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## Social chaos, not death biggest N-war threat?

Wellington (PA). — Social rather than environmental problems would be New Zealand's main concern if there was a nuclear war, according to a Planning Council report released today.

The six-month study, New Zealand After Nuclear War, found that New Zealanders did not realise how different New Zealand's circumstances would be from those in the Northern Hemisphere.

"It's very important that people know that we would be likely to survive a nuclear war and therefore have to face some very grim prospects.

"In some ways it's easier to do nothing about nuclear war, if you think the human race will be destroyed, than if you know you would have to face grim survival," council director Peter Rankin said.

A survey carried out by AGB:McNair for the council showed nearly half the people questioned picked radioactive fallout as the most serious consequence of nuclear war for New Zealand.

But Mr Rankin said weather patterns and the way radioactive fallout behaved meant New Zealand would only receive a minute percentage of the global fallout.

"Our message about radioactive fallout is by no means a new one but we couldn't just assume that people fully understood the nature of radioactive fallout," principal researcher Wren Green said in a statement.

While crop losses might occur, the effects of a nuclear winter would not be as extreme as in the Northern Hemisphere.

"Contrary to popular belief there would be such a small amount of radioactive fallout reaching New Zealand, even if Australia were bombed, that there would be say a 1 per cent

rise in the cases of cancer over several decades.

"This is not a large number and they would not all be fatal," Dr Green said.

But the study does not downplay the catastrophic effects of a nuclear war to the Southern Hemisphere.

While there might not be immediate deaths in New Zealand, severe social chaos and breakdown would occur.

Dr Green said there would be no links with the Northern Hemisphere and no outside resources to call on.

"This factor alone would mean a loss of virtually all medicines and medical supplies and would very soon begin to affect diabetics, asthmatics, people with heart diseases and other chronic illnesses," he said.

Diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, measles, polio and TB would, in increase as vaccines ran out.

When diesel and aviation fuel ran out there would be less freedom of movement and only enough petrol to run a small proportion of the cars currently on the road.

Gradually those cars would break down and it would become increasingly difficult to replace them as parts such as batteries, spark plugs and tyres wore out.

Technology from the manual days — such as typewriters, telephone exchanges and printing presses — would replace import-dependent electronic telephones, typewriters, computers and presses.

Thousands of people — perhaps as much as 40 per cent of the population — would lose jobs as exporting ceased.

"As happens now, the unemployed would lose their sense of purpose and identity only this would apply to hundreds of thousands of people.

"And this confused and grief-stricken nation would be forced to carry on in the knowledge that millions of people in other countries were dead or dying and that little about the future was certain," Dr Green said.

The Planning Council report said life without the threat of nuclear war should always be the most important goal.

It said public discussion of New Zealand's role in nuclear war prevention strategies had to continue, alongside contingency planning to prepare for the possibility of war.

"For while survival may be preferable to death, life without the nuclear threat will always be the most im-

portant goal," the report said.

Opposition spokesman Doug Graham described the report as a "rational analysis" showing New Zealanders had a poor understanding of the effect on New Zealand of a nuclear war.

Emotional propaganda had led people to believe New Zealand would be subject to the effects of a nuclear blast, Mr Graham said.

"This is demonstrably wrong and is obviously the result of much emotional propaganda appearing almost daily in this country," he said in a statement.

Mr Graham said establishing a small specialist unit to encourage public involvement in contingency planning as recommended in the report, "has considerable merit".

He said the report should be widely read and its recommendations carefully considered.