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 thousands of others. Scores of buildings collapsed, including at least one church, officials said.

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 Salerno, 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 300 people at the Mass tonight, including many children. The front wall collapsed as people were leaving."

Rescue workers had rushed to the scene.

Naples police reported that 400 people were killed in Naples, including at least 100 in a collapsed building.

The magnitude of the earthquake was estimated to be 6.8 on the Richter scale.

The government reported that 10,000 troops and 1,500 firemen and ordered thousands of people to evacuate the city.

The government also reported that 20,000 people were homeless.

The government ordered the evacuation of the city and surrounding areas.

Naples, Italy — The death toll climbed above 1,000 today in the mass of destruction and terror in poverty-stricken southern Italy. Rescue teams worked through the night in search of more victims from Italy's worst earthquake in 50 years.

The government said rescue workers had found 700 bodies by today. Several thousand people were reported injured in the killer quake that rattled the region Sunday night. Thousands more were homeless.

Rescue efforts were hampered by blocked roads, downed telephone lines and heavy fog. 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 1,015 square miles, an area that includes Naples, the Campanian Mountain Village and the ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculanenum.

The town of Salerno, 60 miles east of Naples, was one of the worst hit. Searchers found 40 bodies — half of them children — and 70 were missing. At least 30 people were missing.

Most of those killed were crushed to death in the ruined church of Santa Maria Assunta in a rubble-filled mass.

An Associated Press reporter said he witnessed people digging through the wreckage after the 6.8-magnitude earthquake hit.

"There was a terrible shaking, clouds of dust so thick we couldn't see," said Angelina Enna, a widow who lost her home and all her belongings in the quake.

Rescue workers continued to search through the rubble, looking for survivors.

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

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

"I am terrified," a woman who lost her home and all her belongings in the quake, said Carmela Attanasio, a 35-year-old mother of three sons, who drove around the city with her family in a small flat.

"I was at 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 was 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 makes you feel 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.

It was the most devastating earthquake in Italy since May 6, 1976, when a quake measuring 8.5 on the Richter scale killed 246 people and injured 7,300 in the Friuli region of the northeast.

Italy was the strongest measured in southern Italy since a major tremor killed about 7,500 people at Messina, Sicily in 1908.

Los Angeles Times
Monday, November 24, 1980

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

By LOUIS B. FLEMING

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

By LOUISE B. FLEMING

NAPLES, Italy—The official count of the dead in Italy’s Sunday night earthquake passed 1,000 Monday—days after a similar toll was reported 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 national 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 devastated towns and hamlets.

In Naples and its surrounding province alone, 147 bodies had already been recovered by the full force of the quake, which was registered at 6.3 to 6.8 on the Richter scale.

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 Pompeii, 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 rescue them.

No casualties were reported in the 9,000-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 came reeled after heavy student and tour buses got into traffic jams. But fog, which extended through the morning in many areas, frustrated operations and delayed the use of helicopters.

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

Naples itself, a city of 1.3 million people, and normally Italy’s live-

A boy pulled from a building in Barioni after being trapped 10 hours, recitaled vividly what had happened.

“We were playing while my fath-

The Dominican friar in Montoro Supertain, midway between Avellino and Pompeii, hung up a white sheet with the letters "SOS" on a road sign.

“We were then seeing the col-

More than 100 people were killed with the rubble in two villages.

Confusion arose when rescue workers did not answer their calls. They said they were on their way.

“Despite the confusion, we are sure all those who were alive are safe,” said a spokesman for the Civil Protection Service.

But survivors were newly frightened. One of the 106 dead was an 8-year-old boy who died when a building collapsed. The village was rebuilt in 1915.

Frightened and homeless people occupied homes and a church across the street in Naples and other cities and towns. By Wednesday morning, 11 after-

I wish we had counselors and psychologists to take care of some of these people,” said the Italian army surgeon Dr. Vincenzo Rizzi.

“It is very difficult to say that people are suffering from a severe state of depression or trauma.”

“Some are suffering from a state of trauma, some from physical injury, and others from a state of depression.”

“I wish we had counselors and psychologists to take care of some of these people,” said the Italian army surgeon Dr. Vincenzo Rizzi.

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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 delayed southern Italy on Thursday, halting relief efforts and intensifying the misery of 100,000 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 died.

"I wish we had found them, but we didn't," he said. "They are 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 men here," 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 toll stands at 1,424, including 200 missing, about 8,000 injured and more than 200,000 homeless.

Despite the official count, many of those otherwise said to be living relief effort centers at the provincial capital of Avellino, 31 miles east of Naples, estimated that the death toll could rise much higher.

"It could be as many as 10,000," said Antonio Tamborrino, who counted earthquake deaths in Avellino province alone. "That's my impression based on what I have seen and the requests for help we are getting."

Thousands of refugees huddled together down the outskirts of the city 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 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 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 much as it got started in an organized and large-scale way.

The Defense Ministry dispatched 1,500 technicians trained in search and rescue, to detect signs of life and a mass vaccination program was begun in the provincial capital of Avellino.

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TEN MORE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE SURVIVORS FOUND IN RUBBLE

AVELLINO, Italy (AP) - Firefighters pulled 10 more survivors from the rubble of a hospital in Avellino Friday, five days after the southern Italian earthquake that killed thousands. Many of the survivors are in a precarious state, with injuries and heart conditions.

The military command said three other survivors, including a pregnant woman, were rescued from a hospital building.

Military squads kept up the search for victims, but only found bodies in the rubble. The search continues in the town of San Giovanni a Catania.

In Levanto, 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 decay of bodies.

The homeless, estimated to be as many as 300,000, took shelter as best they could under plastic sheets and blankets in tents away from the gusting winds buffeting the island.

"We can't resist much longer. Too many of us are too weak and too old," said Dr. Giovanni Inchiostro, a volunteer working in Pescara in Avellino province.

A 7-year-old girl was reported to have been injured and taken to hospital in Avellino.

Communities in the area have been hit hard by the quake, and many survivors are still living in temporary shelters.

At the Avellino U.S. community center, the Americans were feeding 300 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 Parthenon Stadium here, a Navy H-3 helicopter crashed in a cloud of dust and smoke. At least 85 people were injured.

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

More victims of the earthquake were found in Avellino, Italy

The quake killed nearly 200 people in the area around this city but spared the 100 Americans and most of their military personnel and their families attached to a U.S. communications base.

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Reaps a Black Harvest

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 retire 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 some returning home to see if their families were alive and safe.

Each government, since Italy became a nation in 1861, 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 Comas. 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 powdery plaster. It has been suggested that the town be declared “closed.” A Pompeii without pictures walls, without standing walls, with no past history and no future. It would be covered in quick lime and be cleared from the map.

Perhaps the tragic earthquake has done as much, perhaps more, than the various Italian governments to “solve” the Mezzogiorno question of how to improve life for those living in the south. Billions of government lire have been spent trying 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.

More Quake Survivors Found

Italian army rescue teams, struggling against a deluge of water that swept four quakes from last Sunday’s devastating earthquake in southern Italy, saved as many as possible. The army, along with civil defense and firemen, rescued 150 people from their homes, and many were family groups. One reason it took so long was that, by NATO standards, two-thirds of 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 to 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 an Italian speaking to other Italians,” and vehemently condemned his own government for its “grave shortcomings.” Before this brusque Socialist was elected president, that office was Rome’s 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 shelters. Where did the money go? If someone stole it, he be in jail!” He promised that that particular history would not be repeated, but Italy is the land where cliques come true, sometimes in reverse. Last week, the government retaliated with 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 the part of the south has been clogged with cars, campers and hired trucks, driven by students or other volunteers, bringing those collections of clothing and medicine directly to the striken towns. From cities in distant Tuscan, Lombardy and Friuli-Venetia, came tankers filled with drinking water. Four Rome faces were also seen at Sant’Angelo dei Lombardi (80% destroyed and still buried), laden with children’s clothing. Turn’s newspaper, La Stampa, by Thursday had collected $1.1 million from readers. The newspaper promises to distribute the funds itself, by case by case, down by town Rome’s La Repubblica also had 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 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 walls of their always darkened homes could be heard keeping their dead (or their lost).

All of southern Italy lying south of Rome is called the Mezzogiorno. Though not poorer in natural resources than northern Italy, it has always been much poorer, economically. Its main income comes from exporting its men (and some of its women) who have migrated to Idan or Turn, or to Germany or Switzerland—or to the
In Italian Quake's Wake: Agony, Guilt
Bungling of Relief Effort Seen Revealing Serious National Failures

By LOUIS B. FLEMING, Times Staff Writer

ROME—Each evening as national television proclaims the wreckage and suspense of the catastrophic earthquake that struck the southern hill town two weeks ago, million of viewers in Italy recall the picture of fundamental failures of their society and, for some, the mirror exposing their own lives.

In a way unlike any previous disaster, this one has become a paragon of what keeps people from working together to solve their problems.

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

Rush to Judgment

The first two days after the quake to fix blame, to find a scapegoat. The rush was led by Italy's 54-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 assaulted, 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 scandal that involved the respected Guardia di Finanza, the financial arm of the police force, with an estimated 8.7 billion in bribes and evasion of taxes in the oil industry.

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

There are political complexities, of course. Many Italians have swallowed their unhappiness and many have lived up to the expectation. Most Italians have learned nothing from the Ethiopian television reports of the earthquake.

Peeor Southern Region

The misery of those impoverished peasants is a national shame. For decades Parliament has put forth inadequate programs for the Mennonites and 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 none the day after the quake was from Fuglia, another poor area of the south.

Prosecutors suddenly become 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.

Discovery of earthquakes
Santa Barbara News-Press

President Carter would like to have some credit for the 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. Helens in Washington.

Brown has told Carter that he (Brown) has a "personal interest" in seismic safety for a long time, and that studies have been underway since long before Mount St. Helens erupted.

Actually, the fact that California is earthquake country has been known since October 1, 1980 before either of those men was born. The confirmed knowledge goes back at least to April 19, 1986, when a big quake and resultant fires made an immense ruin of San Francisco.

Now that the chief executives have 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 unpredictably, they can't firm up scientific defense plans too soon.

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."

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.

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

Laws a Hallow Shell

Perhaps most troubling was the painful discovery that the much-publicized "earthquake proof" of 1970 was a hollow shell, never fully implemented. That problem was compounded by the failure of the Italian army to be massed in the northeast, in conformity with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 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 263 Christian Democratic deputies in Parliament. They are demanding an end to "preaching" by their colleagues. They formed what is called "a cleaning reaching every corner of the house."

Christian Democratic Party

The Christian Democrats cannot in the No. 2 party, have sound 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 scandalous inefficiency demonstrated in facing the aftermath 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 another party, commented.

In fact, the scandals have not yet touched Arnaldo Forlani's Christian Democracy, who became prime minister just a week before exposure of the oil scandal. If he somehow achieves the cleanup that his own party is now demanding, the almost certain to continue the government crisis being hatched by the communists.

Ferdinand's vigor in pursuit of solutions that might depend on the many Italian citizens remain concerned once national television turns to other matters. They are joined on the ground.

And some of the cynicism of the past may have been tampered by the heroism of many Italians demonstrated when those few hours made life even more miserable in the quake-shattered villages.

Volunteers for all over Italy clawed rubble with their hands to free trapped victims before heavy machinery even moved. Some areas. Police shared their own emergency food rations with quake victims before convoys of fresh supplies arrived.

It remains to be seen what changes might emerge in government. Change does not come easily in a nation where so many judge corruption as it is the natural way to get things done.
Many With Old County KinAwaiting Word

Italian Quake’s AftershocksReverberate 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 Fiumeri in southern Italy, and every day an impersonal recorded voice has told him, “Your call cannot be completed.”

Weary 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 Rodot, 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—who 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 Puri, nine miles from Avellino, where the earthquake damage was mass.

“We talked to her 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 five buildings standing in Puri 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 didn’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 daily fund-raiser is planned in Hammonton this weekend, including a radio marathon conducted by 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 Italian,” 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 grass-roots campaign,” Amari says 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 I see the faces of those people and think how many are still under the debris... you don’t have to be Italian to feel for any group of people.”

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 relief supplies.

Officials said there was a shortage of coffins as 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 obvious crime in desperate circumstances such as these, but we have to admit that looting exists,” Justice Minister Adolfo Sar- delli said in Rome. “The strong hand of the law will strike those episodes of looting in the earthquake zone down firmly and fiercely.”

Naples Mayor Maurizio Valensio expressed sympathy for those survivors who took over buildings in the city, saying, “It’s easy to understand the behavior of those who are unable to live in the city any longer and have no place to go.”

In Washington, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved $20 million in emergency aid for quake victims. The package was approved Monday by the House.

By L. JACOB.

The L. JACOB 

As a result, many towns are still pictures of the ruin that befell them.

The towns are in a state of shock. The people are in a state of shock.

But the situation is not that bad. The government is doing its best to help.

The people are doing their best to help.

The Italian government is doing its best to help.

The Italian government is doing its best to help.

The Italian government is doing its best to help.

...and so on.

By L. JACOB.

Los Angeles Times

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Los Angeles Times

A child in a quake-stricken Calabria, Italy, clutches toys 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 Fize 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 effort in the disaster area in a bid to realize millions of dollars in illicit profits.

It said Camorra agents were expected to try 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 $20 million in emergency aid for quake victims. The package was approved Monday by the House.

December 3, 1980
Earthquake rubble mirrors guilt of Italy

By LOUIS B. FLEMING
The Los Angeles Times

ROME — Each evening as national television probes the wreckage and tragedy of the catastrophic 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 there is 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 hunger 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.

“He has been able to ascertain that there has not been the immediate help that there should have been,” Pertini said.

He was applauding, 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. And in this, Pertini was 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 billion involved 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, pecuniarities 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, lodging 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 these violations had been flagrant, sometimes encouraged by local officials who preferred the employment generated by the contractors to the dangers of 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 northwest, in conformity with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s defense plans, without plans for quick redeployment inside Italy to help in disaster relief.

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.

“When 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 so 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 400 people were killed, thousands more left homeless, and nearly 100 villages destroyed.

Several tons of clothes, clothing, blankets, sleeping bags and medical supplies — donated by Southern Californians — are on their way to Italian victims, by way of a free airlift.

In an effort coordinated in large part by Lord, “We’re helping people,” said Lord. 31 News of her operation spread by word of mouth, she said, and many donations followed.

“It was needed,” the said. “Especially from Southern California, which is earthquake country.”

Other groups involved in providing relief include:

— A coalition called the Italian Earthquake Relief Committee in Santa Barbara, a nonprofit group that has already shipped $100,000 worth of needed medical supplies to the disaster area, officials say.

— The Direct Relief Foundation of Santa Barbara, a nonprofit, group that has already shipped $100,000 worth of needed medical supplies to the disaster area, officials say.

— Southern Italy, which hopes to raise $300,000 through solicitations and fund-raisers at its lodges in the state, a spokesman said.

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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 make-shift campsites, relief officials in Naples said. They estimate the number of homeless at 150,000 outside Naples and estimated that there are 40,000 more in that city.

Alitalia Airlines of Italy has offered free shipments of relief supplies from New York, and several U.S. airlines, United, United, and Air France, have offered 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 Sunny 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 San Angelo de Lombardi, where 300 died.

“We will adopt that town, and will try to reconstruct it,” said Rev. Luigi Donnansi, treasurer and organizer of the group.

Relief effort organizers say the most important thing is that victims need help now, during the cold Italian winter, and that aid, they hope, will 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 Virgilio Bogni 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 12590 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, but the way much value an Italian who is cold places on a blanket.”

Los Angeles Times
Tuesday, December 23, 1980

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Homeless widow weeps gaunt mask to protect herself against possible infection from the quake aftermath in Sant Angelo De Lombardi, Italy.
Damaged by Quake
Pompeii: A Jolt for Old Treasures

By LOUIS B. FLEIMNG 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 check marks on a map spread on a director’s table mark the ravages almost uniformly 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 have rolled away since the children of Pompeii were disintegrated from its silent tomb, all vivid with undamaged houses, the walls with windows that could only close toerah white faded on the rich mosaic of its floors, the great halls with the half-finished columns as left by the workmen’s hand, in its gardens the sacrificial bulls—there in its courts the counter of admission—in its smaller the furniture and the lamp—and in its triclinia the fragments of the last feast—in its cubicula the perfumes and the sheet of faded beauty—and everywhere the bones and skeletons of that minute yet vivid presence in the house of life.”

He brought the city to life in “The Last Days of Pompeii,” broken by heats across the Via dell 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 vanished 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, looking 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 as it 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 project 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 architectural portico with a semicircular, sun-drenched gallery above. Some archaeologists argue that it was the greatest of all the Roman forums. The breathtaking dimensions, 466 by 124 feet, are now measured by the eight new remnants, yet every visitor is still impressed.

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

Breeze Fails 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 gibed tinily in the cold sunshine, undamaged. The original from which it was copied also survived the earthquake in the national museum in Naples.

Some of the objects from Pompeii suffered significant damage here, a staff member at the national museum said. “Only a candlestick was twisted a little.”

Most of the great art of Pompeii, including the bronze statues 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 works on 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 mural draperies Pompeii’s defiance of Roman rules against Dionysia are depicted. One small crack.”

“The Temple of Jupiter next to the triumphal arches of Caligula and Nero. No appreciable damage. The walls resisted well.”

“The Sabian Bath. We have several problems, including the cracks in the external walls where they are joined.”

“The House of Vetti, the most elaborately decorated discovery in all of the Pompeii excavations, with walls regarded as among the most valued relics of the age. No direct damage, but the earthquake did reveal already existing problems of cracked cement. We cannot fail to repair this immediately, a problem of the aging of the building.”

Perhaps 50 damage sites are critical, but no major fresco suffered severe damage. And the quake’s peripheral damage in the House of Sirens has brought a rare opportunity for experts search valuable for its beautiful color of which Lord Lytton wrote.

Nothing has been Pompeii’s most serious problem.

“Before 1976, we had enough to worry about the grass and not much else,” De Caro said. “The situation became immeasurable.”

Even now, one-third of the city remains buried as it was in the year 79. Some has been no new day 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 had time to repair the devastating earthquake 16 years before the city was buried by Vesuvius.

Concern Encouraging

De Caro takes some comfort in the concern already voiced 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 the first week.

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

then we saw the increasing danger 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 plans 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 Bi- amni announced that Pompeii will be fully repaired in 18 months.

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

The parking lot stands empty, no tourists in the gardens, the trees, coffee bars are shuttered. The ticket booth is cold, a single attendant hovering close to a small electric heater with no ticket 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 occasional remnants on which they normally feast and from each intersection there looms Vesuvius, thousands of feet above the Bay of Naples, guardian of the horizon, to terrible memory forever burning bright in the fields that cover the last lava flow.

In the serenity of the scene there stands a small structure, some rushing, easing, an echo of that eyewitness account of the city’s last few hours written by Pliny the Younger.

“Nothing could have saved the groans of women, the crying of children, he喊ed Pliny. One would call for his father, another for his son, a third for his wife. They would recognize each other by their voices.

“Some were afraid for their own lives, others for their property. 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 two 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

Rome Should Supply Private Housing, Panel Suggests

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

By LOUIS B. FLEIMNG Times Staff Writer

ROME—An American presidential commission will recommend that the United States in aid to help southern Italy recover from the Nov. 23 earthquake be spent on construction of public buildings, including schools, homes for the aged, hospitals, and public forests.

The group said it felt that the Italian government should be responsible for new buildings. The commission found signs of waste in voluntary aid programs balanced against the lack of coordination among American private agencies—but praised the Italian government’s response for its thorough study of 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.

“I had tears in my eyes,” he told reporters.

Will Report to Reagan

House committee chairman Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), author of the appropriation for the aid, will report to President-elect 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 by the new Congress by Rep. Geraldine Ferraro (D-N.Y.), another commission member, said. There was no time to complete action on immigration legislation in the lame-duck Congress that concluded this week.

Commission members praised the construction 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 immigration tax.

The Americans are confident that they can avoid problems with money, including the granting of visas, followed by the same system that distributed $53 million in aid in the immediate relief period.

U.S. Agency for International Development, or AID, late last week said they are studying with care the procedures used in Brazil to have tight control over design, open bidding on contracts and building supervision. The region of the most recent quake has an element of organized crime that has stirred fears in government circles.

Thursday, December 18, 1980
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 Lavina, 10 miles southeast of here, could not even be imagined until rescuers had cut through the debris of the collapsed homes blocking the only way into town.

"It has been very difficult to get the operation organized," Alberico 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.

One mayor has already been shot dead 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 article.

"Please see QUAKE, Page 2"

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

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

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

Continued from previous page

Sunday, December 28, 1980

Los Angeles Times

**Foreign Safety Experts 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 Burela last November.

Los 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 concrete slabs fractured, blacking out entire towns.

**Bodies Still Being Found**

"In Lioni you can see the structural problem, how concrete frames without 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 for 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 Sicurelli said, staring at the 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 Disasters**

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.

**QUAKE: Ruins Studied**

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

American aid officials have made supervision a priority for their $500 million aid package.

"It is much easier to raise money than to influence politically in this region," one official said.

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

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

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 low 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 crumbling ruins of the two floors below, tilted from its new foundation. Next door, the shiny new plumbing of a luxury apartment was still fastened to the tilted 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 designer, Giuliilo Bolidi.

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

Instead of the graceful pillars 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 itself, the year of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the separate spans are linked with special rigid connections to translate horizontal force from an earthquake to the soil supports at each end of the viaducts.

Surface roads show multiple cracks. There was widespread subsidence, with roads sometimes settling as much as a foot where they were cut off. But no bridge or overpass failed.

**Quakes Very Dramatically**

American surveyors found nothing unique in the Italian freeway design, according to Stratta. He noted that Italian freeway bridges collapsed in the 1976 earthquake in Friuli, northeastern 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 on the distance from 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. An engineer estimated that the Nov. 23 quake here created a movement of about 20 centimeters—15 to 16 inches—where the earthquake last year in California had movement estimated at 14 inches.

Electrical service was restored in this region with remarkable speed for such 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.

Blachut, 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.

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

"Not only was the aqueduct collapsed, but it was quickly repaired. But on the other side, in Naples, where there were no transformers—no high voltages are stepped down to consumer levels—there was almost total electricity loss."
$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 Del Lombardi, one of the stricken towns in the province of Salerno.

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

Pisa Tower Vibrated 22 Minutes After Italy Quake, Caretaker Says

PISTRA, Italy—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 Tonolo said in a year-end report on the tower.

The quake killed nearly 1,000 persons and left more than 300,000 homeless. Its epicenter was at Eboli, 306 miles southeast of Pisa.

Tonolo 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.

Quake Victims Demand

NAPLES, Italy—Hundreds of people made homes 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.

Italy Quake Aid Will Be Auctioned

From Reuters

POTENZA, Italy—More than 600 tons of unused clothing and other materials 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 cloth, sent mainly by Britain and France, would be used to help the victims in other ways.

Quake Victims Demand

Housing in Naples

February 17, 1981

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Earthquake

World Insurance Reports December 5, 1980