

Christianish — a nuclear weapons store and a crisis base for United States anti-submarine warfare aircraft — two 0.15 megaton groundbursts and one 0.15 megaton airburst.

Bank — one 5 megaton missile exploded in the river would destroy Greenock, Gourock and Port Glasgow.

Isow. Airport would be destroyed by a 1 megaton groundburst.

erkip Power Station — 1 megaton airburst.

asgow — 1 megaton groundburst.

st Kibride — 1 megaton groundburst.

shopron — The Royal Ordnance Factory — 1 megaton airburst.

rkintiloch, which houses the SSEB electricity grid control — 1 megaton airburst.

otherwise — 1 megaton airburst.

the Holy Loch, the US Navy's Poseidon submarine base — 0.5 megaton groundburst. The entrance to Loch — 0.5 megaton waterburst.

astane, the UK Polaris submarine base — 0.5 megaton groundburst. Entrance to Gareloch — 0.5 megaton waterburst.

outport which stores nuclear missiles for submarines — destroyed by a 0.5 megaton groundburst.

then Douglas, The Finnart Oil Terminal — 0.5 megaton groundburst.

hunterston Nuclear Power Station — 1 megaton groundburst.

hydroxan oil refinery and port facilities — 1 megaton airburst.

Preswick, which houses the USAF military airlift command, USN transport, anti-submarine warfare facilities, Scottish Air Traffic Control and British Aerospace — 1 megaton airburst.

FAVOURABLE

IN the aftermath of a nuclear attack, the priorities of the survivors would be to avoid disease and get enough to eat and drink.

Supplies of preserved food would probably be ample to sustain the remaining population for some time but there would be problems of distribution. Immediately after the attack, there might even be a glut of fresh meat as animals would have to be slaughtered before they were affected by radiation sickness.

Foraging in the ruins for cans of food would have to be controlled

and supplies kept in stores run — if the Government's regulations go through — by the local authorities.

The Home Office itself in its publication "Nuclear Weapons" (HMSO 1980) states: "Reasonable assessments of likely overall losses on the harvest following nuclear attack cannot yet be made."

"The early post-strike intensity of fallout could also prevent or delay harvesting operations with consequent crop losses. The sowing and planting of essential crops could similarly be delayed."

BASED ON LAST YEAR'S

According to the United States Office of Technology Assessment, 58% of those within two miles of the centre of the explosion would be killed by the blast. Between two and a half and six miles, five per cent would be killed and 45% injured. Between six and nine miles, there would be no deaths from blast but 25% of the people would be injured.

Radiation from fallout would travel in the

Government has shown signs of wishing to revive the civil defence service.

Local authorities have been directed by Government to "mitigate as far as practicable the effects of any direct attack involving the use of conventional, nuclear, biological or chemical weapons."

The rundown in civil defence during the 1960s did not, of course, affect the capacity of local authorities to deal with civil emergencies. The Regional Council has a small Emergency Planning Unit which has already assisted in coping with floods, major fires, oil pollution, an ammunition train derailed in a tunnel and other similar serious problems.

In February 1982, the Government issued a circular to local authorities indicating that it had been carrying out a major review of civil defence and was now inviting local authorities to step up their expenditure on it.

New regulations about civil defence will shortly be placed before Parliament. The proposals expected to be included in these new

regulations will not alter the existing system of national control under which power would be devolved to a number of Regional Commissioners, including one for Scotland (treated as a single Region for this purpose), in the event of central government being unable to continue its functions from its normal peacetime locations.

Assisted

The Commissioner for Scotland would be assisted by three Zone Commissioners and below these Zone Commissioners there would be two further tiers, i.e. the Regional Controllers who would be the Regional Chief Executives and below them would be the District Chief Executives.

Strathclyde Region would be part of the Western Zone which would also include Central Region and Dumfries and Galloway Region.

Regional Councils will also have to make plans, as directed by the Secretary of State, "to deal with population movement in the face of a threat of hostile attack."

The role Region would have in any conflict

ALL local authorities have special responsibilities in times of an emergency, whether that emergency be a wartime one or a civil one.

They are the organisations which run many of the basic services essential to a community's survival — the supply of wholesome water, the provision of protection against fire and crime, the disposal of waste products, the provision of support for the young, old, sick and those who cannot help themselves.

Expertise

Local authorities have staff with the expertise to run such services: they are also the people on the spot with experience of organising things in their own area. In an emergency which destroys the normal chain of government they are the people best placed to take local control.

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