

University of Delaware
Disaster Research Center

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT #55

PANIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

DRC Staff

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This DRC Miscellaneous Report is a bibliographic list of documents contained in the E. L. Quarantelli Resource Collection of the Disaster Research Center which pertain to the general subject area of panic. The list was printed from the Resource Collection electronic catalog on July 9, 2007. Where available, the list includes abstracts, tables of contents, and other relevant notes which may help the reader to determine the usefulness of any given resource. Although this is not a comprehensive list of all material related to panic, it may serve as a functional starting point for gathering literature on and for conducting further study of the topic.

Pat Young

Resource Collection Coordinator

E. L. Quarantelli Resource Collection

Disaster Research Center

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3) Who Among Responders and the Public Are at Higher Risk of Adverse Psychological Effects and How Can Such Effects Be Prevented or Mitigated?
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Call Number: 159.P8.1
Notes: Summit convened by the John Hopkins Center for Civilian Biodefense Strategies, February 3-4, 2003, JW Marriott, Washington, D.C.
Abstract: On February 3-4, the Johns Hopkins Center for Civilian Biodefense Strategies convened a summit on engaging "the public" in bioterrorism planning and response. The purpose of this event

was to synthesize for government and public health authorities the essential principles of leadership, based on frontline experiences with recent terrorism events and other relevant crises, that encourage the public's constructive collaboration in confronting a bioterrorism attack.

Over 160 people attended representing senior operational decision-makers in public health and safety - including the bioterrorism coordinators from 35 state and local health agencies - as well as thought leaders and policy makers in medicine, public health, nursing, hospital administration, disaster relief and national security.

Key issues included the following:

- Moving beyond the prevailing image of a panic-prone public
- Mobilizing a coordinated, collective response among diverse publics
- Capitalizing on everyday institutions (e.g., schools, workplaces) to help people cope
- Learning from leadership challenges during recent terrorizing events

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 12. Panic in Disaster
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Notes: Includes original report by L. R. Dunne dated 23 March 1943 along with correspondence referred to in the report.
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Abstract: This article concerns mass reaction to a violent earthquake in the eastern part of Naples Province, southern Italy. Patterns of perception and mass behaviour are reconstructed from the testimonies of a group of local high school students and from the author's personal experience of the event. This information shows that the perception, and therefore the reaction, of people differed according to age group, older people being by virtue of experience the first to realize that an earthquake was happening. Flight behaviour was the prevalent first reaction to the tremors, and fear

of being indoors rapidly developed. During the early stages of the emergency panic, defined as nonrational imperative behavior, was common and people were injured as a result. Family ties, however, remained an important influence upon behavior, although they did not impede flight. The findings of this study generally confirm previous literature on mass reaction to earthquake events, except that anxiety, panic and flight appear to have been more widespread, and preparedness less common, than in many other cases that sociologists have studies.

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Call Number: 154.A7.O2 (VF)
Abstract: In the Imperial County, California, earthquake of October 15, 1979, the Imperial County Services Building was seriously damaged- and had subsequently been demolished. At the time of the earthquake there were approximately 123 occupants in the six-story reinforced concrete building which housed a number of county service departments.
This paper investigates occupant behavior in a building subjected to an earthquake, and describes, in detail, what people do during and immediately subsequent to the shock.
Since the number of people involved was relatively small the technique was to administer a detailed questionnaire and follow-up with interviews to clarify specific issues. The questionnaire was administered to almost 100% of the building occupants at the time of the earthquake. In addition, the escape route of each occupant was mapped on a floor plan of the building.
Among findings are the following: mapping of the route used by each occupant to exit the building revealed some unusual patterns, with the majority of the occupants using only one of the building's two staircases. Forty-four occupants followed a recommended procedure and ducked under their desk: of these, thirteen desks moved away and one person was injured by the desk itself. Occupant behavior was largely conditioned by evacuation exercises due to bomb threats, to previous experience in earthquakes, and to habitual behavior patterns.
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To show how misconceptions can adversely affect disaster response.
To provide journalists with factual, scientific information about the disasters they report.
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- 2) Background of the Disaster
 - 3) Surface Reactions and Rescue
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 - 6) Psychological Data on Trapped and Nontrapped Miners
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 3. Play and Players
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 - 2) Characteristics of the Study Population
 - 3) Guests Awareness of the Fire Incident
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 - 5) Refuge Processes of Guests

- 6) Behavior and Actions of the Guests
- 7) Summary and Conclusions

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69. Butts, Carter. A BAYESIAN MODEL OF PANIC IN BELIEF. Computational & Mathematical Organization Theory. 1998; 4(4):373-404.
Call Number: 752.B8.B3
Notes: Contains extensive graphs, charts and scientific formula
Abstract: One common principle in the study of belief is what has been called the "consensual validation of reality"; the idea that persons in highly inbred social networks alter their beliefs regarding the external world by repeated interaction with each other rather than by direct observation. This notion accounts for phenomena such as panics, in which a substantial number of actors in a given population suddenly converge to (typically unsubstantiated) beliefs. In this paper, a Bayesian conditional probability model will be used to explore the conditions necessary for such outcomes, and alternative results will be likewise documented. Finally, suggestions for operationalization of the Bayesian model in experimental research will be given, along with some implications of the theory for common phenomena such as the propagation of ideas by media sources, organizational rumors, and polarization of group opinion.
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Call Number: 754.B8.G4
Notes: Contents: Introduction and Motivation
The Bayesian Belief Feedback Model
Extending the BBFM
Generating Panic: A Virtual Experiment
Discussion
Conclusions
Abstract: Previous research on the problem of belief panics - episodes in which numerous actors develop highly divergent beliefs for a brief period in the absence of direct evidence - has demonstrated the plausibility of belief feedback mechanisms as an explanation for panic. Building on this work, a model is here developed which allows for the emergence and dissolution of panic phenomena within structured populations of individual actors. The behavior of this model is then analyzed using a virtual experiment in order to identify the primary determinants of the rate of panic occurrence. Assumptions regarding saliency and communication are shown to be crucial aspects of the panic model as well as predictors of panic rates, along with network density and the rate at which external signals are introduced. Network clustering, while examined, is not found to be related to the panic rate.
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 2) Theories of Emergency Egress and Ingress
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 The Sky *Could* be Falling: Globally Relevant Disasters and the Perils of Probabilism
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 Power, Politics, and Panic in Worst Cases
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 3) Fort Dearborn
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 7) Inflation
 8) The City
 9) The Collapse
 10) Growing again
 11) The expectant period
 12) The railroad era
 13) Commercial growth in the railroad era
 14) Manufacturers in the railroad era
 15) City improvements in the railroad era
 16) The panic of 1857
 17) Lifting up
 18) The rebellion
 19) Outside Camp Douglas

- 20) Aiding the soldiers
- 21) Chicago during the war
- 22) Peace and Prosperity
- 23) Commerce of 1870
- 24) Manufactures in 1870
- 25) Property
- 26) The Parks
- 27) Taxation
- 28) Building after the war
- 29) The lake-tunnel
- 30) Other public improvements
- 31) Commercial Improvements
- 32) Chicago in 1871
- 33) Science of the fire
- Part 2
- 1) The great conflagration
- 2) A night of terror
- 3) Personal experience
- 4) Narrative of Alexander Frear
- 5) Narrative of Horace White, Esq
- 6) Hon. Issac N. Arnold defends his castle
- 7) The night after the fire
- 8) The death roll
- 9) The desolation completed
- 10) The losses by the fire
- 11) Insurance
- 12) What was left
- 13) The business outlook
- 14) Aid from the State
- 15) The resurrection
- 16) Reconstruction
- 17) The losses again
- 18) Incidents and Curiosities
- 19) Remarkable Revelation
- 20) Why she was destroyed
- 21) The newspapers and the fire
- 22) A week without water
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Four Basic Principles of Behavior that You Should Understand if You are to Help any Emotionally Disturbed Person
Some Practical Suggestions for Applying These Principles
Sedatives - A Last Resort
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 Abstract: Containing a Full and Thrilling Account of the Most Appalling Calamities of Modern Times. Including, Vivid Descriptions of the Hurricane and Terrible Rush of Waters; Immense Destruction of Dwellings, Business Houses, Churches, and Loss of Thousands of Human Lives. Thrilling Tales of Heroic Deeds; Panic-Stricken Multitudes and Heart-Rendering Scenes of Agony; Frantic Efforts to Escape a Horrible Fate; Separation of Loved Ones, ETC., ETC. Narrow Escapes from the Jaws of Death. Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors; Vandals Plundering Bodies of the Dead; Wonderful Exhibitions of Popular Sympathy for the Stricken Suffers

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- 3) Lessons of Human Sympathy
- 4) A Deluge Over Four States
- 5) State and Nation Offer Relief
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- 8) Desolation in Many Cities
- 9) New Conditions Confront Inundated Cities
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- 11) Suffering and Desolation Most Appalling
- 12) Conditions and Incidents of the Inundation
- 13) Destroying Houses for Cities' Salvation
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- 15) The Twin Demons- Fire and Water
- 16) An Aftermath of the Flood
- 17) Governmental Supervision
- 18) A Tragedy of the Waters
- 19) Another Phase of the Catastrophe
- 20) The Dire Needs of the People
- 21) Brave Deeds By All Ranks and Stations
- 22) An Aroused Public Sentiment

Abstract: Containing a full and thrilling account of the most appalling calamities of modern times. Including vivid descriptions of the hurricane and terrible rush of waters; immense destruction of dwellings, business houses, churches, and loss of thousands of human lives. Thrilling tales of heroic deeds; panic-stricken multitudes and heart-rending scenes of agony; frantic efforts to escape a horrible fate; separation of loved ones, etc., etc.
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Abstract: The events of September 11th in the United States prompted speculation about the capacity of modern societies to deal with such collective traumas. Here, comparisons are made to past situations, primarily Hamburg after intensive bombing in 1943. Such comparisons indicate immediate and persistent efforts to re-establish the continuity of social life. Such continuity is in contrast to popular images of individual and collective disorganization as well as the presumption that urban areas are especially fragile. After 9/11, effective efforts were frequently attributed to American exceptionalism.
While the social sciences have a number of concepts to deal with social disorganization, there are fewer to characterize stability and adaptability. Illustrations of the importance of social capital and organizational resilience in the New York case are offered. By contrast, post 9/11 discussions have often been dominated by the recycling of disaster myths, especially the belief in widespread panic, the necessity of command and control, and the assumption that "people" are the primary problem. Many of those ideas have since become embedded in the implementation of "homeland security."
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3) Method
4) Results
5) Discussion/Conclusion
Abstract: This research attempted to assess subscription to disaster mythology among emergency management officials and laypeople via the use of a questionnaire. Comparisons of disaster mythology scores were made among different types of emergency management officials and between emergency management officials and laypeople. A self-constructed survey was administered to a sample of emergency management officials, laypeople, and a panel of experts and results were analyzed using SPSS. The data support that disaster mythology is still widely subscribed to by both emergency management officials and laypeople.
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5) Exciting Experiences in the Fire
6) Heroes of the Fire
7) The Origin of the Fire- The Asbestos Curtain and the Lights
8) Suggestions of Architects and Other Experts as to Avoiding Like Calamities

- 9) Thirty Exits, Yet Hundreds Perish in Awful Blast
- 10) How the New Year Was Ushered In
- 11) A Sabbath of Woe
- 12) What of the Players?
- 13) Other Holocausts
- 14) Stories and Narratives of the Holocaust
- 15) Society and Women and Girls' Clubs
- 16) Eddie Foy's Sworn Testimony
- 17) Effect of the Fire Near and Far
- 18) Suggestions for Safe Theaters
- 19) The Sworn Testimony of the Survivors
- 20) Lack of Fire Safeguards
- 21) Iron Gates, Death's Ally
- 22) Danced in Presence of Death
- 23) Join to Avenge Slaughter of Innocents
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 - 1) Belief in the Community Breakdown Model

- 2) The Research Question
- 3) Methodology
- 4) Findings
- 5) Concluding Summary and Observations

Abstract: A two-person field team spent five days video taping local and network news broadcasts, obtaining copies of local newspapers and interviewing local officials and media personnel during the pre-impact, impact and post-impact time periods of Hurricane Gilbert's march toward the south Texas Gulf coast in September 1988. The research objectives were (1) to determine the incidence of the media's mythical versus accurate portrayal of the behavioral response to Gilbert and (2) to explain why the media's portrayal was mythical or accurate. The team worked in Houston, Corpus Christi, Brownsville and Galveston. They also briefly visited Matamoros, Mexico.

Upon returning from the field, the researchers conducted additional telephone interviews of local officials and media personnel. An analysis of the information gained during the interview process, combined with that gained from a content analysis of the broadcast and print media news stories on Gilbert, has resulted in the following findings. First, the media was fairly accurate in their overall portrayal of the behavioral response to the threat posed by Hurricane Gilbert. They were particularly accurate when it came to portraying rational behavior in preparation for the storm, in portraying the usual disaster subculture behavior, and in portraying the usual altruism. Second, the media was found, however, to exaggerate the evacuation rates, shelter populations, and the gravity of weather changes. Third, the disaster myths which were most often perpetuated were looting, price gouging, and panic. And fourth, variation in accuracy was observed between the various media forms. Reasons suggested for this variation center around three themes. (1) Most news personnel subscribed to the disaster 'mythology' which influenced their news gathering and reporting perspective. Variation in organizational approaches to gathering and reporting news affected the extent to which the belief in the disaster mythology framed the accuracy of news reporting, however. (2) Norms governing local versus network news gathering and reporting affected accuracy in that the local media were more altruistic while the network organizations were more self serving. And, (3) differences between the organizational approaches to news gathering and reporting resulted in greater or lesser control of what constituted news, and hence, affected accuracy. The greater the control, the greater the inaccuracy, for control resulted in managing the news to reflect the (mythical) perception of the behavioral response to Gilbert.

Local media personnel were governed by a norm which defined their role as being the information gatherer and disseminator to help save their community (an example of the altruism typically experienced by most would-be victims). Local news organizations tended to serve as a conduit for disseminating the information the local emergency management officials wished the public to have. These news organizations would broadcast the entire press conferences held by local emergency management officials. And the local print media would devote major stories to reprinting the transcripts of these press conferences. Accuracy was therefore dependent upon the degree to which local officials subscribed to an accurate or mythical view of the behavioral response to disasters. The network organization personnel functioned as pack animals, often setting up their cameras and satellite dishes away from the EOC and other emergency response organizations, preferring more picturesque settings like the sea coast. Once their satellite dishes were set in place they tended to bring interviewees to their location. This practice gave greater control of the news making process to the networks. Network personnel were governed by a norm which defined their role as that of managing the news to provide a good pictorial story for their viewers. The news they created tended to conform to their perception of the behavior they expect during a disaster. Greater control over news management resulted in greater inaccuracy.

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VIII. The Future
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6) Morale: Its Nature and Meaning
7) The Sociology of Morale

- 8) Social Causes Contributing to Panic
 - 9) Research on Reaction to Catastrophe
 - 10) People's Reaction to Disaster
 - 11) The Role of Voluntary and Official Agencies in the Promotion of Morale and Prevention of Panic
 - 12) Conceptions and Indices of Morale
 - 13) Community Resources for Morale
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 11. The Upper Room
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 - Lesson 3. Panic is Rare
 - Lesson 4. The Majority of Lives Will be Saved by the Public
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Attempts to Bridge the Racial Gap: The Religious Establishment
Messages About a Racially Divided Community
The Riot Period
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Profile of the Riot Causes and Participants
Emergent Communal Response
The Post-Riot Period
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Community Consensus as a Goal: Seeking Constructive Change
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5. The Song-and-Dance Man
6. Mixed Reviews
7. The Day: December 30
8. Engine 13
9. "Pale Moonlight"
10. The Inferno

11. Death Alley
12. Inside a Volcano
13. The Charnel House
14. The New Year
15. The Blame Game
16. The Inquest
17. The Grand Jury
18. "Not Guilty"
19. A Warning Unheeded
- Aftermath
- Epilogue

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Call Number: 162.J6.C5 (VF)
Abstract: The impact of air raids on civilian morale during the Second World War has been the subject of much dispute. Official histories concluded that the mental health of the nation may have improved, while panic was a rare phenomenon. Revisionist historians argued that psychiatric casualties were significantly higher than these accounts suggested because cases went unreported, while others were treated as organic disorders. Using contemporary assessments and medical literature, we sought to re-evaluate the psychological effect of bombing. There is little evidence to suggest that admissions for formal mental illness increased appreciably, although a question remains about the incidence of functional somatic disorders, such as non-ulcer dyspepsia and effort syndrome. The fact that civilians had little to gain from hospitalization in part explained why dire predictions of mass air-raid neurosis failed to materialize. In the event, civilians proved more resilient than planners had predicted, largely because they had underestimated their adaptability and resourcefulness, and because the lengthy conflict had involved so many in constructive participant roles.
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Abstract: Following September 11 in the US and July 7 in the UK, the threat to civilians from terrorist attack has become real yet considerable disagreement exists about how people might respond. The effect of aerial bombing on the public's morale during the Second World War and the incidence of psychiatric casualties have been explored to provide reference points for the current terrorist threat. Systematic study of restricted government investigations and intelligence reports into the effect of air-raids on major British towns and contemporary medical publications have shown that panic was a rare phenomenon and arose in defined circumstances. Morale fluctuated according to the intensity of attacks, preparedness and popular perceptions of how successfully the war was being conducted. Resilience was in part a function of the active involvement of the public in its own defence but also reflected the inability of German bombers to deliver a concentrated attack over a wide area. Most civilians, by their very numbers, were likely to survive. Inappropriate or excessive

precautionary measures may serve to weaken society's natural bonds and, in turn, create anxious and avoidant behaviour. Weapons that tap into contemporary health fears have the greatest psychological impact. Efforts by government to engage the public not only build trust but may also make an effective contribution to the campaign against terrorism.

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Abstract: The evacuation of a quarter of a million residents of the city of Mississauga, Ontario, in the aftermath of the derailment of a freight train carrying hazardous materials on 10 November 1979, was, at that time, the largest peacetime evacuation ever conducted in North America. It took place with little panic or injury, no deaths, and no apparent resistance to evacuation advice. Not surprisingly, then, the success of the Mississauga evacuation has attracted the interest, and raised the hopes, of emergency planners, governments, and industry officials in North America and many other

countries. These groups want to understand the reasons for the success of the evacuation, and, if possible, to transfer the effective elements of the Mississauga emergency plans and response procedures to their own jurisdictions. Their concerns reflect the wider search for a model of public decision-making under threat which would identify and link critical factors, decisions, and behaviour, and which would provide a framework for emergency planning and research.

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predisposing conditions, and both sets of conditions are divided arbitrarily into 'mild' and 'severe,' a four-fold classification emerges that incorporates a wide range of individual and collective reactions to disasters and other environmental threats.

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Natural History of the Research
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K. Lang and G. Lang
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Abstract: While mass panic (and/or violence) and self-preservation are often assumed to be the natural response to physical danger and perceived entrapment, the literature indicates that expressions of mutual aid are common and often predominate, and collective flight may be so delayed that survival is threatened. In fact, the typical response to a variety of threats and disasters is not to flee but to seek the proximity of familiar persons and places; moreover, separation from attachment figures is a greater stressor than physical danger. Such observations can be explained by an alternative "social attachment" model that recognizes the fundamentally gregarious nature of human beings and the primacy of attachments. In the relatively rare instances where flight occurs, the latter can be understood as one aspect of a more general affiliative response that involves escaping *from* certain situations and moving *toward* other situations that are perceived as familiar but which may not necessarily be objectively safe. The occurrence of flight-and-affiliation depends mainly on the social context and especially the whereabouts of familiar persons (i.e., attachment figures); their physical presence has a calming effect and reduces the probability of flight-and-affiliation, while their absence has the opposite effect. Combining the factors of perceived physical danger and the location of attachment figures results in a four-fold typology that encompasses a wide spectrum of collective responses to threat and disaster. Implications of the model for predicting community responses to terrorist attacks and/or use of weapons of mass destruction are briefly discussed.
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Ch. 2 The Demon of Fire Invades the Stricken City
Ch. 3 Fighting Flames with Dynamite
Ch. 4 The Reign of Destruction and Devastation
Ch. 5 The Panic Flight of a Homeless Host
Ch. 6 Facing Famine and Praying for Relief
Ch. 7 The Frightful Loss of Life and Wealth
Ch. 8 Wonderful Record of Thrilling Escapes
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 VIII. Wonderful Record of Thrilling Escapes
 IX. Disaster Spreads Over the Golden State
 X. All America and Canada to the Rescue
 XI. The San Francisco of the Past
 XII. Life in the Metropolis of the Pacific
 XIII. Plans to Rebuild San Francisco
 XIV. The Earthquake Wave Felt Around the World
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 XVI. The Great Lisbon and Calabrian Earthquakes
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 XXVI. Popocatepetl and other Volcanoes of Mexico and Central America
 XXVII. The Terrible Eruption of Krakatoa
 XXVIII. Mont Pelee and its Harvest of Death in 1902
 XXIX. St. Vincent Island and Mont Soufriere in 1812
 XXX. Submarine Volcanoes and their Work of Island-Building
 XXXI. Mud Volcanoes, Geysers and Hot Springs

Abstract: A Complete and Accurate Account of the Fearful Disaster which Visited the Great City and the Pacific Coast, the Reign of Panic and Lawlessness, the Plight of 300,000 Homeless People and the World-wide Rush to the Rescue. Including Graphic and Reliable Accounts of all Great Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions in the World's History, and Scientific Explanations of Their Causes.

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Call Number: 150.O6.F5
Abstract: Life today is lived in a risk society. The stark reality is that most local communities in the

United States remain unprepared for disaster in spite of what occurred on September 11, 2001. Communities must prepare if they wish to survive past the first 72 hours following disaster impact. This is the time period in which they will be on their own awaiting support from state and federal authorities.

The First 72 Hours details the experience and perspectives of 40 diverse private and public sector leaders who joined together to comprise the Suburban Emergency Management Project Task Group in early 2002. In working together for two years to develop the SEMP model, the group learned that the model is the process itself.

Indeed, the single most important variable in disaster preparedness is the degree to which people in the community know one another through shared experiences, which must include disaster experiences, which must include disaster planning and rehearsal together—that is, all players, in the same room, year after year.

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Abstract: From selected list of references, the author traces the developments in the research into human behavior in fire situations. This paper includes research approaches, people and design as related to the evacuation process, panic, behavioral tendencies, and decision-making, citing references from the author's paper: *Human Behavior and Fire Emergencies: An Annotated Bibliography*, NBSIR 81-2438.

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Call Number: 752.P4.P3 (VF)
Abstract: A number of factors, including subjective reactions and appraisal of danger, influence one's reaction to a traumatic event. This study used telephone survey methodology to examine adolescent and parent reactions to the 2001 World Trade Center attacks 6 to 9 months after they occurred. The prevalence of probable posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in adolescents was 12.6%; 26.2% met study criteria for probable subthreshold PTSD. A probable peri-event panic attack in adolescents was strongly associated with subsequent probable PTSD and probable subthreshold PTSD. This study suggests that the early identification of peri-event panic attacks following mass traumatic events may provide an important gateway to intervention in the subsequent development of PTSD. Future studies should use longitudinal designs to examine the course and pathogenic pathways for the development of panic, PTSD, and other anxiety disorders after exposure to disasters.

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 - 5) Crisis
 - 6) Panic
 - 7) 'This Excellent Physician'
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as a collection of individuals and social groups who need accurate and timely information if they are to remain safe. Particular emphasis is put on the fact that the time for a crowd to escape from a situation of potential entrapment is a function of T (Time to escape) = t_1 (time to start to move) + t_2 (time to move to and pass through exits), rather than $T = t_2$. This is illustrated by reference to research of escape behaviour in the Summerland fire and underground station evacuations. The paper concludes by stressing the need to validate computer simulations of crowd movement and escape behaviour against psychological as well as engineering criteria.

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