

## Natural Disaster And Nuclear Crisis In Japan Response And Recovery After Japans 311 Nissan Instituteroutledge Japanese Studies

Japan has been one of the most important international sponsors of human security, yet the concept has hitherto not been considered relevant to the Japanese domestic context. This book applies the human security approach to the specific case of the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident that struck Japan on 11 March 2011, which has come to be known as Japan's 'triple disaster'. This left more than 15,000 people dead and was the most expensive natural disaster in recorded history. The book identifies the many different forms of human insecurity that were produced or exacerbated within Japan by the triple disaster. Each chapter adds to the contemporary literature by identifying the vulnerability of Japanese social groups and communities, and examining how they collectively seek to prevent, respond to and recover from disaster. Emphasis is given to analysis of the more encouraging signs of human empowerment that have occurred. Contributors draw on a wide range of perspectives, from disciplines such as: disaster studies, environmental studies, gender studies, international relations, Japanese studies, philosophy and sociology. In considering this Japanese case study in detail, the book demonstrates to researchers, postgraduate students, policy makers and practitioners how the concept of human security can be practically applied to a policy level in the context of developed countries, countering the tendency to regard human security as exclusively for developing states.

The human drama, and long-term lessons, of the Fukushima nuclear disaster The Fukushima nuclear disaster in March 2011 presented an enormous challenge even to Japan, one of the world's most advanced and organized countries. Failures at all levels—of both the government and the private sector—worsened the human and economic impact of the disaster and ensured that the consequences would continue for many years to come. Based on interviews with more than 300 government officials, power plant operators, and military personnel during the years since the disaster, Meldown is a meticulous recounting and analysis of the human stories behind the response to the Fukushima disaster. While the people battling to deal with the crisis at the site of the power plant were risking their lives, the government at the highest levels in Tokyo was in disarray and the utility company that operated the plants seemed focused more on power struggles with the government than on dealing with the crisis. The author, one of Japan's most eminent journalists, provides an unrivaled chronological account of the immediate two weeks of human struggle to contain man-made technology that was overwhelmed by nature. Yoichi Funabashi gives insights into why Japan's decisionmaking process failed almost as dramatically as had the Fukushima nuclear reactors, which went into meltdown following a major tsunami. Funabashi uses the Fukushima experience to draw lessons on leadership, governance, disaster resilience, and crisis management—lessons that have universal application and pertinence for an increasingly technology-driven and interconnected global society.

"Naoto Kan, who was prime minister of Japan when the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster began, has become a ubiquitous and compelling voice for the global antinuclear movement. Kan compared the potential worst-case devastation that could be caused by a nuclear power plant meltdown as tantamount only to a great war war. Nothing else has the same impact." Japan escaped such a dire fate during the Fukushima disaster, said Kan, only 'due to luck'. Even so, Kan had to make some steely-nerved decisions that necessitated putting all emotion aside. In a now famous phone call from Tepco, when the company asked to pull all their personnel from the out-of-control Fukushima site for their own safety, Kan told them no. The workforce must stay. The few would need to make the sacrifice to save the many. Kan knew that abandoning the Fukushima Daiichi site would cause radiation levels in the surrounding environment to soar. His insistence that the Tepco workforce remain at Fukushima was perhaps one of the most unsung moments of heroism in the whole sorry saga.—"The Ecologist On March 11, 2011, a massive undersea earthquake off Japan's coast triggered devastating tsunami waves that in turn caused meltdowns at three reactors in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. Ranked with Chernobyl as the worst nuclear disaster in history, Fukushima will have lasting consequences for generations. Until 3.11, Japan's Prime Minister, Naoto Kan, had supported the use of nuclear power. His position would undergo a radical change, however, as Kan watched the nuclear disaster at the Fukushima No. 1 Power Plant unfold and came to understand the potential for the physical, economic, and political destruction of Japan. In My Nuclear Nightmare, Kan offers a fascinating day-by-day account of his actions in the harrowing week after the earthquake struck. He records the anguished decisions he had to make as the scale of destruction became clear and the threat of nuclear catastrophe loomed ever larger—decisions made on the basis of information that was often unreliable. For example, frustrated by the lack of clarity from the executives at Tepco, the company that operated the plant, Kan visited Fukushima himself, despite the risks, so he could talk to the plant's manager and find out what was really happening on the ground. As he details, a combination of extremely good fortune and hard work just barely prevented a total meltdown of all of Fukushima's reactor units, which would have necessitated the evacuation of the thirty million residents of the greater Tokyo metropolitan area. In the book, first published in Japan in 2012, Kan also explains his opposition to nuclear power: "I came to understand that a nuclear accident carried with it a risk so large that it could lead to the collapse of a country." When Kan was pressured by the opposition to step down as prime minister in August 2011, he agreed to do so only after legislation had been passed to encourage investments in alternative energy. As both a document of crisis

management during an almost unimaginable disaster and a cogent argument about the dangers of nuclear power, My Nuclear Nightmare is essential reading. Global Cases in Best and Worst Practice in Crisis and Emergency Management is the first book to focus on select global cases from the perspective of best and worst practices in the context of crisis and emergency management. Bringing together the most established scholars and experts in the field, it offers theories along with an empirical, success-and-failure analysis. It presents the cases using a 'lessons learned' approach, highlighting the good, the bad, and the ugly for the benefit of future crisis and emergency management. The book is divided into three sections with chapters that focus on Macro-level emergency policy cases addressing policy design and decisions with long- and short-term impact Cases giving instructive examples of prevention, leadership, coordination, mitigation, organization, planning, and supplies Cases and discussions of chaos and transformation theories, surprise management theory, and applying theories to building capacity and resilience in governance The book also includes chapter objectives, analysis points, questions, key terms, presentation and lesson exercises, references, and additional reading lists. Policy experts, researchers, practitioners, instructors, and students will find the case studies in this book illuminating. With its combination of theory and practice and coverage of a wide range of disciplines, it provides an ideal primary or companion text for courses in emergency and disaster management, public administration, political science, and global crisis studies.

Global Cases in Best and Worst Practice in Crisis and Emergency Management

Disaster Management, Organizational Accidents, and Crisis Sciences for Sustainability

Social, Political and Environmental Issues

Disaster Abroad :how Newspapers Frame a Foreign Natural Disaster ; Professional Project : Computer-assisted Reporting at the Scripps Howard News Service - Washington

Fukushima and the Arts

Crisis, Disaster and Risk

The Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Disaster and the Future of Nuclear Energy Programs in Japan and East Asia

Japan was shaken by the 'double disaster' of earthquake and sarin gas attack in 1995, and in 2011 it was hit once again by the 'triple disaster' of earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear meltdown. This international, multi-disciplinary group of scholars examines the state and societal responses to the disasters and social crisis.

On March 11, 2011, a massive 9.0 magnitude quake and powerful tsunami slammed the northeastern region of Japan. Huge seismic activities knocked out the power at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, and ensuing tidal waves disabled the backup generators for cooling systems to the active reactors. This triggered a series of explosions and released dangerously high levels of radioactive particles into the atmosphere. The Japanese government declared a nuclear emergency, due to the worst nuclear crisis in Japanese history, and decided to evacuate 140,000 residents within twenty kilometers of the plant to various relocation centers. In April 2011, the government raised the accident assessment to Level 7, the worst rating on an international disaster scale, acknowledging that the devastating human and environmental consequences might be dire and long lasting. The government also allowed the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) . . . an operator of the damaged nuclear plant, to dump more than 10,000 tons of radiation-contained effluent from the nuclear plant into the Pacific Ocean, which angered many neighboring countries. South Korea, in particular, protested and accused Japan of violating of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Waters and Other Matters. The damaged nuclear plant continues to release radioactive particles that have been detected in tap water as far away as Tokyo, as well as in agricultural products such as vegetables, tea, milk, and beef. Despite the ongoing disaster, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda suddenly announced in December, 2011 that TEPCO had finally regained control of the reactors, declaring an end to the world's worst nuclear disaster since Chernobyl. For many people in Fukushima, the affected areas in northern Japan, and in neighboring countries, the crisis is far from over. Lawsuits have been continuously filed against TEPCO to recoup the cost of removing radioactive materials from contaminated areas and to deal with the potential health hazards from radiation exposure. It will take many decades to build the sarcophagus over the Fukushima reactors, stop radiation leaks, and decontaminate the surrounding areas. As of December, 2011, more than 360,000 Fukushima residents still remain displaced from their homes.

**Purpose** - Natural disasters may inflict significant damage upon international financial markets. The purpose of this study is to investigate if any contagion effect occurred in the immediate aftermath of the Japanese earthquake, tsunami and subsequent nuclear crisis. Design/Methodology/Approach - Using 33 international stock indices and exchange rates, this paper uses heteroscedasticity biases based on correlation coefficients to examine if any contagion occurred across financial markets after the March 11, 2011 Japanese earthquake, tsunami and nuclear crisis. The sample period is partitioned into two sections: the 12-month pre-earthquake period (March 11, 2010 to March 10, 2011) and the 2-month post-earthquake period (March 11, 2011 to May 10, 2011). While the stability period is defined as the pre-earthquake period, the turbulent (turmoli) period is defined as the post-earthquake period. In a bid to ensure robustness of our findings, the turmoil period is further partitioned into two equal sections: the 1-month (short-term) post-earthquake period (March 11, 2011 to April 10, 2011), and the 2-month (medium-term) post-earthquake (March 11, 2011 to May 10, 2011). Findings - Findings reveal that, while no sampled foreign exchange markets suffered from contagion, stock markets of Taiwan, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and South Africa witnessed a contagion effect. Practical Implications - Our results have two paramount implications. Firstly, we have confirmed existing consensus that in the face of natural crises that could take an international scale, emerging markets are adversely affected for the most part. Secondly, the empirical evidence also suggest that international financial market transmissions not only occur during financial crisis; natural disaster effects should not be undermined.Originality/Value - This paper has shown that the correlation structure of international financial markets are also affected by high profile natural disasters.

This Journalism master's project includes a professional work component and an analysis component. The professional work component details the author's experiences working as a Computer-Assisted Reporting intern at the Scripps Howard News Service in Washington, D.C. The author describes his experiences with some computer-assisted reporting projects that analyzed and investigated thousands of major U.S. charities using a forensic accounting technique to get false financial reports. Includes field notes and examples of work. In the analysis component the author examines "the coverage of the 2011 Japan earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear crisis to see how newspapers frame a natural disaster that has occurred in another country." (p. 52) Conducting a qualitative framing analysis, the author identifies five major frames that are common in three different newspapers from countries outside Japan, which are "the safety frame, human frame, "don't panic" frame, risk and anxiety frame, and the disruption frame." (p. 52) The author concludes that "most newspaper articles focused on the developing nuclear reactor crisis, used expert sources, evoked a theme of loss, and included almost equal representations of optimism and pessimism." (p. 52) Includes a literature review.

Negotiating Nuclear Disaster

Human Security and Japan's Triple Disaster

Disasters and Social Crisis in Contemporary Japan

Nuclear Tsunami

The Routes to Responsibility

Japan's Disaster Governance

Theory and Practice, Second Edition

*Blending history, science, and gripping storytelling, Strong in the Rain brings the 9.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Japan in 2011 and its immediate aftermath to life through the eyes of the men and women who experienced it. Following the narratives of six individuals, the book traces the shape of a disaster and the heroics it prompted, including that of David Chumreolert, a Texan with Thai roots, trapped in his school's gymnasium with hundreds of students and teachers as it begins to flood, and Taro Watanabe, who thought nothing of returning to the Fukushima plant to fight the nuclear disaster, despite the effects that he knew would stay with him for the rest of his life. This is a beautifully written and moving account of how the Japanese experienced one of the worst earthquakes in history and endured its horrific consequences.*

*A massive tsunami caused by the strongest earthquake to ever hit Japan triggered the world's worst nuclear crisis since the Chernobyl accident 25 years earlier. The monster waves that crashed into the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant in March 2011 killed 15,000 people and caused nuclear reactor meltdowns that threatened the lives of thousands more. The waves receded long ago, but the devastating effects of the nuclear accident still linger.*

*Including contributions from sixty international authors, this book examines emergency responses to environmental dangers such as chemical fires, hazardous material and oil spills, nuclear reactor accidents, and earthquakes, and crises in the environment, global public service, and politics. It covers a wide range of international issues and topics, using various analyses, including critical, descriptive, empirical, quantitative, and normative methods. The book discusses approaches to natural disasters, resolutions to cultural, religious, and political tensions, terrorism and the potential use of biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons, the role of crisis public relations, and more.*

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This book discusses the risks of information concealment in the context of major natural or industrial disasters offering detailed descriptions and analyses of some 25 historical cases (Three Mile Island nuclear accident, Bhopal disaster, Challenger Space Shuttle explosion, Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Deepwater Horizon oil spill, Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear disaster, Enron's bankruptcy, Subprime mortgage crisis, Worldwide Spanish flu and SARS outbreaks, etc.) and applying these insights to selected on-going cases where such information concealment is suspected. Some successful examples of preventive anti-concealment practice are also presented. In the book, the term [concealment] is used to represent the two distinct behaviors uncovered in the investigations: (i) facts and information about an organization and its functioning being hidden from those that need them and (ii) the conscious and deliberate action of keeping important information secret or misrepresenting it. This second meaning makes up a surprisingly important part of the evidence presented. Accordingly, emphasis has been put on this second aspect and the approach is more pragmatic than academic, remaining focused on evidence-based practical and useful factors. It raises awareness and provides valuable lessons for decision-makers, risk specialists and responsible citizens alike. This work is also intended as a fact-based reference work for future academic and scholarly investigations on the roots of the problem, in particular regarding any psychological or sociological modeling of human fallibility.

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Three Mile Island explains the far-reaching consequences of the partial meltdown of Pennsylvania ' s Three Mile Island power plant on March 28, 1979. Though the disaster was ultimately contained, the fears it triggered had an immediate and lasting impact on public attitudes towards nuclear energy in the United States. In this volume, Grace Halden contextualizes the events at Three Mile Island and the ensuing media coverage, offering a gripping portrait of a nation coming to terms with technological advances that inspired both awe and terror. Including a selection of key primary documents, this book offers a fascinating resource for students of the history of science, technology, the environment, and Cold War culture. *The natural and man-made catastrophic events of the 11 March 2011 disaster, or 3.11, have dramatically altered the status quo of contemporary Japanese society. While much has been written about the social, political, economic, and technical aspects of the disaster, this volume represents one of the first in-depth explorations of the cultural responses to the devastating tsunami, and in particular the ongoing nuclear disaster of Fukushima. This book explores a wide range of cultural responses to the Fukushima nuclear calamity by analyzing examples from literature, poetry, manga, theatre, art photography, documentary and fiction film, and popular music. Individual chapters examine the changing positionality of time and space in near-but-for urban centers; explore the political subversion and nostalgia surrounding the Fukushima disaster; expose the ambiguous effects of highly gendered representations of fear of nuclear threat; analyze the musical and poetic responses to disaster; and explore the political potentialities of theatrical performances. By scrutinizing various media narratives and taking into account national and local perspectives, the book sheds light on cultural texts of power, politics, and space. Providing an insight into the post-disaster Zeitgeist as expressed through a variety of media genres, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Japanese Studies, Japanese Culture, Popular Culture, and Literature Studies.*

The Meltdown Crisis and Nuclear Power in American Popular Culture

Leading Japan through the Fukushima Disaster to a Nuclear-Free Future

Regionalism and Multi-level Governance in Fukushima, Japan

Crisis and Disaster Management Turbulence and Aftermath

Japan's 2011 Natural Disaster and Nuclear Meltdown

Nuclear Disaster

How a Tsunami Unleashed Nuclear Destruction

Natural disasters are often multifaceted and cause severe damage. Disasters initiated locally can become national and even global crises. Today's world urgently needs a new body of knowledge and techniques for the mitigation of and response to disaster. Central to such a body of knowledge are disaster preparedness, emergency and crisis management systems of government, of which capacity building is becoming an increasingly important element in public administration, management and governance. Today, disasters are to be managed by sound local, national, and global governance, through all the phases of preparedness, prevention, mitigation and then to relief, recovery and re-construction. During all these phases, government plays the most important role. This book provides a case of the disaster governance of Japan, by presenting information and analyses on what happened in the Magnitude 9 Great East Japan Earthquake that caused the huge tsunami and the INES Level 7 Fukushima nuclear power plants accidents on March 11, 2011. In examining this Japanese case study, this book illustrates the socio-economic damage of the stricken areas together with the overall picture of the disasters. It examines Japan's capacity for disaster governance and it's crisis management system in response to the most devastating disaster that the country has ever encountered since the end of WWII. It also offers preliminary findings learned from this experience in the Japan's public administration and governance systems, challenged to be more accountable and transparent during the recovery and reconstruction efforts now in progress.

This book discusses the risks of information concealment in the context of major natural or industrial disasters offering detailed descriptions and analyses of some 25 historical cases (Three Mile Island nuclear accident, Bhopal disaster, Challenger Space Shuttle explosion, Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Deepwater Horizon oil spill, Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear disaster, Enron's bankruptcy, Subprime mortgage crisis, Worldwide Spanish flu and SARS outbreaks, etc.) and applying these insights to selected on-going cases where such information concealment is suspected. Some successful examples of preventive anti-concealment practice are also presented. In the book, the term [concealment] is used to represent the two distinct behaviors uncovered in the investigations: (i) facts and information about an organization and its functioning being hidden from those that need them and (ii) the conscious and deliberate action of keeping important information secret or misrepresenting it. This second meaning makes up a surprisingly important part of the evidence presented. Accordingly, emphasis has been put on this second aspect and the approach is more pragmatic than academic, remaining focused on evidence-based practical and useful factors. It raises awareness and provides valuable lessons for decision-makers, risk specialists and responsible citizens alike. This work is also intended as a fact-based reference work for future academic and scholarly investigations on the roots of the problem, in particular regarding any psychological or sociological modeling of human fallibility.

Are conflict situations such as the ethnic clashes in Yugoslavia or Rwanda, terrorist attacks and riots, the same kind of social crises as those generated by natural and technological happenings such as earthquakes and chemical explosions? In What is a Disaster?, social science disaster researchers from six different disciplines advance their views on what a disaster is. Clashes in conceptions are highlighted, through the book's unique juxtaposition of the authors separately advanced views. A reaction paper to each set of views is presented by an experienced disaster researcher; in turn, the original authors provide a response to what has been said by their views. What is a Disaster? sets out the huge conceptual differences that exist concerning what a disaster is, and presents important implications for both theory, study and practice.

ⓘ gripping, suspenseful page-turner! (Kirkus Reviews) with a lifsat-paced, detailed narrative that moves like a thriller! (International Business Times), Fukushima teams two leading experts from the Union of Concerned Scientists, David Lochbaum and Edwin Lyman, with award-winning journalist Susan Q. Stranahan to give us the first definitive account of the 2011 disaster that led to the worst nuclear catastrophe since Chernobyl. Four years have passed since the day the world watched in horror as an earthquake large enough to shift the Earth's axis by several inches sent a massive tsunami toward the Japanese coast and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, causing the reactors' safety systems to fail and explosions to reduce concrete and steel buildings to rubble. Even as the consequences of the 2011 disaster continue to exact their terrible price on the people of Japan and on the world, Fukushima addresses the grim questions at the heart of the nuclear debate: could a similar catastrophe happen again, and/most important of all/how can such a crisis be averted?

aftermath. Because of better monitoring done elsewhere on the globe, the disappointing results of this weakened or corrupted U.S. monitoring data are clear: the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency failed to find in the United States any airborne plutonium emitted from the Japanese disaster, yet plutonium linked to the nuclear crisis was detected in the air over Lithuania in 2011. The same thing happened with radioactive strontium—another significant nuclear pollutant associated with the Japanese accident. While the EPA didn't pick up any of the stuff east of Hawaii in the spring of 2011, strontium linked to Fukushima was readily detected a hemisphere away downwind—in Russia! Attributable to faulty federal monitoring and critical weaknesses in the EPA's national radiation monitoring network, hazardous plumes linked to the Japanese nuclear disaster may have crossed into the U.S. undetected—potentially creating radioactive hotspots on land, even farmland. Written by a self-described "environmental radiation activist," RIG, RAD, RUN is a scientific and activist retrospective oriented to the world's largest—and ongoing—nuclear disaster. Author Andrew Kishner shares many personal and activist experiences shaped by Fukushima and prior nuclear events. Drawing on his depth of knowledge as a radiation watchdog and deep library researcher on the nuclear age, Kishner gradually widens the scope of RIG, RAD, RUN beyond Fukushima to explore a set of harsh and unthinkable realities including a historical pattern of nuclear lies and manipulations in society. In the conclusion to this disturbing, visionary book, RIG, RAD, RUN presents a solution to our nuclear dystopia that will challenge citizens with its revolutionary simplicity. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in preparing for future or worsening nuclear disasters by learning to deconstruct distortions of truth in radiation monitoring and nuclear communications.

This book explores the interactions of theories of risk with natural disasters, health crises, and crises in the areas of science and technology. Using organizational frameworks developed exclusively by the author, it provides a series of best practices and lessons related to each of the emergency and crisis situations covered. These lessons will assist students and practitioners, engaged in learning about and reacting to crises, to better respond to them.

In the two decades bracketing the turn of the millennium, large-scale weather disasters have been inevitably constructed as media events. As such, they challenge the meaning of concepts such as identity and citizenship for both locally affected populations and widespread spectator communities. This timely collection pinpoints the features of an often overlooked yet rapidly expanding category of global media and analyzes both its forms and functions. Specifically, contributors argue that the intense promotion and consumption of "extreme weather" events takes up the slack for the public conversations society is not having about the environment, and the feeling of powerlessness that accompanies the realization that anthropogenic climate change has now reached a point of no return. Incorporating a range of case studies of extreme weather mediation in India, the UK, Germany, Sweden, the US, and Japan, and exploring recent and ongoing disasters such as Superstorm Sandy, the Fukushima nuclear crisis, flooding in Germany, and heat waves in the UK, Extreme Weather and Global Media generates valuable inquiry into the representational and social characteristics of the new culture of extreme weather.

This title examines an important historic event—the Three Mile Island nuclear disaster near Middletown, Pennsylvania. Easy-to-read, compelling text explores the history of nuclear power in the United States, how a nuclear plant works, details of the emergency at Metropolitan Edison Company's nuclear power plant, handling of the disaster by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, President Jimmy Carter's visit to Three Mile Island, the investigation into the disaster, and the effects of this event on society. Features include a table of contents, glossary, selected bibliography, Web links, source notes, and an index, plus a timeline and essential facts. Essential Events is a series in Essential Library, an imprint of ABDO Publishing Company.

Responding to the 2011 earthquake, tsunami and Fukushima nuclear crisis

The Japanese Government and America's Role in the Fukushima Disaster

Fukushima

Cultural Framing of News

Handbook of Crisis and Emergency Management

How was the 3.11 Crisis Managed?

Fukushima Disaster

Red Hill is a sleepy midwestern town that people are happy to call home and raise a family. The citizens here happily go about their lives until a cyberterrorist hacks into their nuclear power plant and threatens to cause a meltdown. As elected politicians, the police, and the army fail to protect the local citizens, it's up to them to flee, but will they make it out before their town becomes a smoldering wasteland? Will they work together or against each other as disaster looms? Disasters can bring out the best in people or the worst. A homicidal man with political ambitions, a small shopkeeper and some local roughnecks are all a part of the mix in Red Hill.

More than 12 years have passed since the publication of the first edition of Crisis and Emergency Management. During that time numerous disasters—from 9/11 to massive earthquakes in Iran and China, to the giant Asian Tsunami, Hurricane Katrina, and the Fukushima Tsunami and ensuing nuclear meltdown—have changed the way we manage catastrophic events. With contributions from leading experts, this second edition features 40 new chapters that address recent worldwide crises and what we have learned from emergency responses to them. See What's New in the Second Edition: Up-to-date concepts, theories, and practices Analysis of recent disasters and their effect on emergency management Policy and managerial lessons Suggestions for capacity building in crisis and emergency management The book covers a wide range of international issues using critical, empirical, and quantitative analyses. It discusses various approaches to topics such as resolving political tension and terrorism issues, the potential use of biological weapons, and the role of public relations in crisis. The author offers insight into organizational and community resiliency development; a "surprise management" theory in practice for upgrading the knowledge and skills in managing crises and governing emergencies; and better and more effective organizational, political, social, and managerial coordination in the processes. He presents case studies that enhance and advance the future theory and practice of crisis and emergency management, while at the same time providing practical advice that can be put to use immediately. Managing crises and governing emergencies in such an age of challenges demands a different kind of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that were not available yesterday. This book gives you valuable information with applications at the macro, micro, organizational, and interorganizational levels, preparing you for emergency management in an increasingly globalized and uncertain world.

From Earthquake to Nuclear Crisis in Japan

Nuclear Terrorism and National Preparedness

Decision Making in Fukushima and the Performance of the Operating Company

What is a Disaster?

Extreme Weather and Global Media

Surviving Japan's Earthquake, Tsunami, and Fukushima Nuclear Disaster