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MOUNT PINATUBO

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Title : **Awake after 600 Years [Article]**

Publication : 1991

Citation: The Bulletin Vol 113 No 5775 June 25, 1991, pp 55

Summary: A deadly volcano in the Pacific 'Ring of Fire'.

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes

10014-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Title : **Beneath the ashes : words and images inspired by the Mt. Pinatubo disaster**

Publication : [s.l. : s.n.], 1991

Physical Description: 64 p. : col. ill., col. maps

Summary: Rather than just a report of the facts accompanied by photographic illustrations, this book is an offering of images and reflections born out of an interaction with a land, a people, and a culture that underwent an unprecedented, sudden and violent transformation

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991
Volcanoes--Philippines

Additional Author: Shernoff, Howard Shernoff, David

006380505 EMA Library Mount Macedon Books 363.3495095991 BEN

Author : Crittenden, Kathleen S.

Title : **Can this town survive? : [Article] : case study of a buried Philippine town**

Publication : 2001

Citation: Natural Hazards Review, Vol.2 (2), May 2001, pp. 72-79

Summary: Since the 1991 eruption of Pinatubo volcano in the Philippines, the surrounding communities have incurred recurrent threats to life, livelihood, and property when heavy monsoon and typhoon rains trigger flowing

MOUNT PINATUBO

mixtures of volcanic debris and water called lahars. The extreme costs of such natural disasters have highlighted the need for hazard mitigation strategies to minimize the disruptive effects on human settlements.

Additional Form Availability: JOURNAL-CITATION

Subject : Sustainable development

Emergency Management Terms: Hazard mitigation Volcanic hazard assessment

40775-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL CITATION

Title : Casebook in disaster management : the Mt. Pinatubo experience

Publication : Quezon City, Philippines : Dept. of Social Welfare and Development, Bureau of Emergency Assistance in cooperation with the Mt. Pinatubo Commission, 1994

Physical Description: xi, 125 p. : ill., maps

Summary: This casebook evolved from a need to know more about managing a disaster situation like Mt. Pinatubo. The first part consists of five case studies, one each for the provinces of Zambales, Tarlac and Pampanga and the cities of Olongapo and Angeles. The case studies capture vividly the events that took place from the pre-eruption phase of Mt. Pinatubo to present efforts of managing evacuation and resettlement centers. They provide valuable insights into the common problems encountered by social welfare field personnel. The second part examines the strengths and weaknesses of the strategies used in disaster management, and other strategies that worked in the various phases. The third part translates the lessons into specific policy directions or operations and plan of actions. These are addressed to policy-makers in government, NGOs, peoples organizations and others engaged in disaster management activities

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991
Emergency management--Philippines
Evacuation of civilians--Philippines--Case studies

Additional Author: Pagbilao, Elizabeth E.et al.

005737997 EMA Library Mount Macedon Books 363.34809599 CAS

Author : Seitz, Stefan

Title : Coping strategies in an ethnic minority group : [Article] : the Aeta of Mount Pinatubo

Publication : 1998

Citation: Disasters, The Journal of Disaster Studies, Policy and Management, Vol.22(1), March 1998, pp.76-90

Summary: The particular problems arising in the aftermath of natural disasters in indigenous societies in the Third World, especially in ethnic or cultural minorities, have until now received only little attention in social scientific research. The potential of such indigenous groups to use their traditional knowledge and behaviour patterns in coping with natural disasters has been badly neglected. The example of the Aeta in Zambales, Philippines, a marginal group who were hit directly by the eruption of Mt Pinatubo in 1991, shows how traditional economic and social behaviour can in some measure determine their various survival strategies.

33445-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL CITATION

MOUNT PINATUBO

Shelf Location: JOURNAL CITATION

Author : Guss, C. Dominik. Pangan, Oliver I.

Title : Cultural influences on disaster management : [article] : a case study of the Mt. Pinatubo eruption.

Publication : 2004.

Citation: International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters, Vol. 22(2), August 2004, pp. 31-58.

Summary: Disaster management teams composed of experts from different countries will be more and more common in the future. As natural disasters are most frequent in Central America and Southeast Asia (developing countries with limited human and financial resources), their disaster-management organizations will more frequently seek help from the international community. This article analyzes disaster management before, during, and after the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo eruption in the Philippines. This was one of the biggest eruptions in the past century and one with important lessons for present-day disaster management. Different ethnic groups in the Philippines were affected by this disaster Filipino experts worked together with foreign experts in solving problems that came prior to and after this disaster. This paper argues that disaster management was affected by the cultural norms and values of the people working together to manage the disaster. It is concluded that intercultural competence, like cultural awareness and sensitivity, are important factors for the successful planning and implementation of disaster management efforts among multi-cultural expert groups.

Additional Form Availability: JOURNAL-CITATION

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines).

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanic eruptions.
Emergency management.

Author : Emerson, Tony

Title : A curse called Lahar [Article]

Publication : 1995

Citation: The Bulletin Vol.116 (5994), 31 October 1995 p.67

Summary: For centuries the rice farmers of central Luzon welcomed the typhoon season as a blessing. The heavy rains that normally pour from June through October have helped make this island the rice bowl of the Phillipines. But since the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, which rises near the coast, the blessing has turned into a curse. The rains mix with volcanic dust that now coats the highlands to form a sticky mixture called lahar. This heavy sludge then slides down the slopes, clogging rivers, swamping fields and villages up to 50 kilometres away from the volcano and sending thousands of villagers fleeing. The farm economy has suffered serious damage: 38,000 hectares in central Luzon have been buried by lahar and an additional 178,000 hectares are threatened. Much of the soil is now mixed with volcanic sand and rocks, which makes it useless for growing rice. Mudflows are expected to last another six years, until the rains have washed the slopes of Mount Pinatubo clean.

Additional Form Availability: JOURNAL-CITATION

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes Cyclones Evacuation Landslides Agriculture

13669-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

MOUNT PINATUBO

Shelf Location: JOURNAL CITATION

Author : Gaillard, Jean-Christophe

Title : Differentiated adjustment to the 1991 Mt Pinatubo resettlement program among lowland ethnic groups of the Philippines. [article]

Citation: Australian Journal of Emergency Management, Vol.23 (2) May 2008, pp.31 - 39.

Summary: This study focuses on the adjustment of two lowland ethnic groups of the Philippines, i.e. the Kapampangans and the Ilokanos, to the resettlement program set up in the aftermath of the 1991 Mt Pinatubo eruption and lingering lahars. Victims from both ethnic groups challenged the layout of the resettlement site and the design of the houses. However, the Kapampangans maintained strong links with their native village while the Ilokanos proved to be loosely tied to their territory. The different adjustments to the resettlement program is traced to different ethnic histories and cultures. The topdown and technocratic nature of the resettlement process failed to consider these ethnic factors.

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines) Ethnic groups--Social aspects. Culture.

Emergency Management Terms: Resettlement

[http://www.ema.gov.au/www/emaweb/rwpattach.nsf/VAP/\(084A3429FD57AC0744737F8EA134BACB\)~13821+WEMA+Galliard.PDF/\\$file/13821+WEMA+Galliard.PDF](http://www.ema.gov.au/www/emaweb/rwpattach.nsf/VAP/(084A3429FD57AC0744737F8EA134BACB)~13821+WEMA+Galliard.PDF/$file/13821+WEMA+Galliard.PDF)

Author : Sieur, Jean

Title : Disasters and development in the Philippines: NGOs and their experience [Article]

Publication : 1993

Citation: AODRO Newsletter Vol.11(2) June 1993 pp.8-10

Summary: The Philippines has developed a strong and varied NGO network which, by necessity, has learned to palliate and complement the overall government response, often lacking in resources and scope

Additional Form Availability: JOURNAL-CITATION

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

Emergency Management Terms: Developing countries Non Government Organisations Natural disasters

9553-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Title : Fire and mud : : eruptions and lahars of Mount Pinatubo, Philippines

Publication : Quezon City : Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, 1996

Physical Description: xviii, 1126 p. :ill. (some col.) +1 computer disk (3 1/2 in.)

Summary: A comprehensive document of the awakening of a volcano after a 500-year sleep. Tells the scientific and human story of the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo and the events surrounding it. In the twentieth century, this eruption was second in size only to an eruption in Katmai, Alaska, in 1912. Ten times larger than the eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980, Pinatubo's eruption threatened the lives of a million people. A giant ash cloud rose 35

MOUNT PINATUBO

kilometers into the sky and hot blasts seared the countryside, but a more serious disaster was averted by timely, accurate warnings. Philippine authorities were able to evacuate 60,000 people from the slopes and valleys, and the American military evacuated 18,000 personnel and their dependents from Clark Air Base below the mountain - thus saving many thousands of lives and an estimated billion dollars in property and making this the most successful case of volcanic hazards mitigation in history

Additional Author: Newhall, Christopher G.,ed. Punongbayan, Raymundo S.,

900068885 EMA Library Mount Macedon Books 551.21095991 FIR

Title : Logistical and methodological challenges in conducting a mental health survey of Mount Pinatubo disaster victims

Publication : London : Published by Sage Publications on behalf of McGill University, 2000

Physical Description: [18] p.

Note : From: Transcultural psychiatry, 2000 vol. 37, no. 1, pp. 101-118
Includes bibliographical references

Summary: On 12 June 1991, Mt Pinatubo in the Philippines erupted in what was the largest volcanic disaster of this century. Three hundred and fifty-one tribal and nontribal disaster victims were interviewed 6 years after they were displaced following the eruption. The acute and chronic effects of the eruption and the populations affected by Mt Pinatubo are described. The culturally and ecologically diverse population imposed logistical and methodological challenges that were expressed in ways not ordinarily encountered when conducting a community survey. Translating and administering survey instruments involved modifications of traditional methods to minimize item, method, construct and selection bias. Investigators conducting cross-cultural field studies in developing countries must strive to maintain high standards of scientific rigor, yet remain flexible, efficient and culturally sensitive

Subject : Disasters--Psychological aspects Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991
Volcanoes--Philippines Emergency management--Philippines
Mental health services Disaster victims--Philippines Disaster victims--Mental health

Additional Author: Howard, William T.,et al.

900074171 EMA Library Mount Macedon Books F 155.935 LOG

Title : The Mount Pinatubo eruption : : effects on the atmosphere and climate / edited by Giorgio Fiocco, Daniele Fua, Guido Visconti.

Publication : Berlin ; New York : Springer, c1996.

Physical Description: viii, 310 p. :ill. (some col.) ;24 cm.

Series: NATO ASI series.Series I,Global environmental change ;vol. 42

Note : Published in cooperation with NATO Scientific Affairs Divison.

"Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop on "The Effects of the Mount Pinatubo Eruption on the Atmosphere and Climate", was held in Rome, Italy, September 26-30, 1994"--T.p. verso.

Additional Conference Author: NATO Advanced Research Workshop "The Effects of the Mount Pinatubo Eruption on the Atmosphere and Climate"(1994 :Rome, Italy)

009580277 EMA Library Mount Macedon Books 551.6 MOU

MOUNT PINATUBO

Title : Mount Pinatubo erupts [Article]

Publication : 1991

Citation: Civil Protection, Autumn 1991, Issue No. 20, pp 3-5

Summary: A disaster with far-reaching consequences struck the Philippines in June, when Mount Pinatubo, about 60 miles from the capital, Manila, exploded in volcanic eruptions which killed around 350 people and destroyed many villages and roads.

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes

10024-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Author : Tomblin, John McGrath, Kevin

Title : Mount Pinatubo erupts [Article]

Publication : 1991

Citation: STOP Disasters No.2 July/August 1991 p.8

Summary: The Mt Pinatubo eruption underscores the urgent need for global cooperation in disaster prevention and preparedness

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes Disaster preparedness

10346-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Author : Feit, Benjamin

Title : Mount Pinatubo volcanic eruption : [Article] : an unending nightmare

Publication : 1991

Citation: UNDR0 News, May/June 1991, pp.5-6, 25

Summary: The Mt Pinatubo eruption poses a particular challenge for achieving successful relief management and co-ordination. With eruptions continuing and with the possibility that mudflows will devastate new areas, further evacuation may be necessary. As the early stages of rehabilitation and reconstruction begin overlapping with the emergency relief phase, what may be considered a challenge for disaster managers remains an unending nightmare for those neighbouring Mt Pinatubo.

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes Public awareness

EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL CITATION

Author : Dixon, Keith

MOUNT PINATUBO

Title : Mt Pinatubo [Article]

Publication : 1992

Citation: Tephra Vol.11(2) September 1992 pp.11-13

Summary: No volcanic contingency plan can be deemed to be complete unless it includes both pre eruption and post eruption monitoring and warning systems

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes Early warning systems Warnings

EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Title : Mt. Pinatubo volcanic eruption

Publication : NOV 1991

Physical Description: 21p., ill.

Note : Special edition of The Far East: mission magazine of the Columban Fathers; November 1919; Vol 73 No 10.

The magazine is devoted to a diary type account of the events surrounding the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo on 12 June 1991

Summary: The sudden eruption of a dormant volcano, Mt. Pinatubo, has effected the lives of thousands. Refuges flooded to the coastal towns of Zambales where priests helped organize shelter and food while suffering themselves.

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes Natural disasters Disaster recovery

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Author : Brillantes, Alex B.

Title : The Philippines in 1991 : disasters and decisions

Publication : 1992

Physical Description: 6 p.

Note : Reprinted from Asian Survey; Vol 32 No 2; p. 140-145

Summary: Two major natural disasters, the eruption of Mount Pinatubo and the floods in Leyte, struck the country, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives and the displacement of millions of people. Two major political decisions made during the year - the rejection of the continued presence of US bases in the country and the enactment of the Local Government Code - will have significant and far-reaching effects on the directions of the country's international relations and its politico-administrative system in the coming years. These watershed decisions manifest the presence of a nascent political will to confront two of the country's fundamental problems - internationally, the inordinate influence of the US, and domestically, excessive governmental centralization.

Subject : Earthquakes--Philippines Floods--Philippines

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MOUNT PINATUBO

Author : Christianson, John

Title : The Philippines - January 1993 [Article]

Publication : 1993

Citation: Tephra Vol.12(1) March 1993 pp.14-16

Summary: Describes the effects of the volcanic eruption of Mt Pinatubo on 15 June 1991 on the community of Luzon in the Philippines, including damage to lifelines

Additional Form Availability: JOURNAL-CITATION

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes

9565-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Author : Berz, Gerhard Smolka, Anselm

Title : Pinatubo 1991 : [Article] : five years after

Publication : 1997

Citation: Schadenspiegel, No.1, 1997, pp.9-12

Summary: It is now five years since the world was shaken by one of the largest volcanic eruptions to have happened this century: the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo on the island of Luzon in the Philippines. Whenever the typhoon season comes around, the people living in the region of Pinatubo are reminded of the event, because year after year the torrential rains accompanying the typhoons saturate the ash deposits on the face of the volcano and release avalanches of debris that annihilate new buildings and valuable farmland.

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes Climatic changes

29975-1001 EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL CITATION

Author : Nairn, Ian

Title : Pinatubo and Okataina eruptions : [Article] : similarities and contrasts

Publication : 1992

Citation: Tephra Vol.11(2) September 1992 pp.14-15

Summary: Comparisons between the eruptions of Mt Pinatubo and Mt Okataina

Additional Form Availability: JOURNAL-CITATION

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Author : Mason, Betsy.

Title : Pinatubo dust is still a killer. [Article]

Publication : 2002.

Citation: New Scientist, Vol. 175(2351), 13 July 2002, pp. 9.

Summary: A brief description of how the fine debris resulting from the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in 1991 could still be having an adverse affect on people's health 11 years later.

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanic eruptions--Health aspects. Volcanic eruptions--Research.

EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL CITATION

Title : Pinatubo : the eruption of the century

Publication : Quezon City, Philippines : Phoenix Publishing House, 1991

Physical Description: 113 p. : ill., map, ports

Note : Map on back lining papers

Contents: The eruption -- Global effects -- Continuing crisis -- Foreign relief assistance -- Vignettes

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991 Volcanoes--Philippines

Additional Author: Castro, Eddee Rh Aquino, Orlando F.ed. Sagmit, Nickill.

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Shelf Location: JOURNAL CITATION

Author : Gaillard, Jean-Christophe.

Title : Traditional societies in the face of natural hazards [article] : : the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo Eruption and the Aetas of the Philippines.

Publication : 2006.

Citation: International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters, Vol.24 No.1, pp.5-43.

Summary: This article explores the response of traditional societies in the face of natural hazards through the lens of the concept of resilience. Resilient societies are those able to overcome the damages brought by the occurrence of natural hazards, either through maintaining their pre-disaster social fabric, or through accepting marginal or larger change in order to survive. Citing the case of the 1991 Mt. Pinatubo eruption in the Philippines and its impact on the Aeta communities who have been living on the slopes of the volcano for centuries, it suggests that the capacity of resilience of traditional societies and the concurrent degree of cultural change rely on four factors, namely: the nature of the hazard, the pre-disaster sociocultural context and capacity of resilience of the community, the geographical setting, and the rehabilitation policy set up by the authorities. These factors significantly vary in time and space, from one disaster to another. It is important to perceive their local variations to better anticipate the capability of traditional societies to overcome the damage brought by the occurrence of natural hazards and therefore predict eventual cultural change.

MOUNT PINATUBO

Author : Tayag, J.C. Punongbayan, R.S.

Title : Volcanic Disaster Mitigation in the Philippines: [Article] : Experience from Mt. Pinatubo

Publication : 1994

Citation: Disasters Vol 18 No. 1, Mar 1994 pp, 1-15

Summary: Considerable progress has been made in volcanic disaster mitigation in the Philippines during the last four decades, since the devastating Hibok-Hibok eruption in 1951 and the establishment of the Commission on Volcanology (COMVOL), the forerunner of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) in 1952. The management of the Pinatubo Volcano eruption crisis of 1991-92 marks the highest point in the development of volcanic disaster mitigation in the country. State-of-the-art volcano monitoring techniques and instruments were applied; the eruption was accurately predicted; hazards zonation maps were prepared and disseminated a month before the violent explosions; an alert and warning system was designed and implemented; and the disaster response machinery was mobilized on time. The unprecedented magnitude and lingering nature of the hazards, however, and their widespread, long-term impacts have sorely tested the capability of the country's volcanic disaster mitigation systems. In particular, the lahar threat has triggered controversies and put decision makers in a dilemma of choosing between adaptive versus confrontational/control approaches. At least three strategies have been articulated and adopted in varying degrees and forms: (1) the establishment of a lahar monitoring-warning-evacuation system to deal with the lahar problem on an emergency basis; (2) relocation of settlements from the hazard zones; and (3) installation of engineering countermeasures to control/divert the lahar flows and protect settlements. A combination of the three appears to be the best, but the most effective and least costly mix remains to be determined.

EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Title : Volcanic dust fails to block eclipse experiments [Article]

Publication : 1991

Citation: New Scientist no.1778 20 Jul 1991 p.11

Summary: Dust from the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines severely hampered several of the experiments which had been set up to take advantage of last week's total eclipse of the Sun by the Moon. However astronomers on top of Mauna Kea on the Big Island of Hawaii were still delighted with the data they were able to gather. A combination of advances in modern technology and the sensitivity of instruments made up for the dust, although it had still been a nuisance in the visible and infrared wavelengths.

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991
Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes Climatic changes

EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

MOUNT PINATUBO

Author : Punongbayan, Raymundo S. Newhall, Christopher

Title : Warning the public about Mount Pinatubo: a story worth repeating [Article]

Publication : 1995

Citation: STOP Disasters No.25 1995 pp.11-14

Summary: The final and crucial component of all volcanic disaster mitigation efforts is the response of concerned public (policy makers, civil defence officials and workers, and endangered inhabitants) to long-, medium-, and short-term warnings. Forecasts, no matter how accurate and timely, are meaningless and useless in mitigating disasters if these fail to stimulate appropriate protective action

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

EMA Library Mount Macedon Journal Citation JOURNAL-CITATION

Author : Joyce, C, Bowler, S.

Title : When sleeping giants wake [Article]

Publication : 1991

Citation: New Scientist no.1776 6 Jul 1991 pp.15-16

Summary: No one can stop a volcano once it starts to erupt, but a growing understanding of how an eruption happens is already saving lives.

Subject : Pinatubo, Mount (Philippines)--Eruption, 1991

Emergency Management Terms: Volcanoes

Weather forecasting

Natural disasters

Disaster planning

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