.

I led an absolutely brilliant team of technicians after the London
Bombings. One of our watchers identified the perpetrator of the
bombings coming up Platform 8 of King's Cross Station at 7.28 in the
morning. We worked for 10 weeks sifting through all the data: there
are in excess of four thousand cameras on the London major railway
stations.

It's not a bit like on television. We did not carry fire arms or
even have fire arms in the building. Most of it is observation and
computer work.

The riskiest time during The Cold War was in 1983 with Regan's evil
empire, Thatcher chipping in along the same lines and the SDI -
Strategic Defence Initiative Star Wars. That really spooked the



geriatric * possibly even dead * elite in Russia They instructed all KGB stations across the world - called Operation RYaN [an acronym for Raketno-Yadernoe Napadenie (Russian: Ракетно-ядерное нападение): 'Nuclear Missile Attack'] - to monitor the effects and warnings of a first nuclear strike from the West. They really did believe we were going to strike first. At the same time there was an all singing and all dancing military exercise in West Germany called Able Archer. It was going to be a full dress rehearsal for an invasion from the East. But they were reading it as an invasion from the West for real. Fortunately we had a spy. His name was Gordievsky. He was the head of the KGB station in London and he had been spying with us for a few years. He was called back to Moscow and questioned but he managed to escape and evade and be brought back to the West.

He told us in no uncertain terms that is we didn't stop the rhetoric that there would be a war.

That was the closest we every came. Gordievsky turned the world around in 1983.

We were a bit shocked when the wall came down - after living amicably with the Cold War for so many years we suddenly realised it was over and nothing had happened. We had to redefine ourselves, and we did.

I finished working at M15 in 2011. The way this country has turned out is a bitter disappointment to my contemporaries and myself, and to our fathers and grandfathers really. I don't think they would be very happy with this country at the moment.

Keep an open mind , to not judge people on the first occasion. Get evidence. Trust no one. Don't trust yourself.

MY COLD WAR MEMORIES

By Keith Jordan

My dad, George Jordan, is on the right, Bill Richardson, his colleague and family friend, on left.

They worked for the Huntingdonshire County school meals service, so were kitted out to take do mass catering, in case of a nuclear war... although they probably would have had no special protective clothes etc.! Here they are in their special Civil Defence black uniform, with folded black beret on the shoulder at the Hunts County Show in Huntingdon (held on Hinchbrooke Park, near to where the hospital and police HQ is now) around the 1950s doing a demonstration. My brother said he gave some documents, etc to the Huntingdon Town archives, but still have his uniform badges somewhere.

I remember him in uniform, probably getting ready for training exercises.



MY COLD WAR MEMORIES

Richard Carter

Being born in 1955, I grew up in the shadow of the Cold War, while it was at its height. Living at 4 Cemetery Road, St Ives, (now Broadleas), my parents main concern would have been bringing up a young family and probably not, was the bomb going to fall on us, or was it?

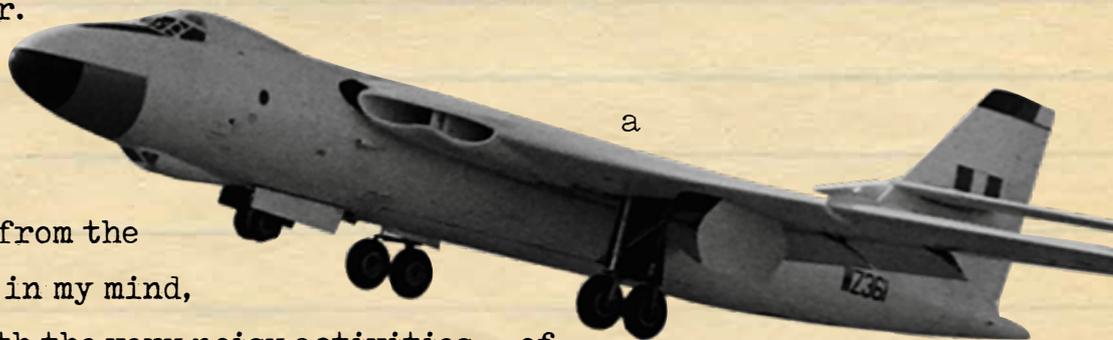
My mother Jean, was a member of the Civil Defence and I can recall her going out of the house, in the early 1960s, in a hideous black uniform, consisting of a beret, battle blouse and knee length skirt, none of which seemed to fit properly. Being a curious child I always asked what she did. It seemed to fall into two areas, building a brick oven in order to feed large numbers of people and how to set up a first aid station. This went on for a couple of years, until she had a major operation and had to give it up.

The Cuban missile crisis is also fixed in my mind. Although at the time I was only 7 years old, I used to like to read the cartoons in the daily paper.

As a
result

number of
headlines from the
time stick in my mind,

coupled with the very noisy activities of
the RAF. Valiant bombers were based at RAF Wyton at this time. They were obviously on standby to go at a moment's notice, so would test their engines, even in the middle of the night. The whole house used to shake. Many people complained about the noise, probably without knowing the reason the engines were being tested. One night in particular one of the Valiants on an exercise flew so low over St Ives, it felt as if it was landing in our front room. There were a great many complaints about this incident, including a number of wild stories about it almost hitting the town. Eventually the RAF installed a number of sound deadening devises, so the noise of engine testing was much reduced.



Over the 1960s, 70s 80s and 90s, the skies around the county were always full of military aircraft. After a while you did not take much notice of the racket they made. This was brought home to me when a friend from college visited and asked how we put up with the noise. Up until then I had not really thought about it.

It was not until 1978 that the Cold War came back into my life in a big way. I joined the Cambridgeshire Constabulary and almost immediately, as part of my training, found out what I was expected to do if war with the Warsaw Pact went nuclear. This training continued every 4 years, until the Berlin Wall came down in 1989.

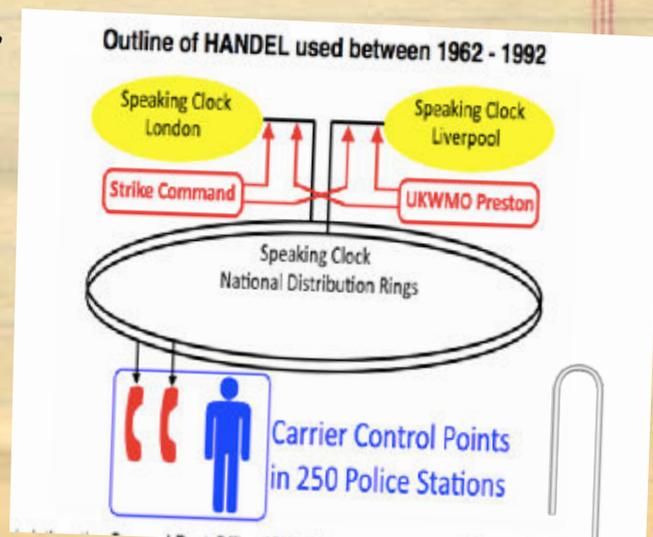
In essence, it was expected there would be up to a fortnight's international tension. During this period we would be armed, although it was not made clear what with. We would be issued with roentgen meters and geiger counters. The bomb shelters at Force HQ, Hinchinbrooke and March Police Station would be manned. As well as the Observer Corp stations around the county. Once the bomb had gone off, we were supposed to report to the nearest police station and given our duties.

All police stations were issued with hand cranked sirens to warn of an impending attack. We also had the Handel early warning system, which we had to monitor. Handel was the code name for the UK's National Attack Warning System in the Cold War. It consisted of a small console consisting of two microphones, lights and gauges. The reason behind this was to provide a back-up if anything failed.

If an enemy air strike was detected, a key on the left hand side of the console would be turned and two lights would come on. Then the operator would press & hold down a red button and give the message:

ATTACK

WARNING RED!



The message would be sent to the police by the telephone carrier wave frequencies used for the speaking clock, we would in turn activate the air attack sirens. The rationale was to kill two birds with one stone, as it reduced running costs (it would most likely be used only once in its working life, though it was regularly tested) and the telephone lines were under constant test by sharing with a public service. That means a fault could be detected in time to give a warning.

News was expected to be broadcast by the BBC. In the late 90s, early 2000s I joined the advisory council for the BBC. In conversation with one of the BBC station managers I learned that during the Cold War, the BBC issued large amounts of cash, to be kept in safes. This cash would be given to broadcasters, to keep them on the air!

In 1986 I was assigned to RAF Molesworth for a 6 month period. Large amounts of American cash was spent turning it



into a cruise missile base. It was a very interesting period. There were large numbers of protesters turning up at the base, as well as a peace camp. Ultimately the Warsaw Pact could not keep up with the amount of money the Americans were spending and everything seem to come to an end in 1989. After that there was no more nuclear war training.

MEMORIES OF MOLESWORTH

Dave Fox

I took part in actions of the Cambridge-based Molesworth Action Group. We broke into 'RAF' Molesworth (really USAF Molesworth by then) and its support bases (Alconbury, Lakenheath, Mildenhall). This was before the nuclear cruise missiles actually arrived - they beefed up security in the run-up and our last attempt to get in to the Molesworth airbase failed.

Here are newspaper cuttings, complete with the criminal trespass Byelaw - remember Heseltine in his flak jacket! I was convicted under this byelaw (Huntingdon magistrates, £20 fine IIRC) along with others for the break-in when we climbed a water tower on the Molesworth base and evaded detection for several hours. Later that law was rescinded and some protesters got their convictions overturned (I didn't bother).

Memories are flooding back. It was intense. The loud clang and reverberations on a still cold night as the boltcropper team cut the tensioned wire fence was terrifying. How on earth did the guards not hear it? Possibly because they were distracted by other groups trying to get in elsewhere around the perimeter.

The scale and urgency of the threat justified radical action of. Extinction Rebellion.

Paul Robinson

I trained in Non Violent Direct Action with CND in Banbury whilst suffering from a hangover . It was held in a Quaker house and I had a desperate need for tea. I discovered milk in rosehip tea isn't very nice . We also did team building exercises , all in readiness for protesting at Molesworth. Unfortunately the day we were going found me waking up far from where I should have been and I missed my lift . Not very glorious I know but thought I would use this opportunity to unburden my guilt. I seem to recall the group I trained with did a great job of stopping building lorries getting in

The battle of Molesworth



esworth

NOTICE OF PROPOSED BYELAWS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Secretary of State for Defence proposes to make Byelaws in exercise of his powers under the Military Lands Act 1892 in respect of certain lands in the County of Cambridgeshire.

The byelaws which the Secretary of State proposes to make are appended to this notice and are headed "Proposed Byelaws".

The lands to which the proposed Byelaws will apply are described in the proposed Byelaws and are, for convenience of reference, marked with a thick black line on the plans annexed thereto. A copy of the proposed Byelaws may be inspected at all reasonable times at the Police Station at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambs, and may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Senior Estate Surveyor, Property Services Agency, Department of the Environment, Block D, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DZ.

Any objections to the proposed byelaws should be addressed to the Secretary of State for Defence at Lands 4d, Ministry of Defence, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey KT9 2LU and received within twenty one days from the date of this notice.

DATED this 25th day of February 1985

BY ORDER of the Secretary of State for Defence

(Signed) M. J. D. FULLER

2

PROPOSED BYELAWS

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

198 No.

DEFENCE

THE RAF MOLESWORTH BYELAWS 198

Made 198

Coming into operation 198

The Secretary of State for Defence, in exercise of his powers under Part II of the Military Lands Act 1892 (a) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following byelaws:

APPLICATION OF BYELAWS

1. The area to which these byelaws apply consists of lands belonging to the Secretary of State in the parishes of Bythorn and Keyston, Brington and Molesworth and Old Weston in the County of Cambridgeshire the boundary of which is marked by, and includes, the outer perimeter fence and gates of RAF Molesworth and certain other areas, which lands are for convenience of identification, shown by a thick black line on the plan annexed to these byelaws and identified as "Plan of RAF Molesworth", all of which is hereinafter referred to as "the Protected Area".

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

2. No persons shall:

- (a) enter or leave or attempt to enter or leave the Protected Area except by way of an authorised entrance or exit.
- (b) enter, pass through or over or remain in or over the Protected Area without authority or permission given by or on behalf of one of the persons mentioned in byelaw 5(1).
- (c) cause or permit any vehicle, animal, aircraft or thing to enter into or upon or to pass through or over or to be or remain in or upon or over the Protected Area without authority or permission given by or on behalf of one of the persons mentioned in byelaw 5(1).

(a) 1892 c.43

- (d) remain in the Protected Area after having been directed to leave by any of the persons mentioned in byelaw 4.
- (e) make any false statement, either orally or in writing, or employ any other form of misrepresentation in order to obtain entry to any part of the Protected Area or to any building or premises within the Protected Area.
- (f) obstruct any constable (including a constable under the control of the Defence Council) or any other person acting in the proper exercise or execution of his duty within the Protected Area.
- (g) enter any part of the Protected Area which is shown by a notice as being prohibited or restricted.
- (h) board, attempt to board, or interfere with, or interfere with the movement or passage of, any vehicle, aircraft or other installation in the Protected Area.
- (i) distribute or display any handbill, leaflet, sign, advertisement, circular, poster, bill, notice or object within the Protected Area or affix the same to either side of the perimeter fences without authority or permission given by or on behalf of one of the persons mentioned in byelaw 5(1).
- (j) interfere with or remove from the Protected Area any property under the control of the Crown or of the Service Authorities of a visiting force, or in either case, their agents or contractors.
- (k) wilfully damage, destroy, deface or remove any notice board or sign within the Protected Area.
- (l) wilfully damage, soil, deface or mark any wall, fence, structure, floor, pavement, or other surface within the Protected Area.

CONTRAVENTION OF BYELAWS

3. Subject to the provisions of byelaw 5: any person contravening byelaw 2 in anyway thereby commits an offence.

ENFORCEMENT

4. The following persons are hereby authorised to remove from the Protected Area and to take into custody without warrant any person committing an offence against any of the preceding byelaw 2, and to remove from the Protected Area any vehicle, animal, aircraft, or thing whatsoever found therein in contravention of any of the said byelaws:

- (a) the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Support Command;
- (b) the RAF Commander RAF Alconbury;

- (c) any officer, any warrant officer, or non-commissioned officer in uniform and being for the time being under the command of any of the officers mentioned at byelaw 4(a) and (b);
- (d) any public officer being a Crown servant authorised in writing by or on behalf of any of the officers mentioned at byelaw 4(a) and (b);
- (e) any constable including any constable under the control of the Defence Council.

EXEMPTIONS

5.(1) Nothing done by a person acting under and in accordance with any authority or permission given by or on behalf of the Secretary of State, the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, RAF Support Command, or the RAF Commander RAF Alconbury shall be an offence against any of these byelaws.

(2) These byelaws shall not apply to any aircraft passing over the Protected Area in the ordinary course of air navigation.

(3) If it is proved that an act or omission of any person which would otherwise have been an offence against any of the provisions of byelaw 2 was due to any cause not avoidable by the exercise of reasonable care by that person the act or omission shall be deemed not to be an offence by that person against that byelaw.

INTERPRETATION

6. In these byelaws:
 "aircraft" includes any craft or contrivance which though not an aircraft is for the time being airborne;
 "service authorities" means naval, military or airforce authorities;
 "visiting force" means such body, contingent or detachment of the force of any country as is a visiting force for the purposes of any of the provisions of the Visiting Forces Act 1952. (a)

DATE OF OPERATION OF BYELAWS

7. These byelaws shall come into operation on the day of 198 , and may be cited as the RAF Molesworth Byelaws 198 .

By Order of the Secretary of State for Defence

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(These notes are for information only and are not part of the byelaws)

(a) 15 and 16 Geo VI & Eliz II

PENALTY FOR OFFENCES

1. By section 17(2) of the Military Lands Act 1892, as amended by section 39 of and schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 1982, it is provided:

"If any person commits an offence against any byelaw under this Act, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale, and may be removed by any Constable or Officer authorised in manner provided by the byelaw from the area, whether land or water, to which the byelaw applies, and taken into custody without Warrant and brought before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to be dealt with according to law, and any vehicle, animal, vessel or thing found in the area in contravention of any byelaw, may be removed by any Constable or such Officer as aforesaid, and on due proof of such contravention, be declared by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to be forfeited to Her Majesty."

At the time of printing the maximum fine on scale 2 is ONE HUNDRED POUNDS (£100).

BRIDLEWAY NO. 27/12

2. The public bridleway number 27/12, running from the southern end of Cockbrook Lane in the North, around the eastern perimeter of the main part of RAF Molesworth, to the B660 in the South is not affected by the provisions of these byelaws, and will remain open for public use as a highway at all times.

INSPECTION OF BYELAWS AND PLAN

3. A copy of these byelaws and a plan showing the Protected Area to which these byelaws apply may be inspected at The Post Office, Old Weston, Huntingdon, Cambs and at the Huntingdon Town Police Station, Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambs. They may also be inspected on request at the office of the Senior Estate Surveyor (West), Property Services Agency, Department of the Environment, Block D Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DZ where copies may be obtained at the price of five pence (5p) for each copy.

IT IS AN OFFENCE....

*Under the Geneva Convention 1977 to..

1. use "methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury and unnecessary suffering"
2. cause "loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilians....which would be excessive in relation to themilitary advantage anticipated."
3. not "distinguish between the civilian population and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives....The civilian population as such as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack....indiscriminate attacks are prohibited-indiscriminate attacks arethose which employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective."
4. use "methods or means of warfare which are intended or may be expected to cause widespread, long term and severe damage to the natural environment, and thereby to prejudice the health or survival of the population."

YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT....

- * WAR CRIMES ARE-"violations of the laws and customs of war....(and)wanton destruction of cities,towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity."(THE FOURTH PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW,1950.)
- * NO-ONE CAN SUCCESSFULLY CLAIM THAT THEY WERE "MERELY OBEYING ORDERS."-since no-one of whatever rank or office can escape the jurisdiction of International Law.(THE 1945 LONDON AGREEMENT ON WAR CRIMINALS.)

Molesworth protestors allege harassment

BY SARAH JOHNSON
"It was like out of a film"
said one Cambridge student
of events at Molesworth in
the early hours of Monday.

Twelve students claim that having broken into the airbase at about 12.30am they were detained for two hours without being charged.

They were part of a coachload of about 60 protestors which left Cambridge on Sunday night. Groups involved in the action included Cambridge Direct Action, Student CND, Labour Students and University Left, as well as independent protestors. Before setting off, students present say that the coach was searched by the police. They further claim that they were escorted to the base where more police met them, refusing them permission to unload carpets that were on the coach.

On arrival the protestors split up, some remaining at the main gate of the base. Some of the twelve who broke into the base have described their subsequent experiences as "extremely intimidating."

They claim that they were stopped and questioned individually by three plain-clothes policemen. The questioning apparently took place in a Portakabin on the base. The room used for one student's questioning was, he alleged, "bare except for a box of rubber gloves."

The students assert that they were photographed against their will, one claiming he was pushed against the wall in order to do so.

It is alleged that the twelve were released at 3.45am two miles from the nearest village.

Outside the base, protestors at the main gate complained at the police attitude. One, Phil Hardy of Jesus College, described a human blockade to stop vehicles coming in and out. "There were about thirty people, but a Landrover drove through at about ten miles an hour" he said, breaking up the blockade.

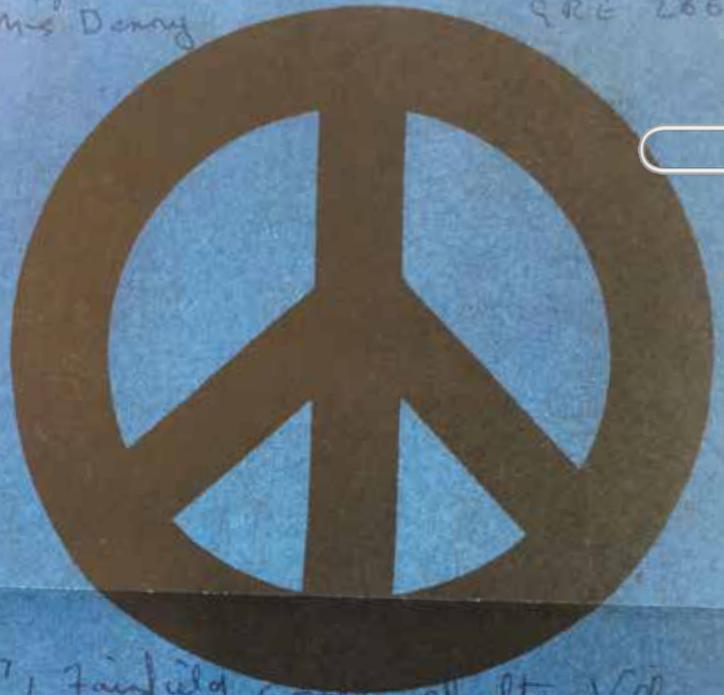
Reports of police behaviour were not all complaints. The twelve who say they were detained were eventually given a lift by the police.

Speaking for the police outside the base, Chief-Inspector Phillips of the Cambridgeshire Constabulary said that he was unable to comment on allegations made to the press. He stated that it was policy to allow peaceful protest. However, he had received "a number of complaints."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said that "As we understand it, five students, we believe four from Cambridge, entered MOD property at Molesworth. They were apprehended by MOD police and were released after questioning." Asked about the photographs, he said, "Yes, we take photographs," but added that these are only used if charges are made. If not, they are destroyed.

"If they trespass, we have the right to remove them" he concluded.

If interested please get in touch with
Mrs Denny
9RE 2869



27, Fairfields Grove, Charlton Village,
every night
between 6 & 10 pm

MASS RESISTANCE

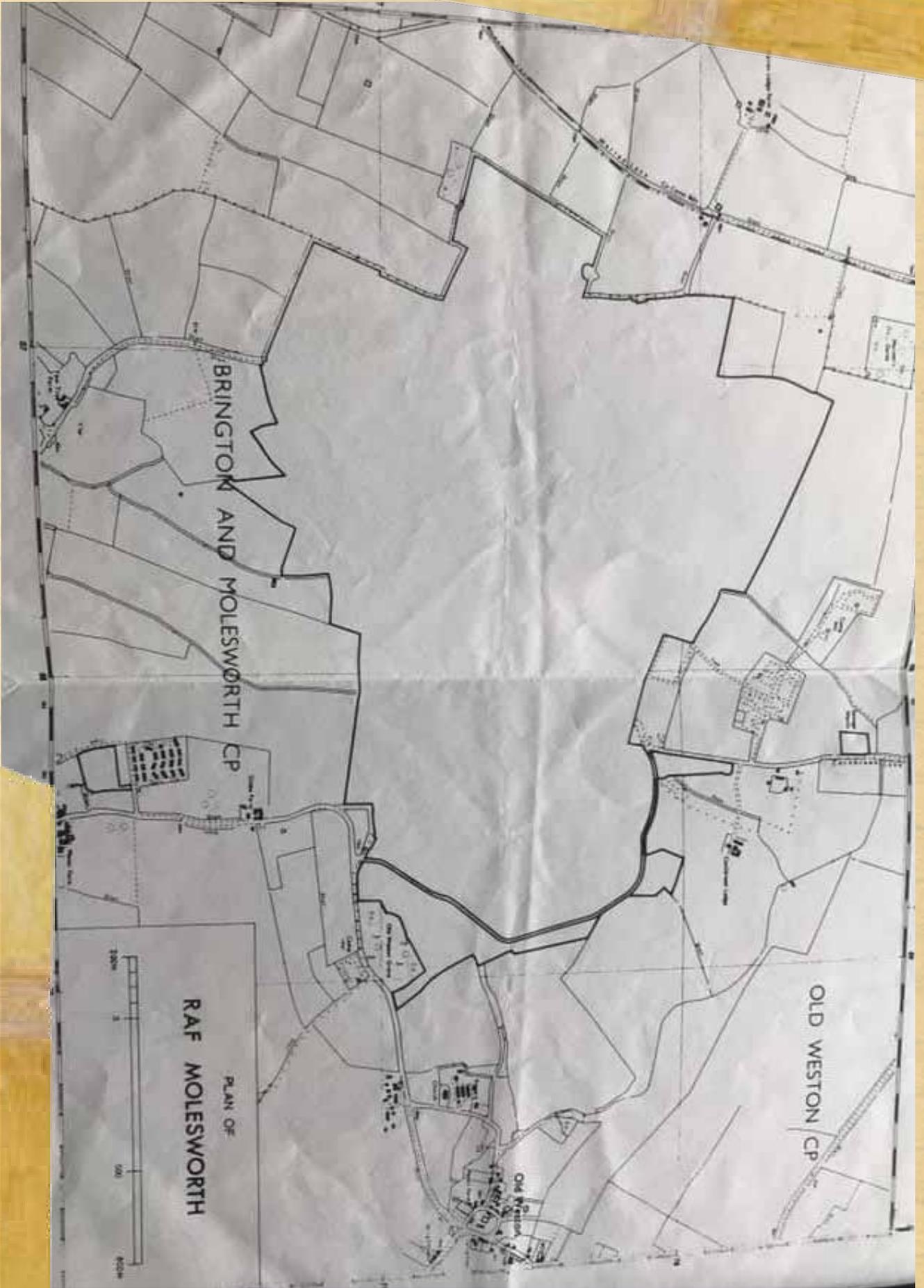
Committee of 100
13 Goodwin Street
London, N.4. ARC 1239

© Mary Evans Picture Library

Replica

James Blake

I was at a mass blockade in the snow - thousands of people stopped construction work for a day. Two memories of the blockade; arriving in the early morning to hear someone announcing 'free vegan soup!'. Two (or maybe just one?) guitarists entertaining the crowd - one or both of them had portable amplifiers on their backs. They had a song they'd composed about the blockade, and also sang Dylan's 'From a Buck 6'.



Reclaiming Molesworth

And in the weeks since, MoD policing in abundance, the introduction of new by-laws to make interfering with the fence and trespassing on the base criminal acts, and the crude extension of police power to prevent free movement in and through the Molesworth area, has confirmed the government's determination to pursue this policy. The coils of vicious razor wire and, beyond, the high galvanised steel fence, topped by yet more barbed wire, have quickly become the image of that aggressive determination.



MOLESWORTH FORWARD PLANNING IS ESSENTIAL

The OUTER FENCE consists of thick coils of razor wire, with posts and three lines of carpet wire to give strength and support. The razor wire is sharp and dangerous, but manageable if dealt with sensibly. By cutting the barbed wire and throwing over carpet, it is easy to climb over the fence — loss of barbed wire support means the razor coils collapse quite easily, and the carpet protects from the razor wire. The razor wire can also be cut quite easily with bolt-cutters. Keep face away from wire when cutting (wear goggles if possible) as there is some tension in razor wire. Work in two with one holding wire as other cuts. By snipping away at razor wire, it is easy to cut a hole through fence sufficient to allow entry in minutes. Experience reveals that such a hole may remain undetected, particularly at night.

The INNER FENCE (see diagram) is of meshed galvanised steel, (stilted in whole sections between posts), and topped by a single roll of razor wire. There is a gap of 7cm between vertical strips, making cutting easy. Gap between horizontal strips is less than 1cm, but difficulty in cutting can be overcome by making a vertical cut and then using strong pliers to pull back strip and allow cutters to be fixed on horizontal strips. In this way, with two teams of two, one with cutters, one with pliers, a hole could again be cut in a matter of minutes. If two long cuts are made along vertical strips and connected to one along horizontal strips, a cut section could be pulled back, and, after entry, pushed back into position, making detection unlikely. Also, it would be possible to climb fence by wedging metal brackets between strips and then using cutters or small strips of carpet to overcome coil of wire on top.

The gap between the fences (dog run) varies along the seven miles of perimeter fencing, in many places it is narrow (10-12 feet), improving chances of getting on base.

Against Cruise piece by piece

It is important for the fence to be put as everytime it is it has to be put on record. If the american government is not satisfied that the base is secure they will NOT DEPLOY CRUISE. They do have infared equipment at Molesworth though we do not know how effective it is. Dogs are on patrol so be carefull. Small affinity groups are the best for cutting. Cockbrook lane is the contractors gate so that is where lorries go in and out. Nights are very good for actions at Molesworth. Preparation in what you are going to do is ESSENTIAL. There is nothing worse than an ill prepared acti-

No Missiles at Molesworth!

PATROLS AND GUARDING

Daytime guarding by MoD police has varied, with an obvious tendency to increase in number. Particularly with decoy groups active, a number of action groups have successfully entered the base, and quickly. At night, patrolling is in groups of two or three, in the dog run area, is between the fences. Timing appears to be irregular, with anything between five and 30 minutes before a patrol passes a particular point. (Guards may linger at certain

pieces and resetting, and with each piece we enclosed the following message: "Return to Sender: Please find enclosed part of the brand new £3 million security fence at USAF Molesworth. As you well know, the great majority of British people do not want cruise missiles in this country. We are therefore delighted to be able to tell you that you will continue to receive sections of this fence, absolutely free of charge, in regular instalments over the coming months and years. However you can if you wish, end your subscription at any time, simply by cancelling the cruise missile programme."

places). With sensible planning, caution and observation it is therefore quite possible to get into the base at night (a decoy group would probably be very effective). Floodlighting illuminates dog run, and immediate area beyond fences (but does not penetrate far into the base itself). Using available cover (hedges, ditches, trees, bushes, sloping fields) approach to perimeter is quite possible. Worth noting that looking out from the light, guards can see much less than you can. Cutting outer fence can remain undetected, so it is possible to enter the base in stages, between patrols, from a point of suitable cover.



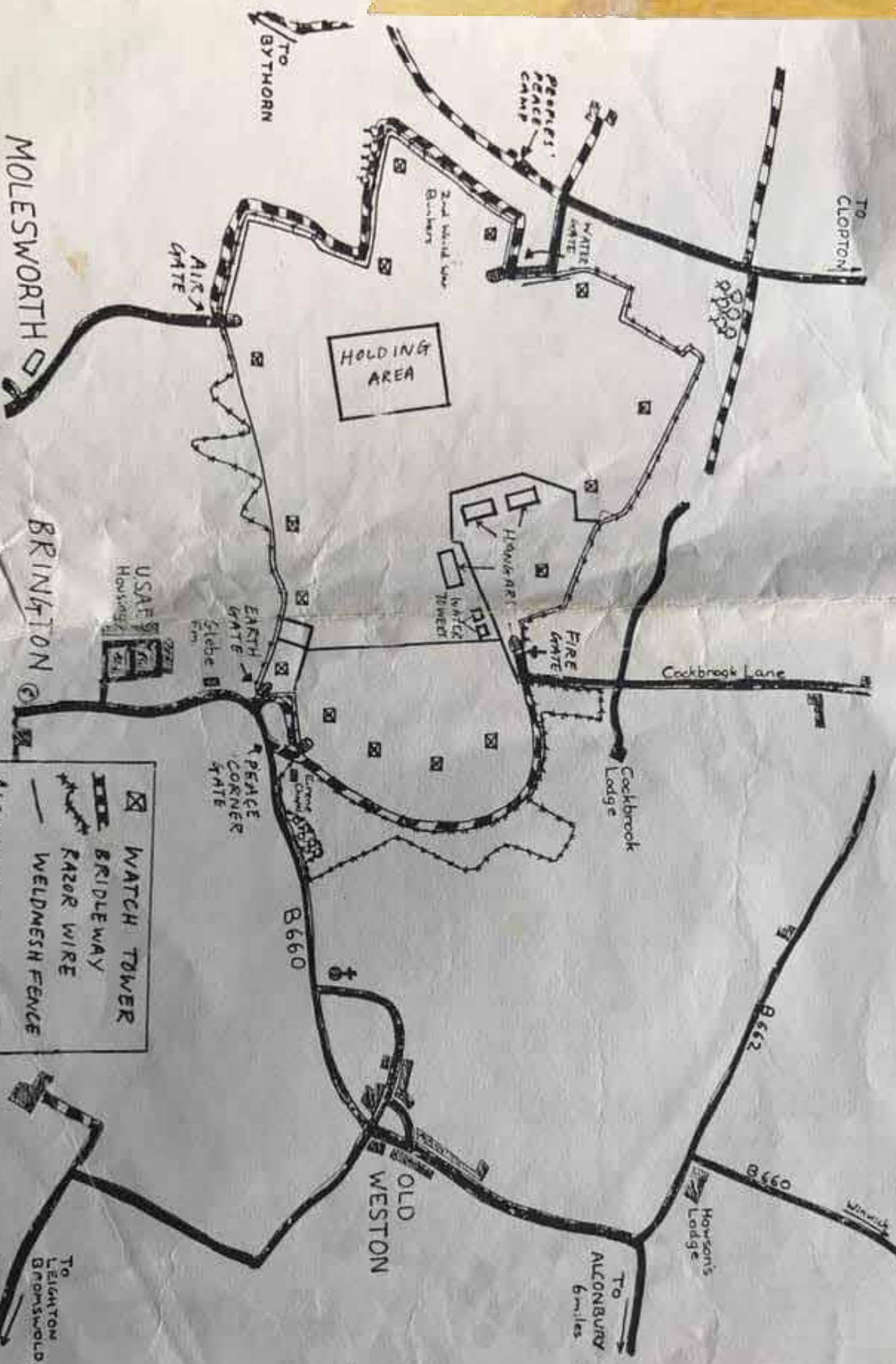
A good pair of bolt-cutters essential for Molesworth fences, eg Record cutters (BC 914—strong enough for both fences and at 14", easy to carry and conceal about body. Strong pair of pliers needed for inner fence. Small torches useful but use only if necessary.

who comes to Molesworth to remember that our most effective response is a nonviolent one — a peaceful struggle is the best way to bring home our message in the struggle for peace.

U.S.A.F. MOLESWORTH

MOLESWORTH

BRINGTON



- ☒ WATCH TOWER
 - ▬ BRIDLEWAY
 - ▬ RAZOR WIRE
 - ▬ WELDMESH FENCE
- ALSO ROTATING SEARCHLIGHTS EVERY 50 YDS AROUND PERIMETER

Glenn Lyons

There was a protest at barrow in Furness (nuclear sub base) and a small protest/invasion at Molesworth then a mass protest in Feb 1985 in the snow. There were some Shinto priests banging away on drums wearing just light clothes. There were a number of camps at molesworth too - there was a need for at least one women only camp due to shit men.

Shaun Waterman, one of the arrestees mentioned, went on to represent people at Broadwater Farm after the riots. He's probably still practising law.

LETTER

Cambridge Direct Action

I am writing to you following your article last week about Cambridge Direct Action. Although on the whole fair and well written, it contains some factual errors which I feel should be corrected.

As a supporter (there are no "members") of CDA, I obviously cannot speak for the group as a whole, but I believe that few of us would regard CDA as in any way a "splinter group" from University Left. I personally am an active supporter of University Left, and I know of many people who work within both organisations. I certainly do not know anyone in CDA who believes that University Left "makes the left in Cambridge weak and ineffective."

The point is that because its membership is drawn from such a "broad church", University Left is not a suitable forum in which to organise

direct action.

On the other hand there is nothing 'secretive' or 'cliquey' about CDA. It holds weekly open meetings, advertised in University Left news. Naturally some action, such as the occupation of Barclays cannot be announced, or planned - except in principle - at such meetings, but anyone who comes along can ask to be kept informed.

Finally, what of the future? Well, CDA is certainly not planning a picket of shops selling South African goods - that is being organised by CU anti-apartheid, as part of a month long national anti-apartheid campaign. It is my belief that many in CDA probably see the airbase at Molesworth as being top of the agenda, at least in the immediate future. Any speculation is basically pointless - policy is made by whoever wants to come to meetings.

I would stress again that these are the views of an individual only they are not a policy statement of any kind.

A Cambridge Direct
Action Supporter.

"STOP OR I'LL SHOOT!"

USAF Alconbury, nine miles away from Molesworth, and a fully operational military base, became a focus of action on April 21. Groups from Cambridge, Colchester and Sutton got into the base, while an anonymous group cut down 50 feet of fence.

The group of 22 who got into the base entered the base separately around 1am, either by climbing over areas of surprisingly low fence or through holes that were un-mended. Five people from the Sutton group moved around openly and left leaflets in vehicles and painted lorries and buildings. They then moved back towards the runway to a pre-arranged meeting point with the other groups, but turned back when they saw two lorries approaching them. They then decided to see how far they could get without being caught.

Incredibly, even though they put up a banner saying "War is man's disgrace" rearranged figures on a "scoreboard" of flights and were passed by a police transit van, they managed to saunter through the main gate unchallenged.

Other groups got to within 300 yards of a group of parked Canberra aircraft (although painted with RAF insignia, they are flown by the USAF for spying missions) where

they set up a peace camp with polythene sheets and bean poles. A US police car by the aircraft drove off at this point for no apparent reason, prompting the people to make a run for the planes. A British guard shouted "Stop or I'll shoot", but by the time the guards had dealt with the peace camp, the nine were sat on the wings of one of the Canberras, gleefully messing about. They remained there for 25 minutes before coming down voluntarily.

The 17 detained were held for several hours, they were all released except for one woman who was held for breaking her bail conditions (ie not to return to within 15 miles of Molesworth or Alconbury). She was then sent to Holloway for seven days on remand.

After all the commotion had died down and the security crews thought they could go back to sleep, at around 4.30am, another group approached the perimeter fence at the end of the runway. After negotiating some very deep ditches they managed to cut down 50 feet of fence, taking care to make it beyond repair. They then strung up two banners on the fence saying "Join the Resistance" and "Molesworth and Alconbury, we'll smash the chains that link them".

As it was getting light they also managed to cut holes through a short section of fence made up of a vicious type of razor wire.

The actions managed to get some

good national media coverage and were designed to highlight the lax security at Alconbury, to highlight the links between Alconbury and Molesworth and to show support for the Alconbury 9.

Over
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Peace protestors charged

BY DES STOCKLEY

Five students from Cambridge University were among the 104 arrested at CND's Easter Monday demonstration at Molesworth. Between twenty and twenty five thousand people protested against the siting of American Cruise missiles at the base. These arrests bring the total number of Cambridge students charged with offences in connection with protests at Molesworth to six.

Among the five were Shaun Waterman from King's College, the new CUSU Campaigns Officer and Tim Barnden from Emmanuel, a University Left candidate in last term's elections. One student was arrested after Peace symbols had been sprayed on the new perimeter fence. Four others were arrested by police "snatch squads" after a skip had been overturned crushing part of the outer fence. The arresting officers were from the Metropolitan Police.

The five were charged with criminal damage and bailed to appear at Peterborough Magistrates Court on the 22nd - 23rd April. They were held for between 6 and 8 hours before being released.

Shaun Waterman attacked the police tactics. "The snatch squads appeared to be arresting people randomly. Two of them were nowhere

near the skip when arrested." He also accused the police of being "offensively heavy handed" during the whole of the afternoon.

He added, "Two of us are considering lodging complaints against the police. I was struck by one policeman for no reason." Asked whether he had taken his number, he replied, "Yes, I took it down."

Despite this, the struggle will go on with "Non violent direct action." Asked what the action would consist of Shaun Waterman replied, "Blockading and possibly getting inside the base."

Another member of the group defended such action. "I know it's illegal but I don't think it's immoral. In fact it is moral to protest when the lives of millions are needlessly at risk."

A spokesman for Huntingdon

Police denied that there had been any random arrests. "Random gives the impression that we pluck people out of thin air, and we don't. But if we see them doing anything illegal, they are arrested."

Martin Tod, Deputy President of CUSU, attacked the new byelaws as "oppressive and designed to crush any reasonable protest." He added, "Following the referendum last term, CUSU has a policy to oppose the siting of Cruise and Trident in this country. We are also opposed to the heavy handed and repressive tactics used by the police at Molesworth. It seems rather peculiar that the Government is prepared to use totalitarian tactics in order to supposedly protect the freedoms they claim to stand for."

BERLIN WALL 1989

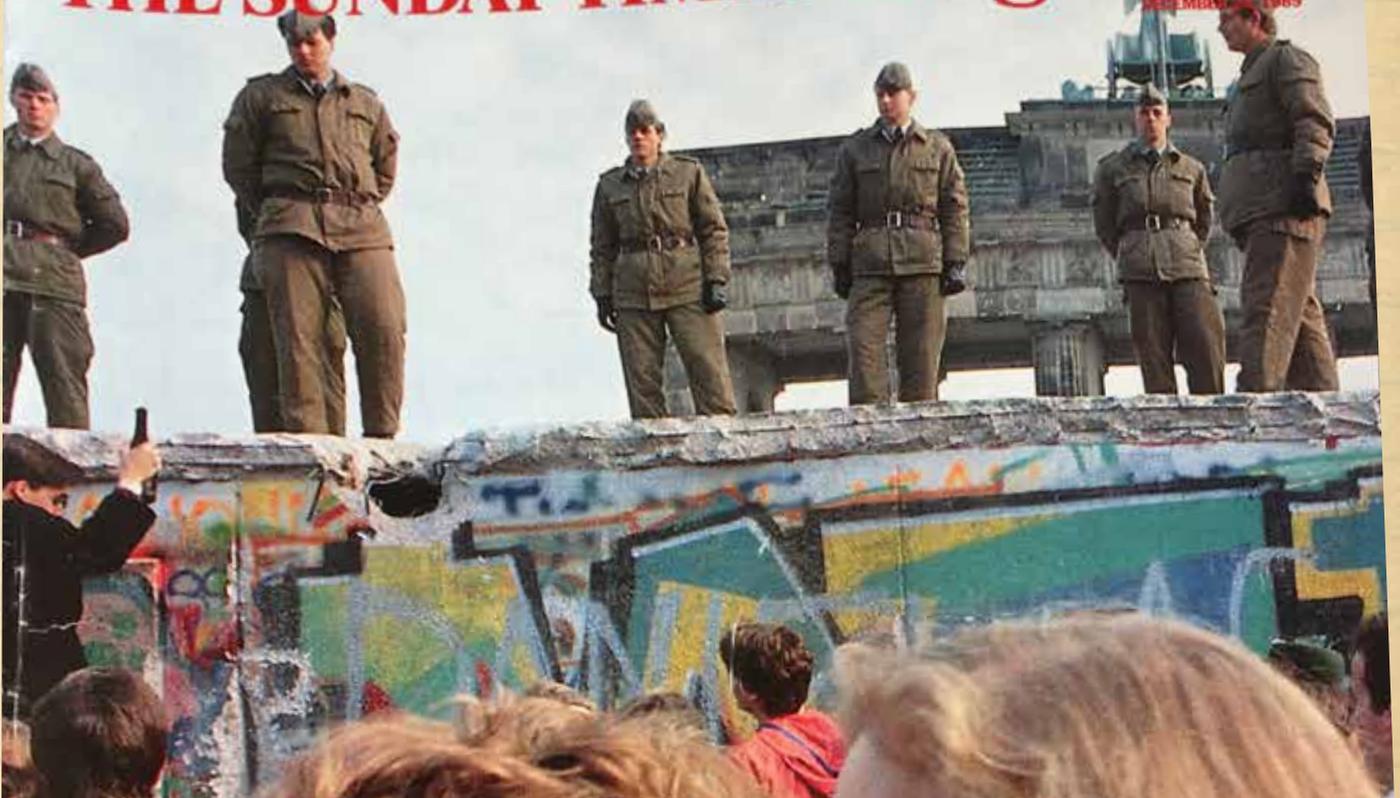
Photos by Alan Robson



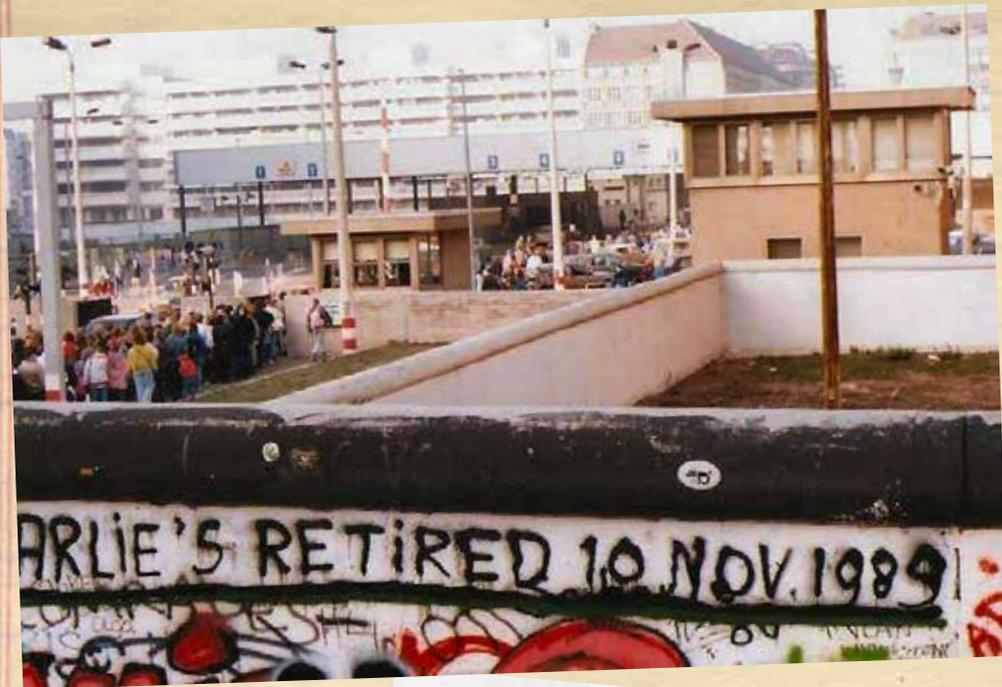
1989



THE SUNDAY TIMES magazine
DECEMBER 1989



1989 **THE YEAR
THE WALLS
CAME DOWN**





November 1989





November 1989

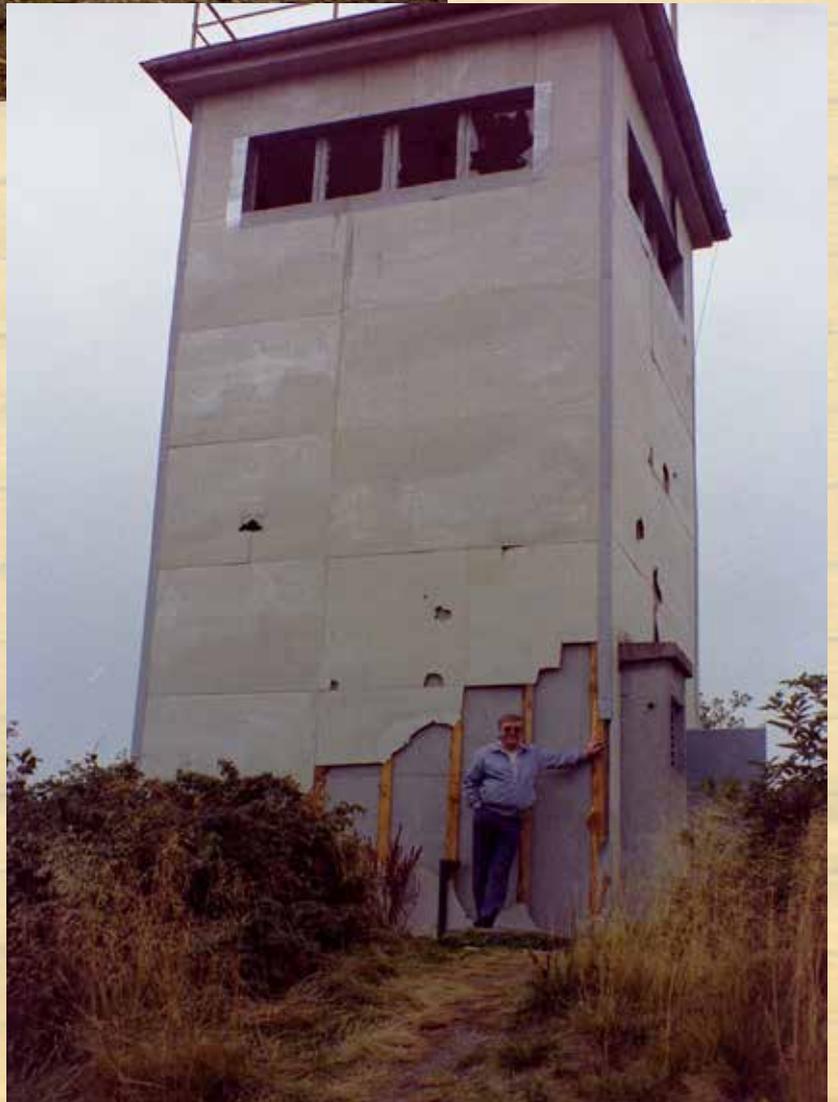


November 1989





The Border 1990



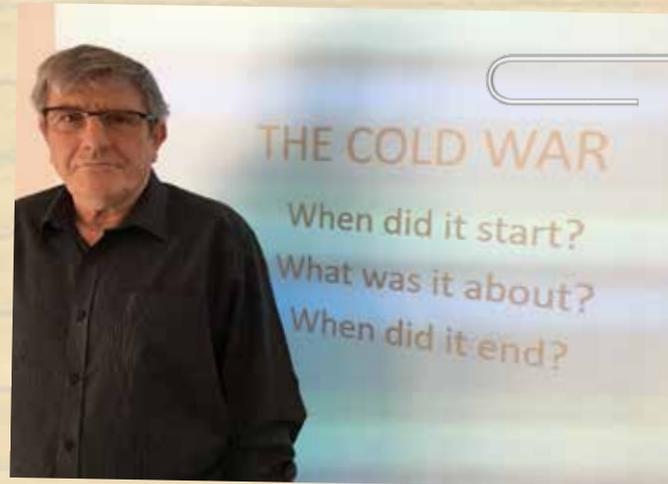
APPENDICES

THE COLD WAR AN INTRODUCTION

BY MICK NAPIER

Researcher on Espionage and Counter Espionage

It could be said that the Cold War started during 1918, in the last months of WWI, when the western allies sent an expeditionary force to Archangel, an ice free port in northern Russia, to assist the White Russian Army (Non-communist) against the Bolsheviks (Communists); and it didn't end until 1991 with the fall of the Berlin Wall.



Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War consisted of a series of multi-national military expeditions in 1918. The stated goals were to help the Czechoslovak Legion to secure supplies of munitions and armaments in Russian ports, and to re-establish the Eastern Front. Overthrow of the New Bolshevik regime was an additional covert Motivation.

British Intelligence Officer were also active in Russia at this time

Royal Horse
Artillery moving
through a Russian
Village 1919.



The Intelligence Wars in the 1920s and 1930s

Britain and the west countries each had its own Communist Party *The Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB).

Each country's Communist Party owed Allegiance not to the country it was in but to the communist party in Russia run by an organisation known as the Communist International (known as the Comintern)

At the end of the Second World War the Russian Army (Known as the Red Army) occupied the whole of Eastern Europe.

And it soon became apparent that they could not be trusted or so it seemed.

Two speeches one by Winston Churchill the other by the Russian Leader Joseph Stalin

The world divided into two camps...

The 'formal' start to the Cold War could be said followed two speeches. One delivered by Stalin on February the 9th 1946, in which he stated, *communism and capitalism were incompatible*; the other by Winston Churchill on March 5th 1946 at Fulton, Missouri in the USA when he made the famous statement, *From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.*

It must be said at this point that a clash of ideologies between the capitalist west and the communist east was likely as the two were incompatible in every aspect of their respective philosophy

THE BERLIN WALL

- One of the main drivers for the erection of the Berlin Wall was the flow of refugees from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) turning from a stream of GDR workers to a flood, inflicting a major risk of damage to the GDR economy.
- On August 13, 1961: The Berlin border between East and West Berlin was closed. 'Shock workers' from East Germany and Russia seal off the border with barriers of barbed wire and light fencing that eventually became a complex series of walls, fortified fences, gun positions and watchtowers heavily guarded and patrolled.
- In the end the Berlin Wall stretched 96 miles (155 km) with the average height of the concrete wall being 11.8 ft. (3.60 m). Over the course of the Wall's existence, 133 people were, according to official sources, confirmed killed trying to cross into West Berlin, while a victims' group puts the number at over 200 dead. There were also some 5,000 successful escapes into West Berlin.

On August 14, 1961: the Brandenburg Gate is closed.

On 26th August 1961, all crossing points are closed for West Berlin citizens.

The fall of the Wall has come to symbolise the end of the Soviet Empire in the west when, on 9th November 1989, the people of East and West Berlin start pulling it down.

POLITICS IN THE COLD WAR

Throughout the Cold War both sides met at all levels both politically and to some degree militarily. Nevertheless, The Big Three - Churchill/Attlee (UK), Roosevelt/Truman (USA) and Stalin (USSR) - held two conferences at the end of the Second World War, the first at Yalta in the Crimea and the, second in Potsdam, Germany with only Joseph Stalin attending both summits.

The Allied leaders came to Yalta knowing that an Allied victory in Europe was practically inevitable but less convinced that the Pacific war was nearing an end. Recognizing that a victory over Japan might require a protracted fight, the United States and Great Britain saw a major strategic advantage to Soviet participation in the Pacific theatre.

At Yalta, Roosevelt and Churchill discussed with Stalin the conditions under which the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan and all three agreed that, in exchange for potentially crucial Soviet participation in the Pacific theatre, the Soviets would be granted a sphere of influence in Manchuria following Japan's surrender.

This included the southern portion of Sakhalin, a lease at Port Arthur (now Lüshunkou), a share in the operation of the Manchurian railroads, and the Kurile Islands. This agreement was the major concrete accomplishment of the Yalta Conference.

The Allied leaders also discussed the future of Germany, Eastern Europe and the United Nations. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed not only to include France in the post war governing of Germany, but also that Germany should assume some, but not all, responsibility for reparations following the war.

The Americans and the British generally agreed that future governments of the Eastern European nations bordering the Soviet Union should be 'friendly' to the Soviet regime while the Soviets pledged to allow free elections in all territories liberated from Nazi Germany.

Negotiators also released a declaration on Poland, providing for the inclusion of Communists in the post war national government. In discussions regarding the future of the United Nations, all parties agreed to an American plan concerning voting procedures in the Security Council, which had been expanded to five permanent members following the inclusion of France. Each of these permanent members was to hold a veto on decisions before the Security Council.

● Britain and France went to war against Nazi Germany in WWII to free Poland from the German invasion, but this did not happen, and it was not until the end of the Cold War in 1991 with the fall of the Berlin Wall that finally permitted Poland to become a free and democratic country.

● However, most historians date the start of this war to 1944 as this was when the western allies realised that Russia wouldn't, after the defeat of Nazi Germany, withdraw back to its pre-1939 borders and would become a major threat to Western Europe.

● The Cold War should without doubt, have been called a World War, with confrontation between the Communist Block and the Free World taking place on every ocean, landmass, in the air as well as in space.

When did it end?

The common belief is that it ended the day the Berlin Wall Fell in November 1989. It actually end on 25 December 1991 when the Hammer and Sickle flag was lowered for the last at the Kremlin.

When the Soviet Union's oil and gas revenue dropped dramatically, the USSR began to lose its hold on Eastern Europe. Meanwhile, Gorbachev's reforms were slow to bear fruit and did more to hasten the collapse of the Soviet Union than to help it. ... On December 25, Gorbachev resigned as leader of the USSR.

ESPIONAGE AND COUNTER ESPIONAGE

There are two types of espionage:

- **Espionage** is the gathering of secret material of use to your country from another. Said to be the second oldest profession in the world the first being prostitution
- **Counter-espionage** which is the detection of enemy Intelligence Officer or their agents (Spies)
- **An Intelligence Officer**, one who works for a national intelligence agency or service.
- **An Agent (Spy)** one who collects and passes secret or sensitive information to an Officer of another country's intelligence service against the interests of his own or adopted country.
- **Humint** = Intelligence obtained from a human source.
- **Elint** = Intelligence obtained from an electronic source, radio, telephone, microwave, video, photographic or telemetry data.
- **Clandestine Service** (Also known as Active Measures) = none attribute military action, kidnapping, assassination and regime change
- **Defectors** are Intelligence Officers that change sides there are two types a defector in place (one who stays and spies on his/her original organisation) and a walk in.

Two places of interest in Berlin the spy capital of Europe were:

- Checkpoint Charlie* the only crossing point between West and East Berlin.
- The Berlin's Gilenicke Bridge otherwise known as *The Bridge of Spies* the location where East and West carried out captured spy exchanges.

WHO'S WHO

MI5: The Security Service:

MI6: The Secret Intelligence Service

GCHQ: the Government Communication Headquarters

C.I.A: Central Intelligence Agency

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation

N.S.A: National Security Agency

KGB: (Soviet Service) replaced by FSB and SVR

GRU: (Soviet and Russian Federation Military Intelligence)

The British Commanders'-in-Chief Mission (BRIXMIS)

ABLE ARCHER at 35: Lessons of the 1983 War Scare

Extract from: A Nation Must Think Before it Acts

by Robert E. Hamilton

Colonel (Retired) Robert E. Hamilton, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor of Eurasian Studies at the U.S. Army War College and a Black Sea Fellow at the Foreign Policy Research Institute.

The deterioration in relations accelerated in November 1983, when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conducted Exercise ABLE ARCHER. The exercise scenario culminated with a NATO nuclear strike in response to a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Aside from the fact that the exercise simulated the attack the Soviet Union already believed the U.S. planned, three things made the period around ABLE ARCHER exceptionally dangerous. First, the Soviet intelligence community was still traumatized by its failure to anticipate the German attack in June 1941 and was determined not to be taken by surprise again. Second, as Soviet Minister of Defense Dmitry Ustinov noted in an announcement in Pravda, NATO's military exercises were "becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish from a real deployment of armed forces for aggression." Finally, unaware that the Soviet Union actually believed a U.S. attack was impending, the American government inadvertently took steps in the months prior to ABLE ARCHER that directly fed Soviet fears.

Archival documents show a Soviet response to ABLE ARCHER that was "unparalleled in scale." Fearing that the long-anticipated attack was now imminent, the Soviet government transported nuclear weapons to delivery units, suspended all flight operations other than intelligence flights, and directed round-the-clock military preparedness during ABLE ARCHER. Soviet aircraft in Poland and East Germany went on "strip alert," armed, fueled, and ready to take off with minimal notice. After ordering these steps, Chief of the Soviet General Staff Nikolai Ogarkov retired to a subterranean command bunker. In the end, ABLE ARCHER passed without incident. Although the Soviet Union continued Operation RYaN until 1991, Soviet fears eased after the fall of 1983, and the Cold War entered its final, less volatile stage.

THE DEAD DROP TECHNIQUE

with Ramsey Youth Club

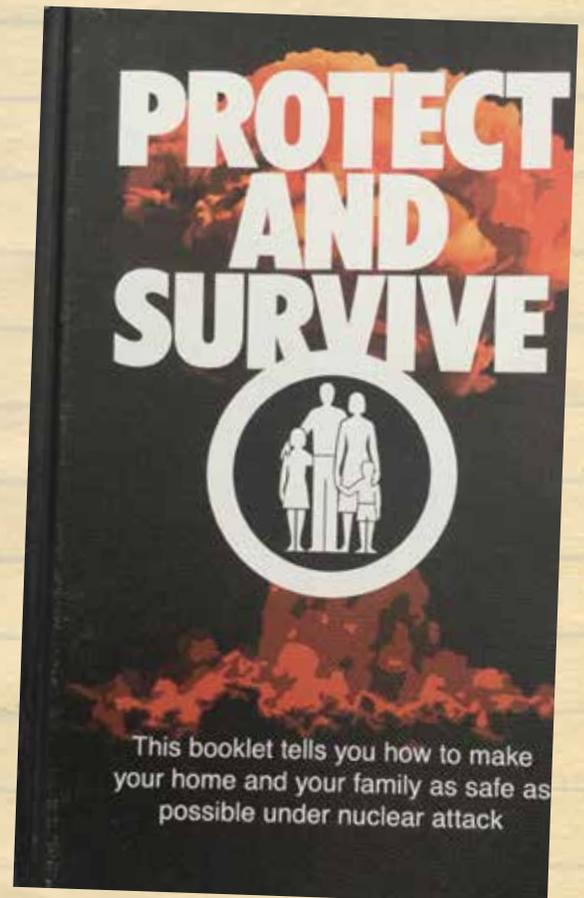
A dead drop or *dead letter box* is a method of espionage tradecraft used to pass items between two individuals using a secret location and thus does not require them to meet directly. Using a dead drop permits a case officer and agent to exchange objects and information while maintaining operational security. The method stands in contrast to the 'live drop', so-called because two persons meet to exchange items or information.



we all want to prevent nuclear war but ,if it ever came,
we would all have to know the do's do t's that could help many
families to survive.

PROTECT AND SURVIVE

The Protect and Survive pamphlet was produced by Margaret Thatcher's government at the height of the cold war in 1980, as Britain braced itself for any possible attack. It is intended to inform British citizens on how to protect themselves during a nuclear attack, and consists of a mixture of pamphlets, radio broadcasts, and public information films.



Protect and survive

What you have read so far tells you how to prepare to face a nuclear explosion. What follows tells you how to use the protection you have provided.

First – Know the Warning Sounds:

THE ATTACK WARNING



When an air attack is expected the sirens will sound a rising and falling note. The warning will also be broadcast on the radio.

THE FALL-OUT WARNING



When there is danger from fall-out you will hear three loud bangs or three whistles in quick succession.

THE ALL-CLEAR



When the immediate danger from both air attack and fall-out has passed, the sirens will sound a steady note.

The series had originally been intended for distribution only in the event of dire national emergency, but provoked such intense public interest that the pamphlets were authorised for general release.

PLAN YOUR SURVIVAL KIT

Five essentials for survival in your Fall-out Room

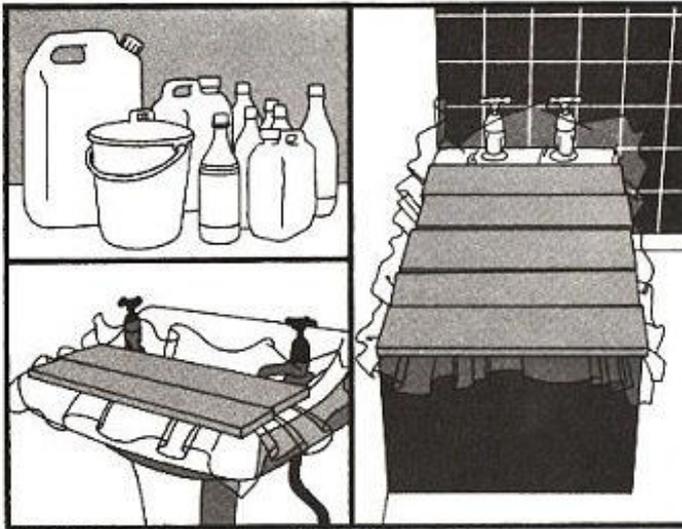
1 Drinking Water

You will need enough for the family for fourteen days. Each person should drink two pints a day – so for this you will need three and a half gallons each.

You should try to stock twice as much water as you are likely to need for drinking, so that you will have enough for washing. You are unlikely to be able to use the mains water supply after an attack – so provide your drinking water beforehand by filling bottles for use in the fall-out room. Store extra water in the bath, in basins and in other containers.

Seal or cover all you can. Anything that has had fall-out dust on it will be contaminated and dangerous to drink or to eat.

You cannot remove radiation from water by boiling it.



Families would remain in the room for some 14 days after the attack, so the brochure provides a list of essential items to stockpile.

Individuals will need some three-and-a-half gallons (16 litres) of water each and are told to remove toilet chains or tape up handles so clean water could be stored in the cistern.

DANGER from BLAST



Blast would follow quickly after heat. The siren warning would give time to take cover from both heat and blast. Choose the lowest possible place, preferably indoors to avoid flying debris.

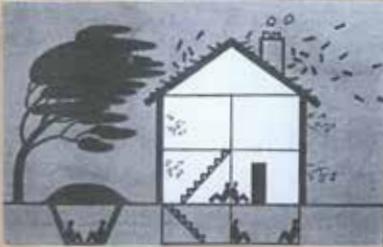


IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, less debris means that weather cover could still give protection.

grab your favourite object or child and pray for your dear life.

if somehow you survive go to macdonalds and celebrate macdonalds isn't there you would want to be dead



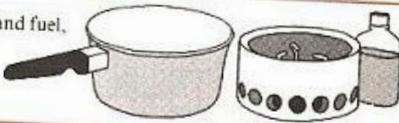
1989	2019	Notes
<p>Danger from the Blast</p> <p>Blast would follow quickly after heat</p> <p>The siren warning would give time to take cover from both heat and from Blast. Choose the lowest possible place, preferably indoors, to avoid flying debris.</p> 	<p>Step 1% Collect family + Belongings</p> <p>Step 2% Get in car</p> <p>Step 3% Drive to tesco</p> <p>Step 4% Get out the car</p> <p>Step 5% Hide your belongings</p> <p>Step 6% Get your phone charger</p> <p>Step 7% Go in to tesco</p> <p>Step 8% find food and drink</p> <p>Step 9% find good party clothes</p> <p>Step 10% SESH!</p>	<p>Stay Safe + SESH in Tesco</p> <p>Don't SESH TO MUCH protect people</p> 

Ramsey Youth Club designed leaflets comparing the 80's information with how to survive today.

And should someone die, the leaflet advises placing the body in another room and cover it as securely as possible, and attach an identification.

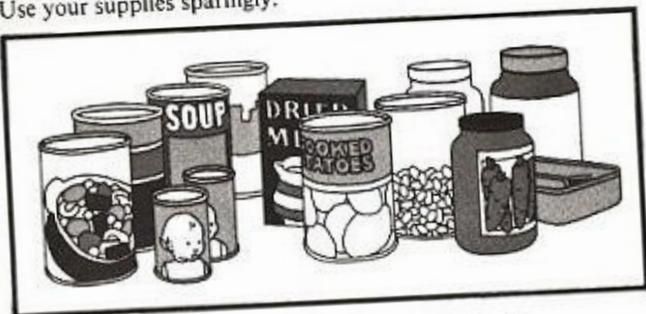
Survival kit

These further items will also be useful in the Fall-out Room:

6. Bedding, sleeping bags 
7. Portable stove and fuel, saucepans 
8. Torches with spare bulbs and batteries, candles, matches 
9. Table and chairs 
10. Toilet articles, soap, toilet rolls, bucket and plastic bags (see Sanitation, p.17) 
11. Changes of clothing 

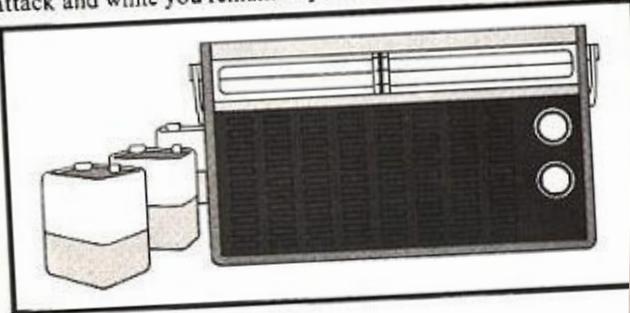
2 Food

Stock enough food for fourteen days. Choose foods which can be eaten cold, which keep fresh, and which are tinned or well wrapped. Keep your stocks in a closed cabinet or cupboard. Provide variety. Stock sugar, jams or other sweet foods, cereals, biscuits, meats, vegetables, fruit and fruit juices. Children will need tinned or powdered milk, and babies their normal food as far as is possible. Eat perishable items first. Use your supplies sparingly.



3 Portable Radio and Spare Batteries

Your radio will be your only link with the outside world. So take a spare one with you if you can. You will need to listen for instructions about what to do after the attack and while you remain in your fall-out room.



2019

Instructions for surviving:

1. Grab your pets and family (if you like them).
2. Drive to Queensgate and buy clothes (from new look).
3. Go to McDonalds and get a McFlurry (one is the best)!
4. Fly to Australia and have a day on Bondi beach. (if you ~~do~~ live in Australia already then go to Hawaii!)
5. In Australia have fun.
6. Live in Australia for 20,000 years
7. After the 20,000 years are ~~over~~ over live in the sky for 1,000,000 years.

Then you're
dead

xx
p

