

## Registre des dommages

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(english texts)

### ANAGRAFE DEL DANNO (L'Aquila 2014)

"Mr Mayor and members of the council. In a moment when we are assailed by the anxious doubt of fear, the heart of our city was stirred by the quest for a haven that would defend it more surely from the terrible consequences of the earthquake, and in the mind of each the strangest and most illogical ideas alternated, of abandoning our land forever to create wooden houses, which only an excessive panic could justify (...). Our town, after the terrible earthquake of 1703, which hit it so hard, rose again thanks to the valour and tenacity of its people (. . .). Not wooden shacks or modest dwellings were to oppose the earthquakes that continued to attack, but sumptuous palaces and monuments, well-built homes, drawing teachings from past cataclysms, turning buildings to such a position that the impact of the seismic wave investment would cause the least damage (. . .). To think of decentralization is an offence to every principle of logic and progress."

### *Earthquake Commission Report and Recommendations. L'Aquila, November 1915*

"Ideologies create substantiating archives of images, which encapsulate common ideas of significance and trigger predictable thoughts, feelings ... The problem is not that people remember through photographs, but that they remember only the photographs. This remembering through photographs eclipses other forms of understanding, and remembering."

### *Susan Sontag, Regarding the Pain of Others.*

Studies, videos, films, documents, books, themed blogs really are an ocean in which we can easily lose ourselves and this is why it is difficult to understand which information and how much of it has reached its destination correctly. What is defined as "collective memory" is not at all the result of a memory but rather a pact, agreeing which version of the facts should be deemed valid. The earthquake of 6 April 2009 was preceded by a series of facts and circumstances even quite different from one another. "Anagrafe del danno" moves transversally across facts, places and figures that somehow characterized the event.

My approach is based chiefly on the study of the harbingers of the earthquake, beginning metaphorically with the mammoth (*Elephas Meridionalis*), the photo that opened the project, showing an animal that lived over one million years ago, in the Aquila basin, which looked like a large closed lake. This large prehistoric animal, closed in its "armour" along with the scaffolding costing 240,000,000 euros, which envelops the entire historic centre of L'Aquila, and in excess of 1,200 decrees, ordinances and regulations produced by the State, by local authorities and the civil protection agency, are a clear sign of how things stand five years after earthquake.

photo n 02

Mammuthus meridionalis: extinct  
species widespread in the Italian peninsula at the beginning of the Quaternary. The animal, which dates back about a million years ago, lived in Aquila basin, which at the time appeared as a large lake closed. Before the affirmation of the concept of evolution of modern geology, the people who lived in the areas affected by the discovery of fossils of 'meridionalis', tended to give fanciful explanations about their origin, as confirmed by John Murray in his 'Guide for Central Italy in 1843'. «The inhabitants, who are ignorant of the natural history, argue that this way is passed Hannibal and therefore believe that the bones are the remains of the Carthaginian elephants.»

photo n 05/06

Pettino, the new city born from the general plan of '75. One of the largest districts of L'Aquila, is situated on a fault line, 10 km deep, which has generated the most devastating earthquakes in the region. The geological report attached to the plan showed clearly the fault, says Anthony Perrotti the former general manager of the 'Department of Environment and Territory of the region, but obviously the city had to expand there. (...) "Luckily, the fault that was set in motion in 2009, was not to Pettino, otherwise we would have seen far more destruction." During the 70s in Pettino the municipality of L'Aquila, after an announcement, concedes to 17 cooperative companies several lands for social housing constructions. In this context the colossal urban settlement " Consorzio 201" sets up. Nowadays on 201 residential units, 175 will be demolished while the remaining part will be involved in a restoration project.

It is one of the most important intervention after the earthquake with its 50 million euro of budget estimated.

photo n 07/09

The area "Campo di fossa" for centuries it was never built. A district populated by ghosts, a place used for the executions of death sentences, then an esplanade used to the barracks of the earthquake of 1461, 1703 and the one of Marsica in 1915. To put it short, a damn neighborhood. "Campo di fossa" is the name of the whole area at the southern end of the fortified perimeter of the city of Aquila, which was established on the basis of a single draft urbanization, made in the mid-thirteenth century. The curse will die out only when all the churches, all the monasteries and convents all of the "Campo di Fossa" will disappear due to earthquakes or as a result of restructuring and changes that will make them unrecognizable. In 1883 the municipality of L'Aquila organizes an event in favor of the victims of the devastating earthquake which razed the city of Ischia. That take place exactly in the neighborhood of Campo di Fossa which shortly becomes a very "in" area and starts an intense real estate speculation. With the famous " Universal Exhibition|" in 1888 and the Regional Agricultural Competition, Campo di Fossa finally find its statement.

**Photo n 012**

This building was setted in the 70s as an apartments outbuilding with a chemist's. In 1979 became available to the University and used as a accommodation service for the excellence students through the assistance authority "Opera". In 1982 these authorities were abolished and all the properties went under the jurisdiction of the Region through the management of the public corporation of the student right.

In 9 April, three days after the earthquake, the Ministry of Education and Research Mariangela Gelmini, declare: " We will rebuild the student housing. It is one of the symbols of the devastation of the earthquake and must be among the first to be rebuilt. With the Prime Minister Berlusconi, we have found 16 million euro for this structure, a place where the best student with the lowest income were hosted. We are looking now for others funding to rebuilt the conservatory too."

**photo n 014**

The Decree Law 28 April 2009, n. 39, and more specifically Article 12 of the Decree, states that the Autonomous Administration of State Monopolies of the Ministry of Economy and Finance will devote a percentage of the profits from gambling games, including the 'Gratta e Vinci', 10eLotto, WinForLife, Poker Cash, Casino online, etc. ... to the reconstruction of the city of L'Aquila and the towns of the crater to the extent of not less than EUR 500 million per year from 2009 until 2032. According to information provided by the concessionaire "Sisal", between September 2009 and December 2012 only the WinForLife would have earned € 305 million for the reconstruction of Abruzzo, but the funds, as denounced by the local authorities concerned and the many committees and associations of citizens, there is no trace. As for the figures earned through to VLTs, the Court of Auditors, in its Report on the General Account of the State for the financial year 2012, stated that "the State has gained from the video lottery industry at least 3 billion EUR.

**Photo n 020**

The order of the President of the Council of Ministers no. 3797 of 2009, Article 5, allowed to repay the cost of removal of furniture (and any deposit) to those who had to vacate the houses damaged by the earthquake.

**Photo n 022**

In Campo imperatore there is the Hotel where Benito Mussolini was locked up from 28 of August to 12 of September. The blitz, from the german commander Otto Skorzeny managed, would be afterwards known as "Quercia Operation". This is a spot achievable just using the funicular railway which starts in Fonte Cerreto. It is also reachable by car just in the summer season when the access to the upland is not closed down.

A place easily defendable and difficult to reach. This distinct feature must have let the american delegation of G8 to come in flash (afterwards faded) to set up the general order of Barak Obama on the 2000 meters high Gran Sasso mountain, or rather in the ex-prison of Mussolini.

**Photo n 024**

The epicenter of the earthquake L'Aquila - INGV data INGV 42 334 13,334  
USGS Data: 06/04/2009 at 01:32:39 (03:32:39) N ° 42 334, 13 334 ° E

**Photo n 025**

Years later the Aquilan earthquake of the 2009 there are still 15.316 people who need some kind of support from the government. 11.049 live in the apartments of the C.A.S.E. project, 2367 in the temporary modular housing (MAP), 169 live for rent provided from the real estate fund and the agreement called " Barete".

1588 are the beneficiaries of the financial support for the autonomous accommodation (CAS), whereof 1357 are local native permanently living in the municipality of L'Aquila ( nowadays 547 in the municipality, 479 outside, 108 in others address- of instance van/tent- and 223 at not declared address. 143 are the guests at receptive structures and permanent housing (79 located in the province of L'Aquila, 8 in the province of Teramo, 35 in the province of Pescara, 6 in the province of Chieti, 15 outside the Region of Abruzzo) (Source: 6apr.it-Nov. 2014)