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EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

A REPORT

TO THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

BY

SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL



DECEMBER 1980

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, D.C., December 3, 1980.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On Sunday, November 23, a devastating earthquake struck southern Italy causing thousands of deaths and injuries and rendering hundreds of thousands homeless. The earthquake occurred while I was in Madrid, Spain, serving as Vice Chairman of the American delegation to the review conference on the Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In view of the severity of the earthquake and the close ties between the United States and Italy, I decided to suspend my work in Madrid and travel to Italy in order to assess the extent of the earthquake damage and to determine what an appropriate American contribution to the relief and reconstruction effort should be.

I have prepared a report on my trip, including conclusions and recommendations, and it is enclosed with this letter.

With every good wish.

Ever sincerely,

CLAIBORNE PELL.

PREFACE

In this report of my visit to Italy on November 26-27, I have tried to describe the immense destruction and suffering caused by the earthquake that struck the area east of Naples on November 23. I have also set forth my conclusions and recommendations on what the United States should do to be of help.

One of my recommendations was that the United States Government should provide at least \$50 million in relief and reconstruction aid to Italy. After I returned to the United States, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which I am a member, met on December 2 to consider the question of earthquake assistance to Italy. Acting on my motion, the Committee recommended aid in the amount of \$50 million; and the full Senate approved that recommendation unanimously on the following day. By the time this report is printed, the earthquake relief bill should be law.

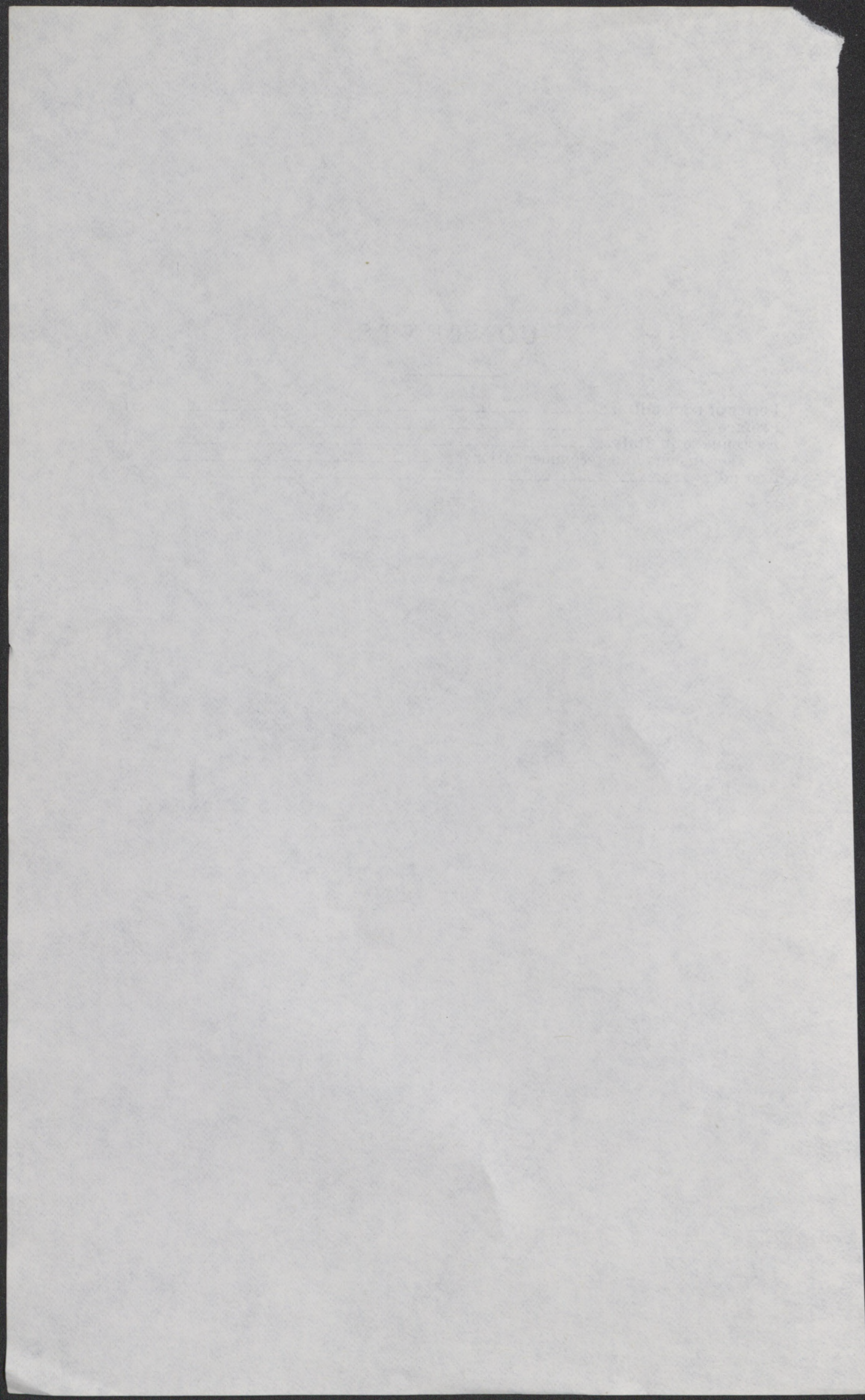
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EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

In the early evening of Sunday, November 23, a devastating earthquake, measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale and equivalent to an explosion of 1 million tons of TNT, struck southern Italy. The center of the earthquake was about 10 miles east of the city of Eboli, or about 45 miles east of Naples. The earthquake caused deaths, injuries and property damage over an area of 10,000 square miles populated by 7 million people.

The unofficial toll was more than 3,100 dead, 7,700 injured, 2,000 missing and 250,000 homeless. According to Italian press reports, it was Italy's worst earthquake in 65 years and the fourth worst in the recorded history of Italy. The damage done greatly surpassed the destruction caused by the earthquakes that struck the Friuli area of northeastern Italy in 1976. The area struck by this year's earthquake is one of the poorest areas of Italy and has sent so many immigrants to the United States that it is known as the Land of Immigrants. Many Rhode Islanders trace their origins to the area struck by the November 23 earthquake, and they have been understandably deeply concerned about what was happening in the cities and villages that they know so well and love so much.

When the earthquake struck, I was in Madrid, Spain, in connection with my duties as Vice Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the second conference reviewing compliance with the security, economic and human rights provisions of the Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. I decided to travel to Italy as soon as I could in order to assess first-hand what the damage was, what was being done to relieve the suffering and what Americans could do to be of help in a time of desperate need. With the splendid cooperation of the U.S. Armed Forces in the area, I was able to visit the stricken provinces on Wednesday, November 26 and Thanksgiving Day, November 27. I was the only Member of Congress and the most senior representative of the United States Government to tour the area.

As soon as I arrived in Naples on Wednesday, I was briefed by Rear Admiral Wayne Bodensteiner of the U.S. Navy command headquartered in Naples. I was told that the U.S. Armed Forces had offered medical supplies, four medical teams consisting of one doctor, one nurse and two corpsmen per team and 70 hospital beds and associated services at a U.S. military hospital in Agnano.

I was also told that five of an eventual fleet of 18 U.S. C-130 military cargo aircraft had arrived that day bringing in 1,000 tents; and 20,000 blankets and another 1,000 tents would be arriving on Friday, November 28. Altogether, the tents and blankets would accommodate 20,000 people.

The tents and blankets would be loaded off the aircraft directly onto Italian Army trucks for transit to the earthquake area. In addition, three teams of U.S. Army paratroopers, 10 to a team, were being sent to Italian Army centers in Avellino, Salerno and Potenza to instruct Italian Army personnel on the erection of the tents, which would then be dispersed from those centers to individual towns and villages. U.S. Army and Navy helicopters, including the huge Sea Stallion helicopters of the type used in the attempted Iran rescue operation, would also be used to help Italian Army units in the distribution of relief supplies.

Immediately after the briefing, I boarded a U.S. Army helicopter to tour the stricken area. We first flew over the cities of Sorrento, Salerno and Eboli which suffered little or no damage, but many tents were visible for housing refugees from the damaged mountain villages. We then proceeded to Balvano, just east of the center of the earthquake. This once lovely town, from where many Rhode Islanders came, lay in almost total ruin. My helicopter landed there, and I was able to walk the streets and talk to the mayor and townspeople.

The first place I visited in Balvano was the church visited by the Pope the previous day. This church had collapsed killing over 100 women and children. I spoke with one of the Italian firemen clearing away rubble in the church, and he told me that a woman was believed to be still alive under the rubble. The next day, I learned that a 90-year-old woman was finally found alive.

I then spoke with the mayor, Dr. Ezio di Carlo, who told me that, although Balvano was one of the most heavily hit towns, the immediate needs of the people had been met, but that the search for survivors and bodies was continuing along with efforts to clear away the mountains of rubble that were everywhere. The mayor worried very much that many townspeople would eventually abandon the city.

Throughout the town of Balvano, I saw crews of firemen, soldiers and carabinieri clearing rubble, searching for survivors, setting up tents and distributing relief supplies. I saw ambulances and other relief vehicles from as far away as Milan.

I then flew over Laviano and Lioni, which were heavily damaged. My helicopter was able to land again at Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi, which appeared to be about 80 percent destroyed. While I was there, two brief tremors occurred sending townspeople scurrying for open spaces away from buildings.

Again, tents were being put up and government relief personnel were in abundance. There were also units from the Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross searching everywhere with trained dogs for survivors and victims. The mayor had been killed, and when I spoke with the acting mayor, I was told that cold weather, perhaps even snow, was on the way and the supply of tents, blankets and heaters was likely to be inadequate; but the townspeople were very grateful for the "air bridge" set up by the U.S. Armed Forces in Naples.

It was particularly disturbing for me to see one section of the town composed of an apartment building, private homes and public build-

INSPECTING A RUINED CHURCH IN BALVANO



ings—all very modern and built of concrete with reinforcing steel rods that should have enabled the buildings to withstand the earthquake. Yet many of them did not. One modern 10-story apartment building was, in fact, reduced to a pile of rubble no more than 10 to 15 feet high. The photograph below of the tangled wreckage of this building is stark evidence that no building was safe in Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi.

REMAINS OF A REINFORCED CONCRETE APARTMENT BUILDING



I had intended to travel on to Potenza, but darkness and bad weather were approaching; so the helicopter headed back toward Naples. En route, we passed over Avellino, where some—but not extensive—damage was evident, mostly in the old section of the city. Many tents were being set up in the vicinity of the soccer field, which was clear of rubble and far from buildings that might collapse. A portion of those tents was intended to house people from nearby villages that suffered greater damage than did Avellino.

Back in Naples, I met with the national government's coordinator for the earthquake relief effort, Dr. Giuseppe Zamberletti. I already knew Dr. Zamberletti, as he and I had worked together 4 years earlier, when I was co-chairman of the Italian Emergency Relief Committee established to aid the victims of the Friuli earthquakes.

Dr. Zamberletti, commenting on the public criticism that had arisen about the slowness of the Italian Government's response to the earthquake, defended the government's role by telling me that the Italian Army is based in the north, which is where any invasion would occur; thus it took some time to transfer them and the necessary equipment to the south. Also, the area struck by the earthquake is large and has many bad roads and poor communications facilities. Many of the towns and villages hardest hit are in remote areas, and full reports of the extent of the disaster were accordingly slow in reaching Rome.

Dr. Zamberletti told me that tents, blankets, heaters and emergency lighting were the immediate needs. In the medium-term more substantial shelter in the form of trailers or other durable structures would be needed. In the longer term, the intention was to rebuild permanent homes and other buildings. The government hoped to be able to move women and children to hotels and boarding houses in the nearby coastal area until more and better housing than tents were available. The men, however, would stay in the earthquake area to help with the clearing of rubble and the tending of farm animals.

Dr. Zamberletti, comparing this earthquake with the ones 4 years earlier in Friuli, said that there were more dead in this year's earthquake because so many tall buildings were involved. In the case of Friuli, there were many fewer killed because most of the buildings damaged were one- or two-story homes.

On the evening of Wednesday, November 26, I watched Italian President Alessandro Pertini on television addressing the nation on the earthquake. He was severely critical of the government's handling of the crisis and called for the punishment of those responsible for negligence. Immediately after President Pertini's address, there were news shots of wave after wave of U.S. military aircraft bringing relief supplies into Naples. That was quite a contrast with President Pertini's report.

I am not in a position to pass judgment on the initial performance of the Italian Government, but by the time I arrived in Italy, just 3 days after the earthquake, I saw literally swarms of military and other government units helping out. In addition, personnel from Switzerland, France, West Germany and Austria were also pitching in. At my suggestion, the U.S. Navy is looking into the possibility of assigning Seabees to join in the effort in addition to the other U.S. military personnel already rendering aid on the scene.

A staggering amount of work remains to be done. Many villages, in fact, have not even been reached by government relief units except for a few helicopter drops of food and other relief supplies. According to one press report, quoting the Earthquake Coordination Center in Naples, of the 133 communities most heavily damaged by the earthquake, some 52 have no relief personnel on the ground to help them; and the combination of rain, sleet and roads blocked by the earthquake was making the task of reaching those areas very difficult.

In Naples, which suffered very little damage in comparison with the mountain villages, one large apartment building collapsed in the very poor section of Poggio Reale. In that one building 52 people perished, and nearby apartments were evacuated because they were structurally unsound. I visited this area and spoke with many of the residents, and they were very hopeful that the United States would be able to help them.

Thousands of residents of Naples were so frightened by the earthquake that they deserted their homes and apartments to set up makeshift camps in the streets. Campfires were burning in many sections of the city, and people slept in their cars, in tents, in sleeping bags on the ground and even in steel cargo containers in the port area.

Everywhere I went, people were stunned and walked around in a daze. Everyone was fearful that more tremors and destruction were yet to come. Ironically, this is the third disaster relief effort that I have been involved in concerning Italy. In 1966, I was co-chairman of the American non-governmental committee collecting money for relief in connection with the Arno river flood that devastated Florence; and I acted in a similar capacity in connection with the 1976 earthquakes in Friuli. In connection with this third and gravest disaster, I shall do everything possible to ensure that America does its fair share to be of help.

Enclosed as an annex to this report is a memorandum dated November 30 from the U.S. Agency for International Development giving the most recent particulars on the earthquake and what is being done by Italy, the United States and other countries to aid the earthquake victims. Included in the AID memorandum is a complete list of the communities affected and a map of the affected area. Also included as an annex to this report are selected photographs of the earthquake area taken during my visit.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Italy is one of America's oldest and closest friends. She is a NATO ally and is host to several U.S. military installations important to the defense of Western Europe. As a nation, Italy has culturally enriched the entire Western world and has sent the United States some of its finest citizens. In a time of great need, friends should stick together. Italy is in great need today. Approximately 9 percent of Italy's territory was affected by the earthquake; and according to Italian Government sources, Italy will have to devote 2 to 3 percent of her gross national product for reconstruction in the earthquake area. That would be equivalent to between \$52 billion and \$72 billion if a tragedy of proportional dimensions struck the United States.

The financial and physical challenge facing Italy is staggering. The people of Italy must and intend to bear the vast majority of the burden of relief and reconstruction. After the 1976 earthquake in Friuli, Italy provided 95 percent of the funds for relief and reconstruction; and of the remaining 5 percent from foreign sources, the United States provided more than half, which was appropriate in view of the large Italo-American population in our country. The Italian Government is already in the process of providing \$5.3 billion in initial relief and reconstruction aid in connection with this year's disaster. Every addi-

tional dollar that Italy can obtain from her friends around the world will help both financially and spiritually.

In view of both the great need and our close ties with Italy, I believe that the United States Government should contribute at least \$50 million to the relief and reconstruction effort. Contributions from private individuals, corporations and fraternal organizations will complement importantly our government's contribution.

The United States Government provided \$53 million in connection with the two Friuli earthquakes, which were so much less severe than the one that struck southern Italy. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that the initial earthquake in Friuli was followed by a second one 4 months later. The same thing could happen in southern Italy; so the eventual need could be even greater than it is now.

In order to ensure that American assistance is both adequate and effectively used, I believe that the Administration should provide frequent reports to the Congress on the relief and reconstruction effort and, specifically, on the projects that the American contribution will finance. In this regard, I would like to see as much of the U.S. contribution channeled through private voluntary organizations. They are much more cost-efficient than any government bureaucracy, and much more money will get to the people who need it if private groups are used to the maximum extent.

In addition to providing financial assistance, I believe that the Administration should use its parole authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit certain categories of earthquake victims to reside in the United States. I have in mind (1) children who were orphaned and whose only relatives are in the United States, (2) old people who have lost family members who constituted their principal means of support and whose only relatives are in the United States, and (3) people who are unable because of the earthquake to resume their former livelihoods.

I also believe that the procedures should be relaxed for those earthquake victims wishing to visit relatives in the United States until they can return to decent quarters in their former towns and villages in Italy. I have already discussed this idea with the American Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Richard N. Gardner. He has issued emergency instructions permitting the waiver of the requirement for the presentation of official documents, such as birth certificates and the like, which may have been destroyed or lost in the earthquake.

APPENDIX

U.S. INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY,
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, D.C., November 30, 1980.

(Situation Report No. 4)

ITALY—EARTHQUAKE

Data

Strike date: November 23, 1980.

Location: Naples region including the cities of Avellino, Potenza, Salerno, Naples, Caserta, Benevento, Muro Lucano, Pescopagano and Balvano. Thirty percent of the province of Basilicata was badly damaged.

Dead: Over 3,000.

Missing: 1,900.

Homeless: 250,000.

Injured: 7,751.

People affected: Unable to determine.

Intensity: Major earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter Scale occurred on November 23 followed by seven tremors. Aftershocks continued in Naples on November 24.

Damage: Extent of damage unknown.

General situation

- Widespread damage has been reported over an area of approximately 2,500 square miles. The number of towns and villages hit by the quake is estimated to be between 500–1,000. As many as 90–100 villages are reported to be totally destroyed. Rescue operations have been hampered by damage to major highways and rail lines. Details of damage are not yet available.
- Earthquake disaster area is mostly in mountain or hill country, therefore, difficulty is encountered in getting accurate figures as to dead, injured and homeless. However, official channels indicate that all affected towns have been reached by assistance teams.
- Urban areas suffered considerable damage where facades of many standing buildings have fallen to the streets.
- Winds, heavy rains and, in some places, snow have slowed rescue operations.
- Travel within the Naples region is becoming more difficult and park areas have become congested with people fearful of returning to their homes in the disaster area.

- Shelter appears to be the greatest need. Specific requests have been made for tents, trailers and pre-fabricated housing units. Blankets, beds, water purification units, heaters, cooking equipment and electric generators are also in great demand.
- Warnings are broadcast to inhabitants of Naples that the water supply is already polluted and that water must be boiled before drinking. Water and power lines are out in much of the area.

Action Taken by the Government of Italy

- Government of Italy, in an effort to assist the disaster victims, has mobilized over 25,000 defense personnel, 22,793 on the ground and about 3,000 for airlift operations. In addition, 8,000 firemen and 4,000 policemen are assisting.
- Field hospitals have been set up in all major areas (including Avellino, Potenza, Eboli) in addition to detached health units.
- One hundred and fifty trailer trucks departed from Ancona with emergency supplies. Some 84 helicopters (including six United States) and hundreds of pieces of heavy equipment are involved in the rescue operation.
- The city of Bari and its province have also been mobilized in sending manpower and equipment to nearby areas.
- Convoys of relief supplies, firemen, equipment, etc., continue to move into the area. The Ministry of Defense alone has deployed 1,000 trucks and supplied 3,000 tents.
- Italian Red Cross has provided 27 ambulances and personnel, medication and blood plasma.
- Government relief coordination center has been established in Potenza. The generosity of the Italian people has been overwhelming with private relief collections in Turin alone amounting to \$2 million.
- The Government has allocated \$1.3 billion to help families of the dead and homeless.

Assistance provided by the U.S. Government

- The American Charge d'Affaires, Robert P. Paganelli, on November 25, 1980, determined that a disaster situation existed in Italy and exercised his disaster relief authority.
- OFDA tasked DOD to airlift 2,000 tents and more than 20,000 blankets into the affected area. The shipment is composed of various sizes of U.S. military-type tents. Some 30 U.S. military personnel are arriving to assist in setting up the tents.
- United States deployed six helicopters (four U.S. Air Force and two U.S. Navy) for use in both reconnaissance and relief operations.
- U.S. military installations within the region have been alerted as necessary to assist the GOI in rescue and relief operations. Portable communication sets are being provided in Avellino and the surrounding area to help communications with isolated hill villages.
- The total value of U.S. Government assistance to date is more than \$3.5 million.

Assistance provided by American voluntary agencies/private groups

- Catholic Relief Service (CRS) has committed an initial \$50,000 to the Italian Earthquake Fund which will be supervised by CARITAS in Italy.
- CRS is also conducting its annual appeal for clothing in the U.S. which will be used to replenish the supply distributed from its stock in Italy.
- Save The Children Federation is engaged in exploratory review and is participating in the Save the Children Alliance allocation of a \$100,000 relief grant.
- The Salvation Army—\$10,000 for the purchase of tents, blankets and local items.
- Baptist World Alliance—\$10,000 cash donation to Baptist Union in Italy.
- Seventh-day Adventist World Service—Italian relief teams are providing first aid. They are planning further relief activities.
- World Relief Commission is awaiting assessment by field personnel; \$25,000 has been set aside to be released upon request.
- Church World Service has set aside 600 bales of heavy clothing and 30,000 blankets, if requested by the GOI.
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—planning to airlift 12,000–18,000 lbs. of tents, clothing and food.
- American National Red Cross—\$25,000 cash contribution to the League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS).
- American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee—offering services of social welfare personnel located in Italy.
- Salesian Order, Rockland County, N.Y.—\$1,000 to Salesian Order in Rome as a first installment for the local purchase of food and medicine.
- Group of Italian-American citizens in Delaware launched an appeal for \$100,000 with contributions to be made through private voluntary organizations.

Assistance provided by the international community

- European Economic Community—\$1.5 million cash grant and food supplies.
- League of Red Cross Societies has made a first installment of \$290,698 to the Italian Red Cross to locally purchase essential relief supplies.
- United Nations Disaster Relief Office—\$30,000 for relief supplies.

Governments

- Australia—\$432,250 cash to National Appeal in Australia, organized by Italian Community.
- Austria—70 tents; plasma; \$199,430. City of Vienna—\$82,140. City of Innsbruck—\$82,140.
- Canada—\$1,800,000 for relief (\$1.5 million for reconstruction).
- Federal Republic of West Germany—600 tents; 4,400 sleeping bags; 25,600 blankets; lighting equipment; one field hospital, plus a planeload of dried plasma; one planeload each of food and clothing, five specialist groups (electrical, water, general repair); 20–50 semi-trailers; 6–10 trucks with earth-moving equipment.

- France—160 tents and 7,000 blankets.
- Holland—\$39,896; 14,000 liters of milk.
- Israel—medical supplies; \$305,092 credit.
- Japan—\$200,000.
- Luxembourg—100 beds and 200 liters of blood plasma.
- Norway—100 tents.
- Switzerland—300 tents; 1,000 blankets; 14 rescue teams with dogs; also doctors and medicines.
- United Kingdom has sent 660 tents; 7,075 blankets and 450 ground sheets.
- Yugoslavia—blankets and tents.

Red Cross Societies

- Austria—42 large tents (valued at \$157,870).
- Belgium—1,000 blankets (valued at \$8,387).
- Canada—Cash grant \$8,280. Help the Aged—Cash \$4,140.
- Denmark—200 tents and 10,375 blankets (valued at \$143,781); \$17,972 cash grant to League Emergency Programme.
- Federal Republic of West Germany—4,000 blankets, 76 tents and 3,360 sleeping bags. CARITAS—8,000 blankets. DIAKONISHES WERK—8,000 blankets.
- Great Britain—52 bales knitted blankets; 4,850 blankets.
- Japan—Cash grant \$5,750.
- Korea—Cash grant \$5,000.
- The Netherlands—Cash grant \$35,836.
- New Zealand—Cash grant \$6,204.
- Norway—Cash grant \$19,723.
- Sweden—Cash grant \$23,001.
- Switzerland—1,000 blankets and 100 tents (valued at \$33,352).
- Turkey—200 tents; 2,000 blankets; 500 kg flour and 500 kg rice.
- Yugoslavia—30 tents and 200 blankets. Red Cross of Montenegro—620 blankets and 30 tents. Red Cross and Republic of Montenegro—100 tents, 1,000 blankets, 8 tons sugar. Red Cross of Macedonia—1,300 blankets; 100 tents and 100 sleeping bags all valued at \$143,781.

Other nongovernment agencies

- Denmark—Danish Church Aid, \$17,972 to WCC Emergency Programme.

JOSEPH A. MITCHELL,

Director, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.

Attachment: List of Damaged Provinces.

PROVINCES REPORTED DAMAGED

Province of Avellino.—Ariano Irpino; Calabritto; Caposele; Carfe; Castel Baronia; Conza Di Campania; Frigento; Gesulato; Lioni; Mirabella Eclano; Monte Forte Irpino; Montoro Inferiore; Montoro Superiore; Mora De Sanctis; Nusco; Paternopoli; San Mango Sul Calore; San Michele Di Scriva; Santa Lucia Di Serino; Sant'Angelo Dei Lombardi; Sant'Andrea Di Conza; Senerchia; Solofra; Solopio;

Torella Dei Lombardi; Vulturara Irpina.

Province of Bari.—Andria; Canosa Di Puglia; Trani.

Province of Benevento.—Apice; Colle Sannita; Furchia; Guardia Sanframondi; Paduli; Pietralcina; Reino; San Nicola Manfredi; Sant'Agata Dei Goti; Solopaca.

Province of Caserta. Arienzo; Aversa; Carinola; Casagiove; Garzano; Maddaloni.

Province of Matera.—Ferrandina.

Province of Naples.—City of Naples was not seriously damaged: Boscotrecase; Cardito; Casola; Castellammare Di Stabia; Frattamaggiore; Giugliano in Campania; Gregnano; Melito; Mezzapietra; Nola; Piano Di Sorrento; Sant'Aganello Di Sorrento; Sant'Antimo; San Vitaliano; Scafati; Sorrento; Torre Annunziata; Torre Del Greco.

Province of Potenza.—Balvano; Baragiano; Bella; Brienza; Castelgrande; Croletto Perticara; Marsico Nuovo; Monemurro; Muro Lucano; Melfi; Pescopagano; Picerno; Rionero in Vulture; Tito; Vaglio; Vietri.

Province of Salerno.—Acerno; Angri; Atena Lucana; Baronissi; Battipaglia; Bellezzano; Bracigliano; Bucino; Calvanico; Campagna; Casoli; Scstelnovo Di Conza; Castel San Giorgio; Cava Dei Tirreni; Collioano; Contrusi; Copecchia; Eboli; Fisciano; Giffoni Sei Canali; Lancusi; Laviano; Mercato San Severino; Nocera Inferiore; Nocera Superiore; Ogliara; Olevano Sul Tusciano; Oliveto Citra; Pagani; Palomonte; Pellezzano; Penta; Polla; Ricigliano; San Gregorio Magno; San Magno Piemonte; Santomenna; Sanvitella; Sarno; Siano; Sordino; Tramonti; Vallo Della Lucania; Valvitella.

Italy: Administrative Divisions



U.S. Air Force unloading relief supplies in Naples



Speaking with some of the homeless in Balvano



Street scene in Balvano



Searching for victims in Sant'Angelo Dei Lombardi



