

Earthquake Kills 350 in Southern Italy

Hundreds Injured; More Than 100 Die in Church Collapse

From Times Wire Services

NAPLES, Italy—A massive earthquake struck southern Italy Sunday night, killing more than 350 people and injuring hundreds of others as scores of buildings collapsed, including at least one church, officials reported.

They expressed fear the death toll would rise as rescue teams reached isolated towns in the mountainous area.

Officials said more than 100 people died in the town of Balvano, 75 miles east of here, when a Roman Catholic Church caved in during evening services.

The parish priest, Father Salvatore Pagliuca, told an Italian reporter, "there were at least 300 people at the Mass tonight, including many children. The front wall collapsed as people were trying to get out." Balvano has a population of about 3,000.

6.8 on Richter Scale

The U.S. Geological Survey at Golden, Colo., reported that the quake registered 6.8 on the Richter scale.

The first jolt hit the region as many people were sitting down for their Sunday evening dinner.

Thousands of people in this port

city 120 miles south of Rome jammed the streets, afraid to return to their homes. Officials called for spotlights to aid rescue teams and asked for tents for the homeless.

Naples police reported that inmates panicked at the city's Poggioreale prison, and officers hurled tear-gas grenades and fired sub-machine guns into the air to block an attempted escape.

In Aversa, north of Naples, authorities said the belltower of a 16th century church collapsed and killed the parish priest, his mother and another woman.

Seventy persons were reported killed in Pescopagano, near Balvano, where a hospital, homes and the police barracks were damaged.

29 Cities, Towns Battered

Authorities by early today had received reports of damage in 29 cities and towns, with some buildings up to five stories high toppled.

The Interior Ministry said the quake's epicenter was at Eboli, a town near the Bay of Salerno and 30 miles southeast of Naples. The ministry reported that the main shock struck at 7:34 p.m. (10:34 a.m. PST) and was followed by six other tremors over the next two hours.

Officials said at least three of the shocks lasted up to 15 seconds each.

Authorities said Naples, Avellino, Salerno, Balvano and Potenza were the main cities affected by the tremors.

Police reported fires in Potenza, Avellino and Salerno because of broken gas mains.

Luigi Iannone, who was driving near Salerno when the quake struck, told rescuers, "I saw the buildings move like the waves of the sea, and the electric cables and trolley car lines dropped onto my car. It was something terrible."

At least eight people were killed in collapsing buildings in Naples, another three in the town of Castel-

lammare de Stabia 15 miles to the south and a dozen more in the nearby village of Casola.

In Potenza, 90 miles east of Naples and near Balvano, an official said that virtually all of the city's 50,000 residents had fled to the nearby hills and were spending the night in their cars or out in the open.

Officials reported hundreds of injured crowding hospitals throughout the region and urgent calls were broadcast for all physicians and nurses to report to work immediately.

Physicians canceled a planned 24-hour strike that was to begin today to press for better working conditions.

At least three major hospitals in the region were reported damaged in the quake.

Rescue efforts from the north were hampered by dense fog and damaged roads and rail lines. Telephone and electrical lines were reported down in many areas.

Police in the southern Adriatic coastal town of Bari said many residents were trapped in elevators when the electricity went out.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and other officials meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Rome cut the talks short so they could rush south to survey the disaster area.

Pope John Paul II, who was to meet Thatcher late this morning, was in his private apartments in the Vatican at the time of the quake.

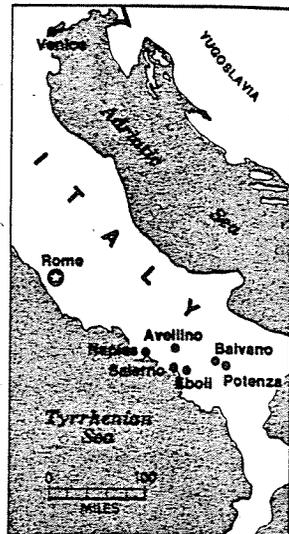
Rome's Leonardo da Vinci International Airport was closed to traffic for 40 minutes when its air control personnel abandoned their control tower as the swaying started, officials said.

The quake was felt from Sicily in the south to Venice, 350 miles from Naples, in the north near the Yugo-

slav frontier.

It was the most devastating earthquake in Italy since May 6, 1976, when a quake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale killed 946 people and injured 3,700 in the Friuli region of the northeast.

The quake was the strongest measured in southern Italy since a major temblor killed about 75,000 people at Messina, Sicily in 1908.



Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Monday, November 24, 1980

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Italians dig out victims

Quake toll at 1,012, thousands injured

Associated Press

Naples, Italy — The death toll climbed above 1,000 today in the massive earthquake that spread destruction and terror in poverty-stricken southern Italy. Rescue teams combed the rubble in 97 damaged towns, villages and cities searching for more victims from Italy's worst quake in 50 years.

The government said rescue workers reported they had found 1,012 bodies by today. Several thousand people were reported injured in the killer quake that battered the region Sunday night. Thousands more were homeless.

Rescue efforts were hampered by blocked roads, downed telephone lines and heavy fog. But as army helicopters and truck convoys reached isolated mountain areas east of Naples, the full scope of the disaster became clear.

Quake damage spread over 10,156 square miles, an area that includes Naples, Salerno, Mount Vesuvius and the ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

The village of Balvano, 60 miles east of Naples, was one of the worst hit. Searchers found 79 bodies — half of them children — and reported as many as 100 people were missing. Most of those killed were crushed when the roof of the Church of Santa Maria Assunta caved in during evening Mass.

"There was a terrible shaking, clouds of dust so thick we couldn't see," said Angela Enza, a widow clad in the black dress, scarf and black stockings traditional in Italy's underdeveloped south. "They screamed, oh did they scream, it was worse than hell," she said.

Fragmentary reports from Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi in Avellino province indicated 300 people perished, including 27 children and two nuns who died in the collapse of an orphanage. Pescopagano, another poverty-stricken town in the province, reported 70 bodies had been recovered from the debris.

Chilled survivors huddled in makeshift camps and tent cities, lighting fires to keep warm. Temporary morgues were set up in schools or on cleared sidewalks and bodies covered with blankets until coffins could be brought in.

No casualties were reported in the 9,200-member American community in the Naples area, mostly military personnel of the U.S. Navy. "We have no report of injuries or missing persons," said Lt. Cmdr. Matt Dillon of San Diego, Calif., a Navy spokesman. He said U.S. facilities sustained only superficial damage.

Seismologists said the quake, measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale, jolted an area with a total population of 7 million.

The area is at the ankle of the

Italian boot. In Salerno, site of the first landing on the Italian mainland by American troops in 1943, an estimated 20,000 people were homeless.

The government rushed in 10,000 troops and 1,500 firemen and ordered sleeper trains moved in to provide temporary housing for the thousands who lost their homes.

In Naples, where 11 persons were killed in the collapse of a 10-story apartment house, shops and restaurants were closed and many of the hotels were either closed or not accepting guests in upper floors. No buses, taxis or streetcars were running.

Thousands of Neapolitans, fearing new quakes, remained on the streets, in parks or the San Paolo soccer stadium.

"I am terrified. I have a strange feeling that another quake will hit the city," said Carmela Attanasio, a 55-year-old mother of three sons, who drove around the city with her family in a small Fiat 127.

"I was with the children watching animal cartoons on television when suddenly the light dimmed and the living room floor began moving up and down and the ceiling lamp shook violently. I thought when the quake hit, the building is supposed to move sideways and not up and down. The wall plaster began falling off. There was a terrifying noise — the kind of low and heavy vibration and deafening noise that shakes you from inside out. It was terrible."

The government declared a day of national mourning and Premier Arnaldo Forlani and President Sandro Pertini flew to visit the stricken area.

Pope John Paul II expressed his shock at the "unspeakable suffering" of the population and named a special representative bishop to coordinate church relief efforts.

Doctors canceled a nationwide strike scheduled for Monday and reported to hospitals or went to the disaster area.

It was Italy's worst earthquake since 1930 when 1,400 people perished in a quake in the same area of southern Italy. Italy's worst quake in this century occurred on Dec. 28, 1908, when 123,000 people were killed in the Messina-Reggio Calabria area of eastern Sicily and southernmost Italy.

Taxi driver Bruno De Crescenzo, 38, had just picked up a customer in front of San Carlo Opera House when the quake hit.

"At first I thought the car's springs had given out, but then there was a boom. It must have lasted 40 seconds. And I felt like I was in a small boat on choppy seas and not in my cab. I asked the customer to get out and I drove home."

Destruction in the four hardest hit provinces — Naples, Salerno, Avellino and Potenza — reached 80 percent in some towns.

"We have only our eyes left to cry," said Mayor Sabato Gianuzzi of San Mango, a village of 1,800 in Avellino province that was almost totally destroyed. "Everything is gone. There is no one left up there," he said.

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November 24, 1980

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Toll in Italian Quake at 1,000, May Hit 3,000

By LOUIS B. FLEMING
Times Staff Writer

NAPLES, Italy—The official count of the dead in Italy's Sunday night earthquake passed 1,000 Monday and some reports indicated that as many as 3,000 may have died in the more than 100 shocks recorded so far. Many thousands more were injured.

The government declared a "state of natural calamity."

"Figures of the Ministry of the Interior are much too low," an editor of *Il Mattino*, the leading newspaper here, said Monday night after his staff had surveyed shattered towns and hamlets.

In Naples and its surrounding province alone, 147 bodies had already been counted. But by far the worst damage was done in the mountains and valleys east of here where the full force of the quake, which was registered at 6.5 to 6.8 on

the Richter scale, was felt.

Ancient town centers, some that had survived for seven centuries, were reduced to rubble. Half the residents of some small settlements were dead. In town after town—97 at the latest count—rescuers found more than half the buildings in ruins.

Almost all the historic center of Potenza, with some of the buildings dating to the 14th Century, was leveled.

Some communities were isolated by shattered roads and bridges. More than 40 children in a school near Avellino, one of the worst hit areas, were short of water and food Monday night as police worked to reach them.

No casualties were reported in the 9,200-member American community in the Naples area, consisting mostly of U.S. Navy personnel. No other information on Americans in the area was available.

The Autostrada from Rome carried a convoy after military vehicles, soldiers, dump trucks and earth-moving machinery. But fog, which extended through the morning in many areas, frustrated operations and delayed the wide use of helicopters.

Search dogs, specially trained to locate survivors, were taken into the worst damaged areas. From the University of Messina, sensitive lis-

tening gear was dispatched. The same gear had proved useful in Italy's last major earthquake, the Friuli temblor of 1976. That quake caused 946 deaths.

Sunday's quake was Italy's worst since 1930, when 1,400 people perished in a temblor in the same area of southern Italy, roughly the ankle of the Italian boot. The nation's worst quake in this century was in 1908 when 83,000 were killed in the Messina-Reggio Calabria area of eastern Sicily and southernmost Italy.

Naples itself, a city of 1.3 million people and normally Italy's liveliest, was frozen in shock Monday. Shops were shuttered, traffic only a small quantity of its usual surge, and the piazzas were choked with cars converted into emergency dwellings for thousands who had fled their apartments after the first shock.

Vincenzo Gallucci brought his taxi to Piazza del Plebiscito to shelter his four nephews and nieces Monday as they prepared for a second night outside in the chilly weather.

City crews tried to make as many inspections as they received inquiries but the job was overwhelming and days may pass before the safety of buildings can be checked.

Despite the jam of cars in every

piazza, boys still found space to play soccer among the vehicles and some men converted the trunks of cars into tables for games of cards.

"It was the sound that was so horrible," one woman said, and her story was echoed by others. "It was not so much the movement, the shaking, but the sound, like wood splintering and crushing. First it was absolutely silent. Then the horrible sound. And it lasted more than a minute, more than a minute of sound and violent movement."

"A minute and 20 seconds," another woman said.

In one mountain town, a fireman crawled through a space hardly larger than his body to reach three children trapped beneath the stones of a collapsed building.

A boy pulled from a building in Baronissi after being trapped 10 hours, recalled vividly what had happened:

"We were playing while my father was watching television and my mother was in the kitchen. Then there was the quake. It was dark. I called for my mother and father. There was no answer."

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Tuesday, November 25, 1980

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Los Angeles Times.

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sualty figures artificially low for three days to avoid alarming Italians.

A Dominican friar in the town of Montoro Superiore, midway between Avellino and Salerno, hung up a white sheet with the letters "SOS" on a road sign.

"We were tired of seeing the columns of rescue units pass us by, so we put up the sheet. The units didn't stop, but volunteers did, and now we have something," Don Domenico said.

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II, who toured the disaster area Tuesday, appealed to both Italians and foreigners to come to the aid of earthquake victims. He said he was "deeply moved" by his visit to quake victims.

The quake was Europe's most deadly since the tremor that killed 30,000 in Italy's central region of Avezzano in 1915.

Frightened and homeless people spent another night on the street in Naples and other cities and towns. By Wednesday afternoon, 11 aftershocks had jolted the area.

"I wish we had counselors and psychiatrists to take care of some of these people," Italian army surgeon Dr. Vicenzo Rizzo said. "So many people are suffering from a severe state of shock."

"This is our third night on the street," said Francesco Savastano, whose house was damaged by the quake. "Engineers and architects came and said the house is not safe to live in."

Savastano and his girlfriend went to the railroad station in Naples to sleep in a first-class car parked in the station.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Mon., Nov. 24, 1980

around bonfires in open fields.

Michele Saivarni, 16, who lives in Balvano but works as a barber's apprentice in Potenza 25 miles away, lost five cousins when the church collapsed.

Don Pagliuca, who baptized Michele and will bury the boy's cousins, put his arm around the youth. "You have to watch out for your aunt and uncle more than before now," the priest told the boy. Michele cried and went to join his mother by the open fire.

18 Part I/Thursday, November 27, 1980 * Los Angeles Times

Officials Charged With Bungling Quake Rescue

Italy's Interior Minister Resigns in Response to Accusations; Toll Hits 3,000 Dead, 1,300 Missing

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—Rescue teams used trained dogs Wednesday to sniff out people buried alive in the rubble of the Italian earthquake, Europe's deadliest in 65 years. Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni resigned, apparently in response to charges of delays and bungling in rescue operations.

The Italian military command said that the death toll had reached 3,000 and that 1,300 people were missing after Sunday night's quake.

The Interior Ministry released the text of Rognoni's resignation letter to President Sandro Pertini. He said he was quitting "to relieve the government of tensions that would tend to frustrate its activities, which absolutely must be freshly carried out at this time."

The Cabinet fired the government's representative in Avellino, the hardest-hit province, and Pertini went on national television to criticize rescue operations. "Those who failed must be punished," he declared.

Pompeii Ruins Damaged

The reason for dismissing the

Avellino official, Attilio del Befalo, was not given, but local Communist Party officials and the press had criticized him for delays in getting aid to victims.

The military command said the quake injured 5,000 and made 200,000 homeless when it struck the poverty-stricken southern region.

The quake damaged the ruins of the ancient city of Pompeii, 14 miles southeast of Naples. Pompeii was buried under volcanic ash when nearby Mt. Vesuvius erupted in AD 79.

Rain fell in some parts of the disaster zone and the national weather bureau forecast heavy showers, turning to snow by the weekend in mountains where many villages were stricken.

"We need food and clothes but mainly we need arms to dig," said Raffaele Farese, an elderly man in Conza, a village east of Naples where hundreds are still missing. "It would be a miracle if anybody is still alive but that (digging) is the only way to save anybody."

In Lioni, a hill town east of Naples, Marta Enza stood vigil over a

pile of concrete where her sister Anna and a 3-year-old niece are still buried. "The soldiers aren't coming here yet because only two are buried here," said Marta's fiancé, Sergio Brux, staring at 30 soldiers pulling bodies from the rubble of an apartment building.

Aid Pouring In

Military search teams rescued a woman alive nearly three days after the quake from the ruins of her home in Santomenna, near Salerno. They pulled out two others alive in Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi, north of Conza.

As international aid poured in, rescue officials credited teams of German shepherds trained in West Germany and Switzerland for finding survivors. "Last night 12 people were pulled out alive and two of them were saved by dogs," said Lt. Col. Angelo Vastola, press spokesman for the Naples military command.

The government appropriated the equivalent of \$720 million in emergency funds for the disaster area, but a political storm erupted over complaints that the rescue operation was slow and disorganized.

"My name is Luciano Conza, Mr. President!" shouted a returning emigrant at Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi during a visit by President Pertini. "What did they do, what are they doing? They have left us alone."

Volunteers Stopped

Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Communist Party, accused the government of "intolerable slowness" and charged that it kept ca-

grandchildren had been buried alive when the church collapsed. In all, officials said that more than 120 were killed in Balvano.

When a truck from Naples carrying 25 wooden coffins wound its way down Balvano's twisting main road and parked in a vegetable garden, the wailing of the old women, most wearing black shawls, rose in pitch. "I want to die, I want to die," a woman in her 80s moaned.

Many of the survivors gathered

'Why Us?' Village Survivors Cry

BALVANO, Italy (UPI) — Don Salvatore Pagliuca, 61, Balvano's pastor since 1944, walked out of the church of Santa Maria Assunta minutes before the hardest shock hit. He turned to see the church collapse on 300 of his parishioners.

"I don't know why us," he sobbed, surveying his church, which was destroyed Sunday by Italy's worst earthquake in four years. "These people have enough trouble as it is. It's a poor village."

As the aftershocks continued, the old women of the 600-year-old town hardest hit by the tremor wailed and wrung their hands for their children and grandchildren who were buried alive when the church collapsed during Mass Sunday night.

"Why us? Why us?" a woman wailed. "There's so much sin, so much crime, so much robbing in the big cities. Why us? Why us?"

One of the woman's neighbors said that her two daughters and three

Pope Has Me for Surv

By LOUIS B. F.

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Pope Visits Quake-Stricken Region

Has Message of Solidarity for Survivors; 2,400 Killed

By LOUIS B. FLEMING, Times Staff Writer

NAPLES, Italy—Pope John Paul II, his face reflecting the tragic scene before him, Tuesday went among the survivors of Sunday night's earthquake with a message of solidarity for the suffering.

It was one of those rare papal appearances when no hands clapped, no voices cheered.

The Pope refused a car and walked among the people of Potenza 90 miles east of Naples, as he made his way to the hospital housing, among the patients, the survivors of a church that had collapsed.

Even as he visited the southern Italian area, the Interior Ministry's count of the dead reached 2,400 and most officials agreed that it will surpass 3,000.

Aerial surveys showed four hamlets with a combined population of 8,500 destroyed, nine others severely damaged.

But survivors were still being found in the mountains of rubble. One of those the Pope saw was an 8-year-old boy, pulled from the wreckage minutes before the pontiff's arrival after being buried for almost two days. The boy sustained only minor injuries.

More than 100,000 remained without shelter Tuesday as military and civilian aircraft started an airlift from

northern Italy to the Naples airport, carrying tents and other emergency supplies. There were some areas still without help Tuesday afternoon, however, and in some urban areas, including Salerno, there was a shortage of food.

7 Million People Affected

The magnitude of the region affected, and the size of the population involved—7 million—had overwhelmed early rescue efforts. Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani has called a second emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers for today to try to improve the rescue and assistance effort.

"I can bring you nothing," the Pope told survivors in Potenza, where he spent 1 hour and 15 minutes Tuesday afternoon. "I am here with you with my presence, my blessing, my prayer," he added.

As he moved through the silent crowd, both he and the people reflected the high emotion of his mission.

"I want my visit to be a pastoral service for all who suffer—the injured and their families, all the population struck by this tremendous quake," he said.

He had flown by helicopter from Naples and continued to a landing place near Balvano, reaching the city by auto after passing the wreckage of a church where at least 75 people were killed while attending Mass on Sunday night.

There the Pope spoke of the "solidarity of the church with suffering" and added that "pain sanctifies and makes men more brotherly as death brings us closer to the death of Christ and through it to the Resurrection."

Another of his stops was at Avellino, where he visited a hospital, its functions transferred from the damaged and abandoned building to tents nearby.

Here in Naples, less seriously affected than the areas near the epicenter to the east, life began to resume its normal chaos, although some residents continued to sleep in cars parked in the piazzas or to camp in sports stadiums rather than return to their apartments.

Stores reopened, laundry was hung once again from window sills and across the narrow streets, and traffic was almost back at its usual frantic pace.

"I am not ready to go back to my apartment, what with seven children to think about," one taxi driver said. He had been using the taxi for the previous two nights to shelter his children.

Additional aftershocks were recorded while the Pope was making his tour of the most devastated area, but they were not strong enough to cause important new damage.

In Washington, President Carter said the United States will help Italy care for its quake victims "in every way possible" and the Administration announced that it will provide an initial relief fund of \$1.5 million.

The fund includes 1,000 tents from Defense Department stockpiles in Europe and six military helicopters for reconnaissance and relief operations, the White House said. U.S. military installations are also providing the Italian government with tractors and other equipment as well as military personnel.

Los Angeles Times November 26, 1980

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Heavy Rains Delay Quake Relief in Italy

Workers Fail to Reach 20 Children Buried in Rubble of School

NAPLES, Italy (UPI)—Torrential rains swept earthquake-ravaged southern Italy on Thursday, delaying relief efforts and intensifying the misery of more than 200,000 homeless victims.

Another tragedy unfolded in the mountain village of Senerchia, where officials said they tried but failed to free 20 children buried beneath the rubble of a collapsed kindergarten.

Confusion arose about their fate when rescue officials first announced they had freed the children and said they were safe.

But Luigi Jannaccone, a relief official questioned by reporters who reached the mountain town near Salerno, said his team had no heavy earth-moving equipment and could not get the children out. He said he believed the children, whose cries could be faintly heard earlier, had all died.

"I wish we had found them, but we didn't. They are all dead by now and we just don't know how to get them out. The bodies are under tons of rubble and we only have a few pick axes," Jannaccone said.

Many Tragedies

Senerchia's tragedy was like many others across the 16,000-square-mile area ravaged by Italy's worst earthquake in 65 years.

The Interior Ministry's official count stood at 3,100 confirmed dead, about 2,000 missing, about 8,000 injured and more than 200,000 homeless.

Despite the official count, an army general directing relief efforts in the provincial capital of Avellino,

31 miles east of Naples, estimated the death toll could rise much higher.

"It could be as many as 10,000," Gen. Antonio Tamborrino said of earthquake deaths in Avellino province alone. "That's my impression based on what I've seen and the requests (for help) coming in."

Thousands of refugees huddled together under the downpour, some of them with only blankets to protect them.

The government's relief effort, criticized for being cumbersome and inept, finally got under way, and tons of aid began reaching the 150 towns and villages either destroyed or badly damaged by Sunday's earthquake, which measured 6.8 on the Richter scale.

But the suffering of the survivors, forced to live out of doors because of strong, continuing aftershocks, was compounded by heavy rains and near-freezing temperatures. The rains began Wednesday and grew into a fierce thunder and lightning downpour on Thursday.

After a plea by Pope John Paul II, a warning by Italy's president and an offer by the interior minister to resign, the government relief effort finally began with the arrival of 17,500 soldiers bearing tons of food, blankets and medicine.

The thunderstorms turned mountain roads into muddy swamps, slowing the relief effort almost as soon as it got started in an organized and large-scale way.

The Defense Ministry dispatched disinfectant teams to check the possible spread of disease and a mass

vaccination program was begun in the provincial capitals.

U.S. Air Force helicopters from North Atlantic Treaty Organization bases in Italy joined the Italian air force in ferrying supplies to remote mountain villages.

In Washington for consultations, Richard N. Gardner, the U.S. ambassador to Italy, described the quake and its aftermath as the worst natural disaster to hit Western Europe in 50 years. He said he expects Congress to start action Monday to provide \$50 million in long-term aid.

Most of 2,000 people officially listed as missing are believed to still be buried beneath rubble—and presumed dead after four days. Rescue teams used German shepherd dogs to search for survivors by day and patrol against looting at night.

150 Stricken Towns

Interior Ministry officials said government rescue teams had reached all 150 stricken towns and villages by midday Thursday.

But accusations about slowness of the relief effort created an outcry of such proportions that Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni, the official with overall responsibility for the relief effort, offered to resign. Premier Arnaldo Forlani refused to accept the resignation.

Pope John Paul II also appealed for a faster relief effort and President Sandro Pertini went on national television and radio to say that charges would be brought against officials responsible for "serious failures" in the relief effort.

Cave-ins, Cracks

Temblor Damage at Pompeii Called Serious

POMPEII, Italy (AP)—The massive earthquake in southern Italy caused serious damage to nearly all areas of Pompeii, the excavated ancient city that had been buried by the volcanic eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in AD 79, an archeologist said Thursday.

Elaborating on earlier reports of damage, Stefano de Caro, resident archeologist and administrative director of Pompeii, said Sunday's quake destroyed two stone columns, a wall and an arch in the House of Ciculus.

A new crack appeared in the frescoes of the Villa of the Mysteries. Workmen were putting up wooden boards and beams to support the shaky buildings and monuments.

About one-third of the oval-shaped city, about two miles in circumference on the outskirts of Naples, has been closed to the public indefinitely.

"All told, we have spotted more than 100 cave-ins, collapses and major cracks," De Caro said as he marked a map with a red pencil to indicate damaged areas.

"Restoration will take months and cost up to 1 billion lire (\$1.2 million)," he said.

The city bustled in the days of the Roman Empire before a blanket of volcanic dust made it a ghost town 1,900 years ago. Excavations began in 1748.

The quake broke nearly 2,000 ancient vases and ceramics on display at the Naples National Museum, authorities said. It severely damaged the ruins of a Roman amphitheater at Nocera Inferiore near Pompeii.

Los Angeles Times

Friday, November 28, 1980

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Nov 24 1980

Italy Has A History Of Deadly Earthquakes

ROME (AP) — Italy has been wracked by earthquakes of all sizes during the last two centuries. Among the worst, by death toll:

1908: Messina and Reggio Calabria, 123,000 deaths.

1915: Avezzano, 30,000 deaths.

1957: Salerno (where Sunday's quake also struck), 12,300 deaths.

1805: Molise province, 5,600 deaths.

1883: Casamicciola, 2,300 deaths.

1930: Irpinia (around the area of Sunday's quake), 1,400 deaths.

1976: Friuli province, 1,000 deaths.

1887: Liguria province, 640 deaths.

1836: Rossano Calabro, 590 deaths.

1905: Nicastro, 560 deaths.

1954: Cosenza, 470 deaths.

1968: Belice, Sicily, 300 deaths.

Tot-Stealing Going On In Quake Area

LAS VEGAS SUN

Wednesday, December 3, 1980

NAPLES, Italy (UPI) - Small children and infants, some of them orphans, are being snatched from the earthquake-stricken region of southern Italy by childless parents and maybe even by racketeers, press reports said Wednesday.

The reports surfaced as the military relief headquarters in Naples announced a slightly updated official toll for the quake, putting it at 2,960 identified dead, 1,574 missing and 7,418 injured.

Authorities also said that 33 Mafia members were arrested trafficking in stolen relief supplies in the earthquake-ravaged mountain villages of southern Italy.

Press reports spoke of well-dressed couples in big automobiles, posing as voluntary helpers and driving away with small children and babies, some of them orphaned by the devastating Nov. 23 earthquake.

In other cases people dressed like the local peasants were claiming children from refugees in villages where the relief organization was in a state of confusion.

In many cases the removal of the children probably was a bona fide gesture by sympathetic people seek-

ing to give them a temporary refuge from the health hazards of the freezing "tent cities", the reports said.

But the newspaper *Il Messaggero* said the way the children were being removed left them open to illegal adoption, or even sale by racketeers to childless parents.

The president of the minor court in Naples told reporters:

"It has come to our knowledge that children of tender age are being removed from the earthquake zone without the necessary proofs of identification. Later it could prove impossible to trace them and return them to their own families, as is their natural right."

Col. Bernardino Vastola, spokesman for the headquarters of military relief operations in Naples made no reference to the reported snatching of children in a news conference in Naples.

But Vastola said 33 members of the *he Camorra* — the Naples version of the Sicilian Mafia — were arrested for racketeering at the expense of the earthquake survivors. He said police had arrested 33 *Camorra* members up to midnight Tuesday.

"The *Camorra* operation,

which we foresaw, has been a very specialized one," Col. Vastola said. "Mostly they have been stopping unescorted volunteer relief convoys along the roads leading to the earthquake zone, posing as relief officials and then leading the convoys to isolated areas and stealing the supplies."

He said two trailer trucks carrying private volunteer relief supplies from France had disappeared completely along with their drivers.

"In some cases the racketeers have even taken to changing road signs to divert the volunteer convoys and we have caught some of them wearing official uniforms," he said.

The spokesman also said that as of late Tuesday only 526 of the 170,000 quake refugees the government hopes to move into coastal resort hotels for the winter, had actually accepted the offer and allowed themselves to be bussed to hotels.

But he said 24 villagers who were taken to a luxury hotel in Paestum, changed their minds when they got there and were bussed back to their emergency tents.

The quake victims were refusing to leave their native villages despite government promises the evacuation would be only temporary and buses would be laid on to take them on visits back to the villages whenever they wanted to go.

Thousands Resist Leaving Italian Quake Zone

From Times Wire Services

NAPLES, Italy—Thousands of Italians living in the ruins of their earthquake-devastated towns resisted evacuation, officials said Monday. Others left, weeping in anger and sorrow, for hotels in undamaged areas.

New tremors Monday in southern Italy, including a strong aftershock registering 4.6 on the Richter scale, forced the closing of the Pompeii ruins, officials said.

In Washington, the House voted to appropriate \$50 million to aid victims of the Nov. 23 quake, Italy's worst in more than half a century. A Senate committee is to consider the legislation today.

In the quake zone, army troops began shooting stray pets and farm animals Monday to prevent the spread of disease.

Donated Clothing Burned

To keep warm, earthquake victims in Calabritto, 50 miles southeast of Naples, set fire to piles of donated clothing brought to the disaster area.

Two women, aged 72 and 79, and a 60-year-old man were rescued after being buried in Calabritto's rubble for eight days.

"I never lost hope of being saved," Nicola Mattia said after his rescue. "I tried not to sleep so that when I heard people walking around on the rubble above I could yell for help."

In Luxembourg, Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani told leaders from Common Market nations that the quake was "worse than a devastating war" and that the cost of reconstruction would be at least \$12 billion dur-

Los Angeles Times December 2, 1980 *
ing the next two years.

Weather Improves in Quake Area

Snow and violent rainstorms eased in the regions leveled by the quake, offering faint relief to the refugees leaving the area for temporary shelter with relatives or in government-provided hotel rooms and apartments.

The official casualty count from the earthquake that struck 210 towns and villages east and southeast of Naples stood at 2,915 identified dead and 1,547 missing and presumed dead. Another 7,069 were listed as injured.

Giuseppe Zamberletti, chief of the government's relief operation, said his office had obtained 15,000 hotel rooms and vacant apartments to house earthquake survivors in undamaged cities along the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic sea coasts.

Nearly 10,000 house trailers have been moved into the disaster zone.

Survivors Refuse to Leave

Zamberletti said the evacuation operation was being hampered by thousands of survivors who refused to leave their damaged or destroyed villages.

Although the government said nobody was being forced to move from the worst-hit towns, many evacuees vented their frustration and anger at the relief officials who showed up with convoys of buses.

While some screamed and shouted insults, others cornered officials to ask about job prospects and schools in new towns where they were headed.

10 More Italy Quake Survivors Found in Rubble

AVELLINO, Italy (AP)—Firefighters pulled 10 survivors from the rubble of a hospital Friday, five days after the southern Italian earthquake that killed thousands. Members of a U.S. military community in the heart of the devastated region mobilized their own relief efforts, complicated by rain and snow.

Elveno Pastorelli, fire chief of Sant' Angelo del Lombardi in hardest-hit Avellino province, said his men will continue digging through the Civic Hospital ruins because more survivors might be trapped.

The military command said three other survivors, including a pregnant woman, were rescued Friday from the debris of toppled buildings.

Military squads kept up the search for victims, both living and dead, in the stench of the ruins. In Laviano, where local officials feared as many as 1,500 people may have died in the quake that registered 6.8 on the Richter scale, helicopters

dropped packets of formaldehyde on the rubble to slow the decomposition of bodies.

Medical personnel continued to vaccinate thousands against typhoid and cholera.

Officials still differed on body counts. The Naples military command reported the total number of verifiable deaths at 2,904 with 1,564 missing, while the national police in Rome listed 2,285 dead and 1,211 missing.

A spokesman for the Italian military command said army rescue teams have still not reached 52 of the 179 cities and towns that suffered in the quake, but that some of the communities had not reported serious problems.

The American school building in this ravaged city became the coordinating center of a massive U.S. airlift operation aimed at relieving tens of thousands of survivors stranded outdoors in torrential rains and the season's first snow.

The homeless, estimated to be as many as 300,000, took shelter as best they could under plastic sheets and blanket lean-tos away from the gusting winds buffeting the disaster area.

"We can't resist much longer. The risks of pneumonia and heart attacks are high," said Dr. Giovanni Inchincolo, a volunteer working in Pescopagano in Avellino province.

A 7-year-old girl was reported to have died of pneumonia after spending five nights with her family in their car.

Communities requisitioned hotels to house several hundred homeless people Friday night. The government was still deciding whether to take over resort hotels on the coast south of Naples.

The quake killed nearly 200 people in the area around this city but spared the 150 Americans here, most of them military personnel and their families attached to a U.S. communications base.

At the Avellino U.S. community center, the Americans were feeding 360 displaced Italians each day at the school and allowing many of them to sleep there. One squadron has sent three teams of three men each to set up tents in remote areas and is setting up telephone links in isolated towns.

At the grass-covered Partenio Stadium here, a Navy H-53 helicopter struggled with ferocious winds and rain before touching down on its second attempt.

It was one of the 16 U.S. helicopter flights from Naples to Avellino on Friday. All together, six U.S. helicopters made six runs each to ferry relief material from Naples to most parts of the quake-hit areas. One military spokesman said the foul weather was hampering the relief operation, which depends heavily on helicopters.

In Naples, trucks were loaded with food and clothing donated by more than 1,000 American residents and military personnel.

Los Angeles Times
November 29, 1980

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By GEOR

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As the Cabinet Dines, the Shattered Earth of Italy

By GEORGE ARMSTRONG

SANT'ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI, Italy—Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani and his cabinet ministers were hosts last Sunday at a state banquet in Rome in honor of Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, when an earthquake shook 12,500 square miles of southern Italy, killing at least 3,500 people—though the total number of dead eventually may be twice that. The dinner, in the Villa Madama, designed by Raphael for Pope Clement VII, continued.

No one in Rome knew, least of all the government, the true extent of the earthquake until late in the next day, when it was thought that 300 had been killed.

Most of Italy, from the Alps to Sicily, is earthquake territory. The earth frequently trembles, but there have been only three quakes in the last 20 years which directly took human lives—that in Belice, Sicily (337 dead), in 1968, that in the Friuli region above Venice (925 dead) in 1976, and now a much vaster area of southern Italy, stretching from Naples to Bari.

The official number of dead in last Sunday's quake is based on the number of bodies counted. Everyone knows that less than half of the destroyed houses here in Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi (population 7,000) have been excavated, and beneath the rubble of this and the other 96 towns hit there are bound to be many more survivors. Probably thousands. Even three days afterwards, five people, three of them infants, were extracted here alive. That can no longer be expected. The dead taken from the ruins have not always shown signs of injuries and probably died from cold and from lack of water, or fright.

Each Italian earthquake in this century has had its political scandal. In 1908, about 85,000 people were killed and most of Messina, Sicily, was destroyed (two years earlier, it will be recalled, San Francisco lost 452 people in its earthquake-fire). Today, there are still earthquake ruins in the center of Messina. The scandal of last Sunday's quake, which is causing political Rome to tremble even today, was in communications. The local authorities could not advise Rome of the extent of the damages because the telephones were not working, and it was not until three days later that official radio links were in operation. Meanwhile, radio hams had begun spreading word of the enormity of the catastrophe by their electronic (but "unofficial," which is a weighty, negative term to Italian bureaucracy) tom-toms.

The second aspect of the scandal is that the government did not send, at dawn on Monday, helicopters to survey the area and report the visible and very articulate damage. The third aspect is that emergency relief did not arrive until 24 hours after the quake, and most of it 48 hours later. The first rescuers to arrive were firemen from Ravenna, who only knew there was a job for them to do, but not much else. But they brought no generators and could not start digging for bodies (alive and dead) until Tuesday morning. The Italian army, made up mostly of young draftees, began arriving soon afterwards, and with more equipment. One reason it took them so long was that, by NATO orders, two-thirds of

Reaps a Black Harvest

the Italian troops are stationed near the Yugoslav frontier in the north, on the theory that an eventual Soviet invasion will start there. The Italian boot is long.

The fourth aspect of the scandal was the total lack of coordination in the emergency. Italy's 84-year-old president, Sandro Pertini, got to the area by helicopter before aid had arrived. On Wednesday night, he addressed the nation, "as one Italian speaking to other Italians," and vehemently condemned his own new government for its "grave shortcomings." Before this brusque Socialist was elected president, that office was primarily ceremonial. Now he has become the nation's conscience more than its head of state. He mentioned the 1968 Sicilian earthquake, saying that necessary funds had been allocated. "But those survivors are still living in temporary huts. Where did the money go? If someone stole it, is he in jail?" He promised that that particular history would not be repeated, but Italy is the land where clichés come true, sometimes in reverse. Last week, the government allotted \$1.3 billion for the earthquake area. Everyone, first of all the survivors, must wait and see what becomes of it.

This earthquake has badly shaken the always fragile structure of Italian democracy. The public is being reminded on radio and TV to send their cash donations to a special government fund for the survivors, and to take blankets and clothing to certain local centers. No doubt some of them have (no figures have yet been given). But the road between the capital and that part of the south has been clogged with cars, campers and hired trucks, driven by students or other volunteers, bringing their collections of clothing and medicines directly to the stricken towns. From cities in distant Tuscany, Lombardy and Piedmont Wednesday came tankers filled with drinking water. Four Rome taxis were also seen at Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi (80% destroyed and still buried), loaded with children's clothing. Turin's newspaper, *La Stampa*, by Thursday had collected \$1.1 million from readers. The newspaper promises to distribute the funds itself, case by case, town by town. Rome's *La Repubblica* also has opened a collection. It will send its funds directly to President Pertini "because we can trust him." Never has the public's lack of confidence in its administrators been so graphically exposed. What do the survivors themselves think? As they watched the rubble being picked at or being bulldozed at Sant'Angelo, the men's faces were stoically frozen in a kind of opaque resignation (or hatred?) while the wails of their always-black-dressed women could be heard keening their dead (or their lot?).

All of southern Italy lying south of Rome is called the Mezzogiorno. Though no poorer in natural resources than northern Italy, it always has been much poorer economically. Its main income comes from exporting its men (and some of its women) who have migrated to Milan or Turin, or to Germany or Switzerland—or to the

in the Mezzogiorno

United States—in order to earn a living. Often leaving the family behind, they send most of their monthly paychecks home, and long for the day when they can return to their native land. The province of Avellino, one of the worst hit, has the lowest per-capita income in Italy. It also has a great number of pretty, modern houses, really small hilltop villas, with vineyards and orchards. They were paid for with Swiss francs or German marks. Last week there was also an impressive number of expensive cars with Swiss plates at the foot of the hill upon which a slice of Sant'Angelo still stands. They belonged to sons returning home to see if their families were alive and safe.

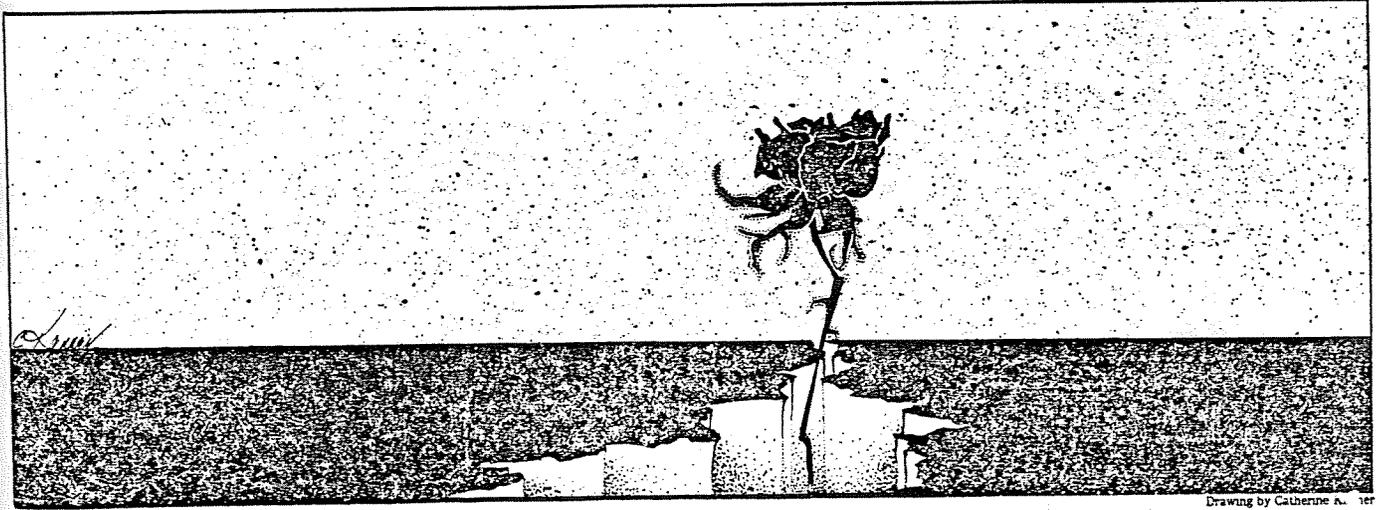
Each government, since Italy became a nation in 1870, has tried to cope with the "Mezzogiorno problem." For 30 years, there has been a special fund for the Mezzogiorno, which would subsidize Italian and foreign companies, if they would build factories in the south. Many were built, many have since closed, and these "cathedrals in the desert" as they are called, have done very little to change the south's enduring and desperate poverty.

One of the smaller hamlets near Avellino is Castelnuovo di Conza. It had 800 inhabitants last Sunday, and perhaps half of them survived the quake and fled the town. It is now a deserted heap of gray stones and powdered plaster. It has been suggested that the town be declared "closed." A Pompeii without pictured walls, without standing walls, with no past history and no future. It would be covered in quick lime and be erased from the map.

Perhaps the tragic earthquake has done as much, perhaps more, than the various Italian governments to "resolve" the Mezzogiorno question of how to improve life for those living in the south. Billions of government lire have failed to change things, but the earthquake last Sunday, in three minutes which could best be described by a verse from the Old Testament, has changed forever Italy's Mezzogiorno. For thousands of survivors there is no choice but to go away.

George Armstrong, a correspondent for *The Guardian*, wrote this article for *The Times*.

Los Angeles Times Sunday, November 30, 1980



Drawing by Catherine A. Ter

More Quake Survivors Found

Italian army rescue teams, struggling against sleet and snow, rescued 15 more survivors from last Sunday's devastating earthquake in southern Italy. "This was the apocalypse," said an 80-year-old woman pulled from the ruins of her home in Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi

after nearly six days. The elderly woman was trapped with 16 of her friends and relatives and was the only one to survive. Police reported increasing incidents of looting and price-gouging on such necessities as food, clothing and temporary housing.

Los Angeles Times

Sunday, November 30, 1980

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In Italian Quake's Wake: Agony, Guilt

Bungling of Relief Effort Seen Revealing Serious National Failures

By LOUIS B. FLEMING, Times Staff Writer

Los Angeles Times

December 11, 1980

ROME—Each evening as national television probes the wreckage and tragedy of the cataclysmic earthquake that struck the southern hill towns two weeks ago, millions of Italians see a picture of the fundamental failures of their society and, for some, a mirror exposing their own guilt.

In a way unlike any previous disaster, this one has become a personal agony for Italians, for they see the dark side of the national characteristic of individualism, a trait that keeps Italians from working together to solve their problems.

The earthquake revealed as no other event the negligence, venality, irresponsibility and torpor of Italian government, not just in Rome but in most cities, towns, provinces and regions. And ever major political party was tainted.

Rush to Judgment

There was a rush two days after the quake to fix blame, to find a scapegoat. The rush was led by Italy's 84-year-old president, Sandro Pertini, filled with anger and frustration at what he had seen in the ruins of the leveled towns.

"What I have been able to ascertain is that there has not been the immediate help that there should have been," Pertini said.

He was applauded, but only briefly. It soon became clear that the most troubling problems are longstanding—the absence of preparation, the failure to implement the nation's 10-year-old civil defense law. On this, Pertini is as responsible as anyone because he served as presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies before he became president.

Oil Industry Scandal

The political impact was even greater, coming as it did just a month after exposure of the worst of many postwar public scandals: A scheme that involved the respected Guardia di Finanza, the financial police force, with an estimated \$1.7 billion in bribes and evasion of taxes in the oil industry.

So the politicians are targets of suspicion today as never before, and it is dawning on an increasing number of Italians that things would not be that way if it were not for the



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Italian President Sandro Pertini said, "What I have been able to ascertain is that there has not been the immediate help that there should have been."

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voters themselves.

There are political complexities, of course. Many Italians have swallowed their unhappiness over the crimes of the dominant Christian Democratic Party out of determination to do anything to keep the Communists from power.

"You know the old saying 'People get the government they deserve,'" a guest remarked at a recent Rome dinner party, and no one dissented.

The Immediate Circle

But the cynicism, deceptiveness peccadillos and worse of many politicians are also the characteristics of many of the Italian people, the fruit of a preoccupation with the individual, the family unit, the immediate circle of friends, at the expense of community, to say nothing of nation.

"There is simply no sense of community," one Italian acknowledged.

Cheating on taxes is a way of life that tax reform is only beginning to correct. This erosion of respect for the law carries over into a tolerance of all sorts of evasions and accommodations that serve the individual

at the expense of the community.

Thus politicians have come to be assumed to be dishonest, and many have lived up to this expectation.

Most Italians have learned nothing new on the evening television reports of the earthquake.

Poor Southern Region

The misery of those impoverished peasants is a national shame. For decades Parliament has put forth inadequate programs for the Mezzogiorno, the South, making no substantial progress in narrowing the gap between the poor south and the rich north.

The profiteering, looting and bribery exposed in the wake of the earthquake are a way of life in areas where unemployment dominates, and families are separated as wage earners go abroad in search of work.

The man who brought a truckload of coffins priced at 10 times normal to the earthquake zone the day after the quake was from Puglia, another poor area of the south.

Prosecutors suddenly became active last week rounding up people responsible for structures that fell

because building codes were ignored. Many of those violations had been flagrant, sometimes encouraged by local officials who preferred the employment generated by the speculators to diligence on seismic safety.

before either of those men was born. The confirmed knowledge goes back at least to April 18, 1906, when a big quake and resultant fires made an immense ruin of San Francisco.

Now that the chief executives have had their shots at awareness, we hope that they can set up a national model of federal-state cooperation in preparation for minimizing casualties and damage. Dealing as they are with the unpredictable, they can't firm up scientific defense plans too soon.

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Some buildings that fell had been condemned after the 1962 earthquake in the same region.

Law a Hollow Shell

Perhaps most troubling was the painful discovery that the much-publicized civil defense law of 1970 was a hollow shell, never fully implemented. That problem was compounded by the fact that the Italian army is massed in the northeast, in conformity with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense plans, without plans for quick redeployment inside Italy to help in disaster relief.

The result of the two shocks, the billion-dollar oil scandal and the earthquake, has now focused attention on what is called the "moral question."

Fresh impetus for reform has come from 120 of the 262 Christian Democratic deputies in Parliament. They are demanding an end to "preaching" by their party leaders and a "cleanup reaching every corner of the house."

Communist Criticism

The Communists, the No. 2 party, have seized on the two shocks to try to vault into power.

"We affirm clearly that the Christian Democrats no longer can direct the government of the nation after the scandals and the inefficiency demonstrated in facing the consequences of the earthquake," Enrico Berlinguer, Communist Party secretary, said five days after the quake.

"The Communists would have been just as corrupt if they had been in power," a Rome physician, who is active in neither party, commented.

In fact, the scandals have not yet touched Arnaldo Forlani, the Christian Democrat who became prime minister just a week before exposure of the oil scheme in October. If he somehow achieves the cleanup that his own party is now demanding, he almost certainly will escape the governmental crisis being hatched by the communists.

Forlani's vigor in pursuit of solutions may depend on how many Italian citizens remain concerned once national television turns to other matters. There is always a temptation to turn back to the self-centered life that is part of the culture.

Still, this time may be different. Nothing may be more miraculous or more inspiring to the often jaded eyes of Italians than the stubborn determination of so many of the homeless to stay there, in their country, on their land, with snow on the ground.

And some of the cynicism of the past may have been tempered by the heroism of many Italians demonstrated as those first snows made life even more miserable in the quake-shattered villages.

Volunteers from all over Italy clawed rubble with their hands to free trapped victims before heavy machinery could reach the remote areas. Police shared their own emergency food rations with quake victims before convoys brought fresh supplies.

It remains to be seen what changes this might inspire in government. Change does not come easily in a nation where so many judge corruption as the natural way to get things done.

Discovery of earthquakes

Santa Barbara News-Press October 1 1980

President Carter would like to have some credit for his discovery that California is earthquake country. He pointed out, in a letter to Gov. Brown two weeks ago, that he had ordered a study of quake preparedness here after he viewed Mount St. Helen's in the state of Washington. Brown has told Carter that he (Brown) has had a "personal interest" in seismic safety for a long time, and that studies have been underway since long before Mount St. Helen's erupted.

Actually, the fact that California is earthquake country has been known since



Many With Old Country Kin Awaiting Word

Italian Quake's Aftershocks Reverberate in New Jersey

By PENNY PAGANO, Times Staff Writer

VINELAND, N.J.—Every day for more than a week now Gerardo Masucci has tried to telephone the tiny village of Flumeri in southern Italy, and every day an impersonal recorded voice has told him, "Your call cannot be completed."

Wearily but undaunted, the 51-year-old Masucci persists in his efforts to break through to his six sisters and brothers, unheard from since the Nov. 23 earthquake that killed nearly 3,000 people, injured more than 7,000 and left about 1,500 missing.

That toll lies especially heavy in this New Jersey city and in a number of nearby communities where the population is heavily Italian and where family ties to the old country still run strong and deep.

"I'm on pins and needles," says Masucci in Italian from the clothing plant where he works as a supervisor. "My wife is all upset. I don't know what to do."

Masucci's employer, Dominick DeRossi, who translates for Masucci, speaks for thousands in this area when he says his supervisor "just tries to go on the best he can."

'Impact on Everybody'

Jim Rodio, owner of a radio station in Hammonton, N.J., where most of the 15,000 people are Italian, agrees. "This has an impact on everybody," he says of the earthquake. "If the people don't have relatives there, they have some ties to the area."

More than 100 years ago, the present residents' forefathers settled these once rural areas to work the

vineyards and farmland—and more recently, the clothing and glass factories. Now, generations later, as DeRossi, 76, says, "This is my country, but Italy's a close second."

For many people—those more fortunate than Gerardo Masucci—the telephone has been a link between newspaper pictures and television shots of devastated towns and the voices of loved ones. For those who reached relatives, there were tears of joy. For others, the news was grim.

Five in Family Lost

"My aunt called us from Venice," says Danielle Palladino, an eighth-grade student at Sacred Heart School in Vineland. "We lost two aunts, one uncle, two cousins and one grandmother."

Among those lucky enough to get through to Italy were Gloria and Anthony Vignola of Williamstown, N.J., who reached relatives in Forino, nine miles from Avellino, where the earthquake damage was massive.

"We talked to his mother last night at 2 a.m.," Gloria Vignola said. "She was frightened and crying. She begged us to come and get her."

Her husband's passport was outdated, so he drove his brother to New York to catch a plane for Italy on Tuesday.

The earthquake left few buildings standing in Forino and 10 relatives of the Vignolas huddled in one small still-habitable house.

"We tried to convince the whole family to come here, but they don't want to," Mrs. Vignola says.

"They're so attached to their town. It's not because of material things. They just love their town, even though there is little left of it now."

Ham Radio Operation

The Vignolas in Williamstown also use a ham radio in their son's bedroom to contact unaffected cities in northern Italy, seeking any information people there have about conditions in the southern towns.

The earthquake has also rallied many in southern New Jersey communities to organize relief groups. A daylong fund-raiser is planned in Hammonton this weekend, including a radio marathon conducted from the local Sons of Italy Hall.

Frank Amari, a real estate broker, and others in Vineland were prepared to go to work immediately. They had helped to raise money after a 1968 earthquake struck Sicily and learned much from that experience.

In 1976, after another earthquake struck northern Italy, they formed the Italian Relief Fund of South Jersey, Inc.—the only such group they know of in the state—and registered with the Internal Revenue Service for tax-exempt status.

To make sure that the thousands of dollars they collected then reached the people who needed the

aid, Amari and several others traveled to Italy at their own expense to hand-deliver the funds and make sure every dollar was accounted for.

"It doesn't stop with the Italians," he says of the area's current relief efforts. "Everybody's getting calls. Everybody's pitching in." We have people who are taking care of different segments like food and clothing. It's a real organized campaign."

Amari says he and others also hope the United States will relax immigration quotas and let some of the homeless Italians into this country.

"There have been so many people—Italians—that have done so much," Amari says.

"When prayers were said Sunday in church, I almost cried. When you see the faces of those people and think now many are still under the debris... you don't have to be Italian to feel for any group of people."

Los Angeles Times

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Los Angeles Times

Survivors of Italian Quake Seizing Rooms

NAPLES, Italy (UPI)—Desperate survivors of southern Italy's earthquake stormed newly constructed vacant apartment buildings and a monastery in search of shelter Tuesday. There were reports of looting and attempts by the Mafia to muscle in on a black market in relief supplies.

Officials said there was a shortage of coffins as more bodies were dug out of the rubble of the towns and villages worst hit by the Nov. 23 quake. Some unidentified victims were simply wrapped in blankets and buried in mass graves, while others were packed two to a coffin.

Authorities reported increased incidents of looting and profiteering in Naples and the mountain villages to the east and southeast hard hit by the quake.

Special Patrols

The National Police set up special patrols to stop the looting and a burgeoning business in black market sales of food, clothing and other necessities at inflated prices.

"It's a particularly odious crime in dramatic circumstances such as this but we have to admit that looting exists," Justice Minister Adolfo Sarti said in Rome. "The strong hand of the law will strike these episodes of looting in the earthquake zone quickly and firmly."

Naples Mayor Maurizio Valenzi expressed sympathy for those survivors who took over buildings in the city, saying, "It's easy to understand the behavior of those who are



Associated Press

A child in quake-stricken Calabria, Italy, clutches toy as she stands outdoors in the cold.

in extreme need, some of them with small children."

Pilfering of earthquake relief supplies was not only reported in the earthquake region. Police in the northern city of Pisa reported the theft of funds collected for earthquake relief by technical school students in the city.

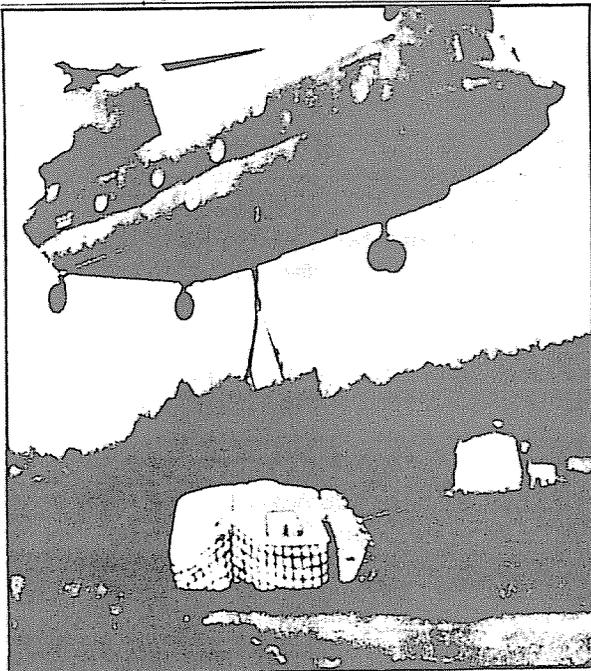
Mafia Activities

National television said the local Mafia organization in the Naples region, known as the Camorra, was moving in to take over part of the relief efforts in the disaster area in a bid to realize millions of dollars in illicit profits.

It said Camorra agents were especially trying to control the distribution of tents and blankets and said a shootout in the town of Nocera Inferiore on Monday resulted from an underworld dispute over who would be able to sell the goods to earthquake survivors.

In Washington, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved \$50 million in emergency aid for quake victims. The package was approved Monday by the House.

The Anchorage Times, Saturday, December 13, 1980



Associated Press

IF THE PEOPLE WON'T GO TO SHELTERS

An Italian army helicopter unloads a mobile home in Salerno Thursday for people left homeless by the November 23 earthquake. Many of the homeless refused to obey an evacuation order, preferring to stay near what remains of their houses and fields.

Earthquake rubble mirrors guilt of Italy

Anchorage Daily News Saturday, December 13, 1980

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By LOUIS B. FLEMING
The Los Angeles Times

ROME — Each evening as national television probes the wreckage and tragedy of the cataclysmic earthquake that struck the southern hill towns two weeks ago, millions of Italians see a picture of the fundamental failures of their society and, for some, a mirror exposing their own guilt.

In a way unlike any previous disaster, this one has become a personal agony for Italians, for they see the dark side of the national characteristic of individualism, a trait that keeps Italians from working together to solve their problems.

The earthquake disclosed as no other event the negligence, venality, irresponsibility and torpor of Italian government, not just in Rome but in most cities, towns, provinces and regions. And every major political party was tainted.

There was a rush two days after the quake to fix blame, to find a scapegoat. The rush was led by Italy's 84-year-old president, Sandro Pertini,

filled with anger and frustration at what he had seen in the ruins of the leveled towns.

"What I have been able to ascertain is that there has not been the immediate help that there should have been," Pertini said.

He was applauded, but only briefly. It soon became clear that the most troubling problems are longstanding — the absence of preparation, the failure to implement the nation's 10-year-old civil defense law. On this, Pertini is as responsible as anyone because he served as presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies before he became president.

The political impact was even greater, coming as it did just a month after exposure of the worst of many postwar public scandals: A scheme that involved the respected Guardia di Finanza, the financial police force, with an estimated \$1.7 billion in bribes and evasion of taxes in the oil industry.

So the politicians are targets of suspicion today as never before, and it is dawning on an increasing number of Italians that things would

not be that way if it were not for the votes themselves.

The cynicism, deceptiveness, peccadillos and worse of many politicians are also the characteristics of many of the Italian people, the fruit of a preoccupation with the individual, the family unit, the immediate circle of friends, at the expense of community, to say nothing of nation.

"There is simply no sense of community," one Italian acknowledged.

Cheating on taxes is a way of life that tax reform is only beginning to correct. This erosion of respect for the law carries over into a tolerance of all sorts of evasions and accommodations that serve the individual at the expense of the community.

Thus politicians have come to be assumed to be dishonest, and many have lived up to this expectation.

The misery of those impoverished peasants in the quake area is a national shame. For decades Parliament has put forth inadequate programs for the Mezzogiorno, the South, making no substantial progress in narrowing the gap between the poor south and the rich north.

The profiteering, looting and bribery exposed in the wake of the earthquake are a way of life in areas where unemployment dominates, and families are separated as wage earners go abroad in search of work.

Prosecutors suddenly became active last week rounding up people responsible for structures that fell because building codes were ignored. Many of those violations had been flagrant, sometimes encouraged by local officials who preferred the employment generated by the speculators to diligence on seismic safety.

Perhaps most troubling was the painful discovery that the much-publicized civil defense law of 1970 was a hollow shell, never fully implemented. That problem was compounded by the fact that the Italian army is massed in the northeast, in conformity with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense plans, without plans for quick redeployment inside Italy to help in disaster relief.

12 Part II / Monday, December 8, 1980 *

Los Angeles Times

More Aid Sought in Italian Quake

By CHRIS SCHMITT, Times Staff Writer

Cheryl Lord of Westlake Village says that while traveling in Italy recently, she asked a man along the roadside for directions.

"His way of giving directions was to get in and drive with us!" she said. "We asked him if we could compensate him, but he said, 'No, no.' These people are generous to a fault."

Now, with much of southern Italy in ruins after the Nov. 23 earthquake, Lord and others say Italians are in desperate need of American and international generosity in return.

The pain and anguish after the quake, they say, reaches all the way across an ocean to Southern California. Nearly 4,000 were killed, thousands more left homeless, and nearly 100 villages destroyed.

Several tons of food, clothing, blankets, sleeping bags and medical supplies—donated by Southerners—are now on their way to Italian victims, by way of a free airlift in an effort coordinated in large part by Lord.

"We're people helping people," said Lord, 33. News of her operation spread by word of mouth, she said, and many donations followed.

"They need help," she said. "Especially from Southern California, which is earthquake country."

Other groups involved in providing relief include:

—An organization called the Italian Earthquake Relief Committee in Sun Valley, which is seeking to raise \$500,000, through solicitations and a fund-raising dinner, and collect medical supplies. About \$100,000 in donations or pledges has already been received.

—UNICO, the largest service club of Italian-Americans in the country, with chapters in Southern California.

—The Direct Relief Foundation of Santa Barbara, a nonprofit, group that has already shipped \$106,000 worth of needed medical supplies to the disaster area, officials say.

—Sons of Italy, which hopes to raise \$500,000 through solicitations and fund-raisers at its lodges in the state, a spokesman said.

Alitalia Airlines of Italy has offered free shipments of relief supplies from New York, and several U.S. airlines, United, World and Pan American, have provided free cargo lifts of several tons from Los Angeles to New York.

"Our company over the years has made a practice of providing free cargo lifts for worthy relief efforts," said Herb Prevost, a spokesman for United here which in the past has transported supplies to Cambodian refugees. "We're delighted to do this kind of thing."

The Italian Earthquake Relief Committee in Sun Valley hopes to provide housing for victims as part of its effort by contracting an Italian firm in Turin to construct prefabricated homes in the village of Saint'Angelo Die Lombardi, where 300 died.

"We will adopt that town, and will try to reconstruct it," said Rev. Luigi Donanzan, treasurer and coordinator of the group.

Relief effort organizers say the most important thing is that victims need help now, during the cold Italian winter, and that their plight not be forgotten.

"We have to stop being desensitized because this is not the middle of Los Angeles," said Lord. "Soon, this is going to be yesterday's news, when another big disaster comes along."

The relief effort, however, has come under fire here and in Italy for being inefficient and too slow in getting aid to victims. Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni recently resigned, apparently in response to charges of delays and bungling in rescue operations.

Complaints have spread to the Italian Consulate in Los Angeles as well.

To avoid duplication of items donated, and to ensure useless items are not offered, the consulate urges money be donated instead. Checks, made payable to the Italian Red Cross, can be sent to the consulate at 10900 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 800.

Consular officials say they have received assurances that funds collected will be used to purchase relief supplies.

Lord, meanwhile, says the value of donations is not what is important. "I don't know how much value an Italian who is cold places on a blanket."

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More than half of the 300,000 people left homeless by last month's devastating earthquake in southern Italy are still without adequate housing and most will spend Christmas in makeshift campsites, relief officials in Naples said. They placed the number of homeless at 150,000 outside Naples and estimated that there are 40,000 more in that city.

Los Angeles Times

Tuesday, December 23, 1980 *

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Homeless widow wears gauze mask to protect herself against possible infection from the quake aftermath in Sant'Angelo Dei Lombardi, Italy.

Damaged by Quake

Pompeii: A Jolt for Old Treasures

By LOUIS B. FLEMING
Times Staff Writer

POMPEII, Italy—Silence has fallen on the streets and walls of Pompeii in AD 1980 just as it did in AD 79.

Red circles, lines and checks on a map spread on the director's table mark the ravages of the Nov. 23 earthquake on one of the most precious souvenirs of the Roman Empire.

This time there was no massive death toll as there was 20 centuries ago, when Vesuvius erupted. This time there was damage only to Pompeii's treasures.

"It is the most serious damage in the three centuries since the rediscovery of the buried city and the commencement of excavations," said Dr. Stefano de Caro, resident archeologist and administrative director of Pompeii.

Centuries 'Rolled Away'

The walls and all the arts had lain protected under the ash of the eruption for almost two millennia, guarded from damage and from sight until that moment of discovery so vividly captured by Lord Lytton more than a century ago.

"Nearly 17 centuries had rolled away when the city of Pompeii was disinterred from its silent tomb, all vivid with undimmed hues, its walls fresh as if painted yesterday—not a hue faded on the rich mosaic of its floors, in its forum the half-finished columns as left by the workmen's hand, in its gardens the sacrificial tripod—in its halls the chest of treasure—in its baths the *strigil*—in its theaters the counter of admission—in its saloons the furniture and the lamp—in its *triclinia* the fragments of the last feast—in its cubicles the perfumes and the rouge of faded beauty—and everywhere the bones and skeletons of that minute yet gorgeous machine of luxury and of life."

He brought the city to life in "The Last Days of Pompeii," and the empty streets today encourage the imagining of those same scenes.

Debris Shatters Illusion

But the illusion is broken by beams across the Via del Fortuna.

Los Angeles Times

propping sagging walls, and by fences across inviting openings where deep fissures threaten to bring walls and columns down within the gardens and courtyards. Even one of Pompeii's erotic secrets, frescoes of couples seeking intimate gratification, is threatened behind its locked doors by the collapse of a tile roof that once protected it.

No columns fell, and in the forum, the scene is exactly as described by Lord Lytton, lacking only the throng.

"At one of the public edifices," he wrote, "appropriated to the business of the city, workmen were employed upon the columns and you heard the noise of their labor every now and then rising above the hum of the multitude. The columns are unfinished to this day."

Setting straight the tilted columns of the forum is the most difficult task of the reconstruction, De Caro said.

"We have to decide whether to use the original way in which the columns were erected or whether to try some new techniques," he explained.

In the golden era of Pompeii, the columns at the forum supported an elegant portico with a second columned gallery above. Some archeologists argue that it was the grandest of all the Roman forums. The breathtaking dimensions, 466 by 124 feet, are now measured by only a few remnants, yet every visitor is still impressed.

The silence is broken not only by crews at work on those columns but by others, nailing barricades, erecting supports, cementing fissures before they widen.

Bronze Faun Undamaged

In the second atrium of the House of the Faun, the high wall is deeply cracked and columns seem on the verge of falling. But in the entry courtyard, centered in the fountain, the bronze faun glints mischievously in the cold sunshine, undamaged. The original from which it was copied also survived the quake undamaged in the national museum in Naples.

"None of the objects from Pompeii suffered significant damage here," a staff member at the national museum said. "Only a candelabra was twisted a little."

Most of the great art of Pompeii, including the rare bronzes and many of the exquisite mosaics, were taken to the museum to keep them out of reach of the thieves who still prey on the excavation here. Other parts of the national museum collection suffered serious damage, including breakage of scores of rare Greek and early Italian ceramics.

Objects' Condition Evaluated

In Pompeii, director De Caro reviewed his list of the most famous works and evaluated their condition after the quake.

—The House of Mysteries, where murals dramatize Pompeii's defiance of Roman rules against Dionysian initiations: "One small crack."

—The Temple of Jupiter next to the triumphal arches of Caligula and Nero: "No appreciable damage. The walls resisted well."

—The Stabian Baths: "We have several problems, including deep oblique cracks in the external walls where they are joined."

—The House of Vettii, the most elaborately decorated discovery in all of the Pompeii excavations, with frescoes regarded as among the most valued relics of the age: "No direct damage, but the earthquake exacerbated already existing problems of cracked cement. We cannot fail to replace this immediately, a problem of the aging of the building."

Perhaps 50 damage sites are critical, but no major fresco suffered serious damage. And the quake's peripheral damage in the House of Sircus has brought a rare opportunity to rescue a fresco that has lost most of that brilliant color of which Lord Lytton wrote.

Neglect has been Pompeii's most serious problem.

"Before 1975, we had enough to cut the grass and not much else," De Caro said. "The situation became intolerable."

Even now, one-third of the city remains buried as it was in the year 79, and there has been no new dig for a decade. Significantly, however, all of the reconstruction work done when a new program of financing was adopted in 1975 withstood the earthquake with no further damage.

In addition, the reconstruction is complicated because the people of Pompeii had not yet completed repairs from a devastating earthquake 16 years before the city was buried by Vesuvius.

Concern Encouraging

De Caro takes some comfort in the concern already reflected by Italian leaders.

"The mentality 100 years ago would have been to leave everything where it had fallen," he said.

After the November earthquake, Pompeii was reopened to the public for a week.

"We opened it then largely because of psychological factors," De Caro said. "We had seen pictures of Laviano and the other destroyed towns. Pompeii was still standing in contrast to those new ruins. But

then we saw the increasing dangers as aftershocks weakened the walls even more, as ice formed in the cracks and expanded them."

The gates were closed Dec. 8. "Now we are making a survey to see what we can do," De Caro said. "We want to develop a safe itinerary for visitors. Our own staff has been supplemented with some additional workers. We hope to open the first area within two months."

Friday, Culture Minister Oddo Basini announced that Pompeii will be partially reopened on Sunday.

In the meantime, there is the unaccustomed silence, broken only by the occasional sound of repair crews within the labyrinth of walls.

The parking lot stands empty, no tour buses sit under the trees, coffee bars are shuttered. The ticket booth is cold, a single attendant hovering close to a small electric heater with no tickets to sell. The only people who pass through the Porta Marina and up the ramp into the forum are workers and guards. The gangs of youthful purse snatchers who prey on the tourists are nowhere to be seen.

Cats and stray dogs prowl the stone-paved roadways, house sparrows search vainly for the picnic remnants on which they normally feast and from each intersection there looms Vesuvius, more than 4,000 feet above the Bay of Naples, guardian of the horizon, its terrible power benign beneath the vineyards that cover the last lava flow.

In the serenity of the scene there still is, for many, a sense of foreboding, unease, an echo of that eyewitness account of the city's last hours written by Pliny the Younger:

"Nothing could be heard save the groans of women, the crying of children, the shouting of men. One would call for his father, another for his son, a third for his wife. They could only recognize each other by their voices."

"Some were afraid for their own lives, others for their kinsmen. There were some whose terror of death made them invoke death itself. Some would raise their hands to the heavens while others believed there were no longer any gods and that this night was the last, the never-ending night which was to bury the whole world."

Continued next page

/ Saturday, December 20, 1980 *

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Thursday, December 18, 1980

Rome Should Supply Private Housing, Panel Suggests

Limit Italian Quake Aid to Public Buildings, U.S. Urged

By LOUIS B. FLEMING, Times Staff Writer

ROME—An American presidential commission will recommend that the \$50 million in U.S. aid to help southern Italy recover from the Nov. 23 earthquake be spent on construction of permanent public buildings, including schools, homes for the aged and possibly hospitals.

The group said it felt that the Italian government should be responsible for new private housing.

The commission found signs of waste in voluntary aid programs—blamed on the lack of coordination among American private agencies—but praised the Italian government and people for their response to the disaster.

Jeno F. Paulucci, the Minnesota

businessman who is President Carter's personal representative on the eight-person survey commission, announced the conclusions Wednesday after a visit to the quake region Tuesday.

"I had tears in my eyes," he told reporters.

Will Report to Reagan

Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), author of the appropriation for the aid, will report to President-elect Ronald Reagan on the findings of the commission. Conte said he had lunch with Reagan a week ago and that the President-elect made a strong commitment to Italy.

"We almost certainly will need

more money in the future," Conte said.

Legislation to expedite immigration to the United States for earthquake victims will be introduced when the new Congress convenes, Rep. Geraldine Ferraro (D-N.Y.), another commission member, said. There was not time to complete action on emergency immigration legislation in the lame-duck Congress that concluded this week, she said.

Commission members praised the reconstruction effort being made by the Italian government, expressing satisfaction with the commitment made by the government of Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani. More than \$5 billion has been committed

under an emergency program requiring heavy new taxes, including an increase in the gasoline tax.

The Americans are confident that they can avoid problems with money, not reaching its targets by following the same system that distributed \$53 million in aid after the 1976 earthquake in the Friuli region in northern Italy.

U.S. Agency for International Development officials later said they are studying with care the procedures used in Friuli to have tight control over design, open bidding on contracts and building supervision. The region of the most recent quake has a dangerous element of organized crime that has stirred fears in government circles

Continued from
previous page

Foreign Safety Engineers Comb Stricken Towns

Quake Experts Seek Lessons in Italy's Wreckage

By LOUIS B. FLEMING, Times Staff Writer

LIONI, Italy—Earthquake experts from around the world are combing through the rubble at Lioni and other shattered towns of southern Italy, trying to learn lessons that might prevent such a death toll in the next quake.

Engineers from California have examined the *autostrada*, or highway, north of here to see why bridges and viaducts remained undamaged in contrast with the collapse of California freeway bridges at Sylmar in 1971 and at Eureka last November.

Luis Escalante, an engineer with the Los Angeles Department of

Water and Power and part of a four-member American survey team, has traced the lifelines of water, power, sewage and communications to find the breaking point and to understand why simple ceramic insulators fractured, blacking out entire towns.

Bodies Still Being Found

"In Lioni you can see the structural problem, how concrete frames withstood seismic action but the walls failed, and how the in-filling of hollow tile walls lessened seismic resistance," James Stratta of the Earthquake Engineering Research

Institute in Berkeley said.

As the experts picked over the wreckage, bodies were still being found. The death toll remains unknown four weeks after the Nov. 23 quake.

Only a handful of the 800 families living in Lioni the night of the quake might have been able to remain in their dwellings. Only 15% of the buildings are considered mendable.

But the people, most of them, are reluctant to go. They are living in a Red Cross train on a siding by the old station and in tents and small camping trailers that line the

streets. The town barber is in a tent and so is the pharmacist.

"We are staying," Carmela Scuranza said, skirting a mud puddle beside the tiny trailer that is now her family home. Even after eight days out in the cold, she was unwilling to leave, grateful that none in her family was among the dead.

Learning From Mistakes

The extent of the suffering has been hard to measure, but there is tragedy beyond the 4,000 dead and 300,000 homeless.

Experts are learning as much from mistakes as from successes.

The most conspicuous failing was the lack of an emergency organization.

What organization there was disappeared in large measure in the first seconds of the quake as communication lines were broken. The toll at Laviano, 10 miles southeast of here, could not even be imagined until rescuers had cut through the debris of collapsed homes blocking the only way into town.

"It has been very difficult to get the operation organized," Alberto d'Errico, chief inspector of the fire department, said at the national disaster headquarters hurriedly set up in Naples. "It was five or six days before things went well."

Now much of the officials' energy is being diverted to police duty as the Camorra—the organized crime ring in this part of Italy—moves in to try to get a share of the relief and reconstruction money.

Paulucci said the damage in the November quake was "at least 10 times that of Friuli," where more than 900 died. About 3,000 dead have already been counted in the recent quake, and some rubble has not yet been probed.

Only one sign of wasted aid was reported by commission members.

"We saw mountains of clothing, soaked by rain and snow which, as someone said, if it had been dry, at least it could have been burned for heat," Mario Cuomo, lieutenant governor of New York, said.

One mayor has already been shot down in an incident thought to be connected with building irregularities.

"Have you seen this?" a senior government official said to a recent visitor at disaster headquarters, handing him a newspaper account

Please see QUAKE, Page 2

QUAKE: Ruins Studied

Continued from First Page of criminal elements trying to seize control of relief shipments.

American aid officials have supervised a priority for their \$50-million aid package.

"It is much easier to raise money than to spend it wisely in this region," one official said.

It was the same as in Belice, Sicily, where thousands of refugees are still in "temporary" barracks 13 years after an earthquake there.

There has been despair but there also has been ingenuity. In one isolated town electric service was somehow restored even before an American helicopter could bring in a portable generator.

Stratta and Escalante were members of an American technical team drawn jointly from the American Academy of Sciences and the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute. They are now back in the United States.

"We have not picked up anything

new that is outstanding," Stratta said before flying to Washington.

"The primary cause of casualties has been the older rubble stone houses. The heavy masonry has little seismic resistance. That caused the majority of the problems.

"We would not have this type of collapse in the United States. Our most dangerous structures are the high-rise buildings built several years ago."

In Avellino, 20 miles west of here, no building constructed according to seismic safety codes collapsed, officials in Naples said.

Building Code Not Applied

But the code was not applied here. Lioni was placed outside the seismic danger area, reflecting the gap between Italian scientists and politicians. Every building here was damaged.

The damage is deceptive. One building appeared to be untouched. But inside, behind the freshly paint-

ed facade, a hairdresser's salon was a heap of rubble. The interior had collapsed.

On the main street, the third floor of a new apartment building, seemingly in perfect condition, had dropped savagely on the crumbled ruins of the two floors below, tilted crazily on this new foundation. Next door, the shiny new plumbing of a luxury apartment was still fastened to the tiled walls, but there was no floor, just torn steel beams 10 feet below.

The Naples-to-Bari *autostrada*, which skirts the critical quake area, was not damaged, because durability had been put ahead of beauty in its construction, according to the chief design engineer, Guido Boldoni.

"In our solution, we did not seek a brilliant appearance but we tried to keep it all very compact," he said.

Instead of the graceful pillars he used on the *autostrada* in Naples, where seismic risk is less, he used heavy reinforced concrete blocks to support the viaducts, and he reduced spans between supports to no more than 131 feet, shorter than

usual here. Because of the seismic risk, dramatized by the earthquake of 1962, the year construction of the freeway began, the separate spans are linked with special rigid connections to translate horizontal force from an earthquake to the solid shoulders at each end of the viaducts.

Surface roads show multiple cracks. There was widespread subsidence, with roads sometimes setting as much as a foot where they join bridges. But no bridge or overpass failed.

Quakes Vary Dramatically

American surveyors found nothing unique in the Italian freeway design, according to Stratta. He noted that some Italian freeway bridges collapsed in the 1976 earthquake in Friuli, in northeast Italy, although the *autostrada* had not been completed at the time. The California freeway collapses occurred because the bridges were subjected to greater force, Stratta concluded.

The key problem in learning lessons from earthquakes is that they

are all different. Much depends not only on the energy of the quake but also the location and the depth in the earth of the epicenter, the type of rock formation and the resulting frequency of the waves.

"Unfortunately, there is no neat, simple answer," Stratta said.

Displacement can vary enormously, even the quakes of similar energy. Engineers estimate that the Nov. 23 quake here created a movement of about 20 centimeters—almost 8 inches—but the El Centro earthquake last year in California had movement estimated at 14 inches.

Electrical service was restored in this region with remarkable speed for several important reasons.

"No major generating center was affected because none was located near the epicenter," Escalante said.

In addition to his work for the Department of Water and Power, he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers' Technical Council on Lifelines Earthquake Engineering.

Blackouts, Escalante found, were due primarily to the failure of cera-

mic bushings in transformers in distribution stations, where high voltages are stepped down to consumer levels.

"ENEL (the National Electric Utility) responded very well and restored service very quickly," Escalante said.

Only one aqueduct was closed, and it was quickly repaired. But water was shut off in most areas of the quake region for fear of contamination.

A critical need now is for portable water purification units. The twisting mountain roads in this area make it difficult for tank trucks to distribute fresh water.

Feeding and housing the homeless is now the priority task. Temporarily the homeless are in schools, on ships in Naples Harbor, in requisitioned apartments and vacation homes, in resort hotels and in trailers, tents, shipping containers and prefabricated shelters.

Some have already gone to join cousins in the United States and Australia and in the industrialized north of Italy, but most want to stay.

December 22, 1980 ★ Los Angeles Times

\$150,000 Raised for Italian Earthquake Relief Project

An estimated 260 Southland Italian-Americans gathered at the Biltmore Hotel on Sunday and raised \$150,000 for earthquake relief following the Nov. 23 disaster in southern Italy.

"Perhaps the most dire need is shelter," said Edward Di Loreto, chairman of the fund-raising committee, adding that an Italian company would manufacture housing at Sant'Angelo Dei Lombardi, one of the stricken towns in the province of Salerno.

Contribution may be sent to the Italian Earthquake Relief Committee, 10631 Vinedale St., Sun Valley, CA 91352.

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Pisa Tower Vibrated 22 Minutes After Italy Quake, Caretaker Says

PISA, Italy (AP)—The Leaning Tower of Pisa vibrated for 22 minutes after the powerful earthquake that rocked southern Italy on Nov. 23, according to the tower's chief caretaker.

"After the violent shock, the tower returned to the stable position where it was before," Giuseppe Toniolo said in a year-end report on the tower.

The quake killed nearly 3,000 persons and left more than 200,000 homeless. Its epicenter was at Eboli, 306 miles southeast of Pisa.

Toniolo reported that the 806-year-old tower tipped an additional 1.5 millimeters (slightly more than one-twentieth of an inch) in 1980, which he said was average. In July an Italian scientist said the tower was tilting faster than usual and would collapse within 25 years if it continues at the current rate.

Italy Quake Aid Will Be Auctioned

From Reuters

POTENZA, Italy—More than 600 tons of unused clothing and other material sent as emergency aid to the victims of November's earthquake will be sold off at an auction here, municipal officials said.

They said profits from the sale of the clothes, sent mainly by Britain and France, would be used to help the victims in other ways.

Los Angeles Times Saturday, January 3, 1981

Quake Victims Demand

From Reuters

Housing in Naples

Los Angeles Times

February 17, 1981 ★

NAPLES, Italy—Hundreds of people made homeless by last November's earthquake and panicked by continuing tremors, halted traffic and blocked streets in Naples on Monday with piles of burning garbage, police said.

Four separate groups demanding homes set fire to the contents of trash cans before being dispersed.

Tremors Saturday, registering up to 4.4 on the Richter scale, sent thousands of people rushing into the streets in panic. Several earth movements were registered Sunday and a new slight tremor was felt in the Potenza area east of Naples on Monday morning. Police said it caused no injuries or damage.

EARTHQUAKE

World Insurance Reports December 5, 1980

HAZARD: FIAT CORP.
FINANCIAL RISK
HEAVY LOSSES

Details of the losses sustained in the massive earthquake which struck Southern Italy on 23 November are now emerging. The car manufacturer Fiat sustained losses of between 12 000 and 15 000 million lire (\$12 159 000 to \$16 447 000) when three subsidiary plants were hit. Fiat accessory producer Comino Spa, near Naples, reported serious damage to its factory and equipment, while a generator and paint shop were damaged at a Fiat industrial vehicle plant at Valle Ufita.

Fiat had 100% cover with Factory Mutual, but with a 10 000 million lire (\$10 965 000) deductible. Montedison, which also has 'quake cover, reported small scale damage to a plastic piping subsidiary in the region. But Alfa Romeo - understood to have lost around two days production when its Alfasud car production plant at Pomigliano d'Arco was hit - is not insured.

Alfa Romeo had chosen Pomigliano d'Arco as its site for a planned joint venture with Japan's Nissan Motor Co to produce 60 000 medium sized cars a year, starting in 1983. An Aer-Italia Spa factory in Pomigliano was also damaged, as was a second plant at Casoria, but details of cover were not immediately available.

Most factories
not covered

Only around 5% of general policies in Italy are believed to include earthquake cover. In general, most small scale factories in the stricken area were not insured for such risks, nor were private houses. The Association of Italian Insurance Companies has granted policyholders in the area automatic renewal of expired policies and a respite on premium payments - a move mainly affecting motor policy holders. It is also organising a relief fund collection amongst its members.

The quake killed at least 2 843 people - more than the latest confirmed toll of 2 590 in Algeria's El Asnam quake in 1980 - and at least 1 357 people are still missing. The local military commander has said the final toll could reach 10 000. Between 200 000 and 400 000 people are homeless, 127 communities have been evacuated and a further 60 built up.

Government
compensation

The worst hit province was Avellino, while Potenza, Benevento and Naples, in descending order, were also hit. The Italian government is allocating 600 million lire for emergency housing and the same sum for urgent aid and essential services. It is also handing out 10 million lire (\$10 965) to each family which has lost a bread winner (although since the area has little industry, most local workers are migrant employed in West Germany and Switzerland); 4 million lire (\$4 386) to families which have lost any other relative, and three million lire (\$3 290) to families which have lost their possessions.

The likelihood of such a disaster was well known in advance. But there were no government contingency plans and a civil protection scheme, formally unveiled in 1970, was never put into practice.