

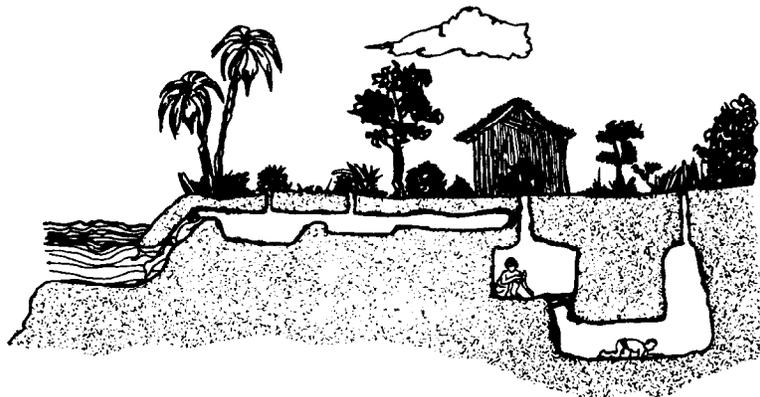
From the surface these underground installations can be extremely difficult to detect. Entrances and exits are usually well concealed in gardens, animal pens, or brush or under piles of straw or refuse. Entrances may be below the waterline in banks of streams and rivers or in large wells.

Tunnel systems are usually built in zigzag patterns with multilevels and ventilation holes at varying intervals. This type of construction provides the guerrilla protection against grenades and flame weapons used at entrances.

All entrances to tunnel systems may be booby trapped. Also, guerrillas may be able to eject grenades through ventilation holes, causing casualties among the search party.

Searching and clearing tunnels is a slow and deliberate procedure which can be costly in terms of casualties. To keep casualties among searchers to a minimum, all means available, such as riot control agents, flame weapons, and demolitions, must be employed to flush out or destroy the occupants of the tunnel. Direct investigation and exploration of a tunnel system may require that members of a search party be specially selected and trained.

Size and depth of tunnel complexes vary a great deal. Configurations vary according to specific purposes, number of personnel to be housed, types of equipment to be stored, types of materiel and equipment used in construction, and the terrain and soil textures in the area.



Types of tunnels.

- Village tunnels/village connecting tunnels - -
 - May run over 1,500 meters in length.
 - Are 1 to 5 meters below ground level.
 - Rarely exceed 1 meter in diameter.
 - May have connecting tunnels.
 - May have cache rooms.